THE

SIDDHANTA KAUMUDI

OF.

BHATTOJI DIKSHITA,

EDITED AND TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH

SRISA CHANDRA VASU,

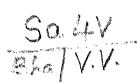
AND

VÂMAN DÂS VASU,

Vol. II., Part II.



(VERBS.)







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FORE WORD.

This part contains the Kridanta affixes: or those affixes which are applied directly to roots in order to form substantives. In addition to the affixes given in Panini's Grammar, it contains some 800 sûtras relating to the Unadi affixes. This portion is complete in itself and may be studied separately from the rest of the book.

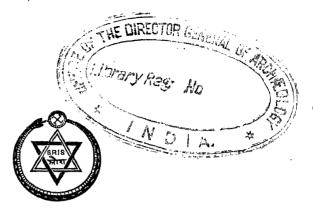
1st January, 1907.

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THE SIDDHÂNTA KAUMUDI.

VOLUME II.

PART II.

त्र्यक्**द**न्तप्रकर्गम्

THE KRIDANTA AFFIXES.

CHAPTER I.

२८२७ । धातीः । ३ । १ । ७१ ।

आ तृतीयसमाप्तेरिधकारोऽयम् । ' तल्लोपपद'सप्तमीस्थम्' (७८९) । 'कुदतिङ्' (३०४) ।

2829. As far as the end of the Third Book reckoning from the present aphorism, the affixes treated of are to be understood as coming after some verbal root.

This is an Adhikâta Sûtra. All these verbal affixes are broadly divided into two parts कुतु and कुत्य affixes. which will be described later on.

Here we must again repeat the two sûtras that follow it in the Ashtâdhyâyî, namely, III. 1. 92. S. 781; and III. 1. 93. S. 374,

२८ २८। का तस्रोपपंद सप्तमीस्यम् ॥ ३। १। ८२॥

2829A. Here a word exhibited in the locative case is called an upapada or a dependant word.

२८ २८। ख। कृदतिङ्॥ ३। १। ८३।

2829B. Any affix except tin; is called krit.

२-३०। वा सरूपोऽस्त्रियाम् । ३।१। ९४।

परिभाषेयम् । अस्मिन्धात्वधिकारेऽसक्षेपाऽपवादप्रत्यव उत्सर्गस्य बाधकेशवास्यास्कवाधिकारे।

2830. In this portion of the sûtras, in which there is a reference to verbal roots, an affix which is calculated to debar a general one, not being of the same form, optionally debars it; but not so in the case of feminine affixes (III. 3. 94, &c.)

Note.—Thus the affixes पन्न and तृच् (III. 1. 133) are general affixes applicable to all roots in forming nouns of agency; and the sûtra III. 1. 133 which ordains these affixes, is an utsarga or a general rule; while the sûtra III. 1.135 ordaining the affix क after verbs having a penultimate इक् vowel, and the roots चा, भी and क is an apavâda or a special aphorism. In the latter case, therefore, optionally we may have the affixes पन्न and तृच् also. Thus चिप is a root that has a penultimate a belonging to the pratyâhâra इक; and therefore, in forming the noun of agency from it, the affix क will have to be applied by rule 135 of this chapter already mentioned; thus विचिप + क विचिप + क विचिप : but this special rule, however, does not debar the operation of the general rule, and we have optionally विचिप + पन्न विचिप :

२८३१ । कृत्याः । ३ । १ । **९५** । क्रिकारोऽयंग्यसः प्राक्तः।

2831. From this aphorism, as far as the aphorism प्युत्त हुची (III. 1. 133), all the affixes treated, will get the name of Kritya.

This defines the class of affixes known as kritya, a subdivision of krit affixes. These are certain affixes like বঅ, অনীয়, &c., which may be treated as declinable verbal terminations. (III. 4. 70). The word formed by them may be called Passive Potential Participles or Future Passive Participles.

२८३२। कर्तरिकृत्। ३।४।६९

कृत्यत्ययः कर्तेरि स्यादिति प्राप्ते ।

2832. The affixes called 'Krit' are used in the sense of agent.

'The words formed by krit affixes have the sense of agency. When no other special sense has been assigned to them by any rule, then this rule will apply, and fix the force of the affix. This rule will not, therefore, apply to krit affixes like एउन् (III. 2.5 and 6) to which a special sense has been assigned, but affixes like एउन् and उन् &c., (III. 1.133). Thus कारकः means a 'doer'; कर्का 'an agent; नन्दन': 'one who causes happiness'; प्राही 'who seizes'; पनः 'who cooks.'

The following sûtra, however, makes an exception to this general sense of krit affixes.

२८३३ । तयोरेव कृत्यक्तखलर्थाः । ३ । ४ । ७० ।

एते भावकम गारेव स्युः।

2833. The affixes called 'kritya' and the affix 'kta' and those that have the sense of 'khal', have only these last two senses, namely, an action and an object, (bhava and karma).

Note.—The word तथा 'of those two' refers to भाव 'an Impersonal act', and कर्न 'object'. The word एव 'only' is used in the sûtra to exclude the word 'agent' from it. Thus कर्त व्यः करे। भवता 'the mat must be made by you'; भावतव्यः श्रोदना भवता 'the rice must be eaten by you'. Here the affix त्रव has the force of denoting the object; we may, therefore, call it the Potential Passive Participle affix. So also आणितव्यंभवता 'you must eat'; अचितव्यंभवता 'you must lie down'. Here the sense of the affix तव्य being that of the action itself, which being Impersonal, is in the singular number as it is one only, and neither male nor female, there is, from the nature of the case, a singular affix, and the neuter gender is employed.

Similarly the affix कत denotes both the object and the action; कृतः कटो भवता 'the mat is made by you'; मुक्त छोदना भवता 'the rice is eaten by you'. Here त is used with the force of denoting the object and may be called the past passive participle.

Similarly त may be used in denoting the mere act; ज्ञासितं भवता 'you sat'; ग्राचितं भवता 'you lay down'.

Similarly the affixes having the sense of खल (III. 3. 126) denote both the object and the Impersonal act. In the following examples the affixes denote the object; ईपरकरः कटा भवता 'this mat is made, by little at a time, by you'; चुकरः 'what is made with ease'; दुष्करः 'what is made with difficulty'. In the following examples the affixes denote the act; ईपदाइयभव' भवता and स्वाइयभव' भवता।

After transitive verbs, the kritya, the kta and the khalartha affixes only denote the object, but never denote the was or 'an Impersonal action'.

२८३४। तव्यत्तव्यानीयरः । ३।१। ९६।

धातारिते प्रत्ययाः स्युः । तकाररेकौ स्वराही । स्थितव्यम् । स्थनीयः त्वया।भाव श्रीत्सर्गिकमेक यसनं क्षीवत्वं य । चेतव्यश्चयनीया वा धर्मस्त्वया । ' * बसेस्तव्यत्कर्तरि णिष्च * '। वस्तिति वास्तव्यः । ' * केलिमर उपसंख्यानस् * '। पचेलिम माषाः पक्तव्याः।भिदेलिमाः सरलाः भेत्तव्याः । कर्मणि प्रत्ययः । वृत्तिकारस्तु 'कर्मकर्तरि चायमिष्यते' इत्यादः । तद्वाष्ट्यविषद्वम् ।

2834. The affixes तब्बत्, तब्ब and अनीवर् come after verbal roots.

The phrase 'after verbal roots' is understood in this aphorism by anuvitti from sûtra 2829. The final letters \overline{q} of \overline{q} and \overline{q} of \overline{q} are for the sake of indicating accent, being merely discritical letters. The letter \overline{q} indicates svarita accent (VI. 1. 185) and the letter \overline{q} indicates penultimate udatta accent (VI. 1. 217); these being exceptions to the general rule of accent given in III. 1. 3.

Thus एच + तव्यत् = एचितव्यं म, and एच + तव्य = एचितव्यम् 'must be increased; रच + अनीयर् = एचन रियम् 'must be increased'. In these cases the sense being that of the Impersonal action itself or bhâva, there is neuter gender singular number.

When karma or object is denoted by these affixes, we have the example चेतन्यः or चयनीया धर्म स्त्यया "The dharma must be acquired by thee." Here the affixes have a Passive designation.

Vart.—The affix तज्यत् when coming after the verb वस् 'to dwell' in marking the agent, is treated as if it had an indicatory w. The force of we is to cause vriddhi. Thus वस् + तज्यत् = वास्तज्यः 'a dweller'. Here the word is in the masculine gender, as the force of the affix is that of the agent, and not as it generally has that of an act or object (III. 4.70).

Vart.—The affix केविसर् should be enumerated in addition to those already enumerated in this aphorism. Thus पर्वेशिसा सावाः 'kidney beans fit to be cooked'; भिरोधिसा सरकाः 'the woods are apt to be split, i.e., fragile'. This affix is to be employed when it is intended to express an object alone (i.e., in the passive sense) and cannot be employed like those enumerated above to denote also the action. The auther of Kâsikâ says that the affix is used in the Reflexive sense (karma-kartari). But this is opposed to the Bhâshya.

२८३५ । कृत्यचः । ८ । ४ । २७ ।

उपतर्गस्थान्निमित्तात्परस्या च उत्तरस्य कृत्स्थस्य नस्य णत्व स्यात्। प्रयाणीयम् । 'श्रचः ' किस्। प्रमग्नः। '*निर्विषणस्यापसं ख्यानम् *'। श्रचः परत्वाभावान्नकारेण व्यवधानाच्चाप्राप्ते व्यवनान्। परस्यणत्वस्। पूर्वस्य बहुत्वस्। निर्विषणः।

2835. The च of a Kritaffix, preceded by a vowel, is changed into ज, when it follows an alterant upasarga.

The following are the specific Krit affixes in which 'this change takes place:—अन (यु), मान (यानच् &c. VII. 2. 82), अनीय,(III. 1. 96) अनि,(III. 3. 111) इनि(यिन III. 2. 78, &c.) and the substitutes of निष्ठा (VIII. 2. 42).

Thus

श्चनः प्रयाणम्, परिमाणम् प्रमाणम् परियाणम् ॥ मानः प्रयायमाणम्, परियायमाणम् ॥ श्वनि श्वप्रयाणि, श्वपरियाणि ॥ श्वनि श्वप्रयाणि, श्वपरियाणि ॥ स्वनि प्रयायिन् , प्रयायणी, परियायिन् , परियायिणी

निश्वादेशः प्रहीणः, परिहीणः, प्रहीणवान् परिहीणवान् ॥ Long ई by VI. 4. 66.

Why do we say अवः 'preceded by a vowel?' Observe प्रमुद्धः the Nishthâ of मस्ज ॥ It is thus formed: मस् +कत=मस् +त=मस् +न (VII. 2. 45, the root मस् is read as दुस सम्जो शुद्धौ in the dhâtûpâtha, having an indicatory औ thus giving scope to the rule). मस् +न=मग्+न (The न substitution being considered asiddha, the स of masj is elided by VIII. 2. 29. and then there is gutturalisation by VIII. 2. 30)=मद्धः ॥

Vart.—The word निर्विषणः should be enumerated in this place. As निर्वि पणेदिन खनास्क्रेन ॥ निर्विषणेद्धमलवासेन॥ Here the न does not come after a vowel but after द of बिद् and so the rule would not have applied to it. This vartika makes the rule applicable to this न also. Thus निर्विद् + त=निर्विद् + न (VIII 2. 42. S. 3016)=निर्विद्+ण=निर्विषणः ॥ The द is changed also to ण ॥

२८३६ । ग्रीविभाषा । ८ । ४ । ३०।

डप एर्ज स्थानिति क्तात्परस्थ गपनता द्विहितीयः कृत्स्थस्य नस्य ग्रेग वा स्थात्। प्रयापगीयम् प्रयापनीयम् । विहितियिथेष गम् किन् । यका व्यवधाने यथा स्थात् । प्रयाप्य नागः परय । गत्वे 'द्वुर उपसर्गत्व'न 'इत्युक्तम् । द्वर्षापनम् । द्वर्थापनम् ।

2836. The न of a Krit-affix ordained after a causative verb (प्यन्त), is optionally changed to प् when it comes after an alternat upasarga.

Thus प्रवापशम् or प्रवापनम् , परिवापणम् or परिवापनम् प्रवाप्यमाणम् or प्रवाप्यमानम् , प्रवापणीन् or प्रवापनीयं , अप्रवापणिः or अप्रवापनिः, प्रवापिणौ or प्रवापिनौ ॥

Why have we used the word चिहित 'ordained' in explaining the sutra? Because the change takes place, even where the कृत affix does not follow directly after the affix who but where a third affix such as बक् intervenes. As प्रयाचनायम् प्रथ ॥ The के being in the ablative, under the ordinary rule of interpretation (I. 1.72), the krit-affix should come immediately after कि. For the purposes of causing the change of न to w, the word दुर is not considered to be an upasarga. This has already been taught before, (see vartika under VIII 4, 16. S. 2231). Thus द्योपनम or द्योपनम् ॥

२८३९ । हलक्षेजुपधात् । ८ । ४ । ३९ ।

हलादेरिज्यधातकृन्नस्याचः परस्य को वा स्यात् । प्रकापकीयम् – प्रकापनीयम्। 'इलः' किम्।
प्रोहर्कायम् । 'इजुपधात्' किम्।प्रवपकीयम् ।

2837. A krit-affix, coming after a verb, which begins with a consonant and has a penultimate envowel, changes optionally its which is preceded by a vowel, into e, when it comes after an alternat upasarga.

The phrase कृत्यवः is understood here. Thus प्रकापणीयम् or प्रकापनीयम्, परि

Why do we say इतः 'beginning with a consonant'? Observe प्रइणीयन, and प्रोइणीयन, where the change is obligatory, under VIII. 4. 29. These are from ईइ चेक्टायान and ऊद क्तिकें॥

Why do we say इज्यवात् 'having a penultimate इच् vowel'? Observe प्रविचन and परिवरणन ; no option.

Note.—The word इतः in the sûtra should be interpreted as इतादेः, and not as ordinarily "after what ends in इत "। For an खुन्या verb implies that it ends with a consonant, and so the employment of the word इतः in the text would have been useless had it meant इतः वा

२८३८ । इजादेः सनुमः । ८ । ४ । ३२ ।

सनुमञ्जेद्भवित तर्हि इजादेईलन्ताद्भिहिता यः क्षत्तत्स्यस्यैव । प्रेङ्सणीयम् । 'इजादेः 'क्षिम् । 'मगिसमर्पणे' । प्रमङ्गनीयम् । नुम्प्रहणमनुस्वारोपलसणम्। 'ऋट कुष्वाङ--'(१९७) इति सूस्रेऽप्येवस् । तेनेह न । प्रेन्यनम् । इह तु स्यादेव । प्रोम्भणम् ।

2838. A krit-affix ordained after a verb beginning with an इच vowel, having the augment नुस in it, and ending with a consonant, changes its न into ण when preceded by an alterant upasarga.

The word इल: of the last sûtra is understood here. But contrary to the construction put upon it in the last sûtra, here it means इलन्तात्, by the natural rule of construction as given in I. 1.72. We must interpret it so here, because it is impossible for an इलादि root to commence with a इल ; while to have done so in the last aphorism would have been redundant.

Thus प्रेक्षणीयम्, परेलक्णम् from इति गत्यर्थः the नुम् is added because it is इदित्। The rule will not apply to प्रेन्यनम् but it will apply to प्रोम्भणम् from उम्भण्रणे where म or the nasal is part of the root. The नुम् here means the anusvâra generally as also in sûtra (VIII. 4. 2). Therefore though the change would have been vaild by the general rule, (VIII 4. 29) this sûtra makes a नियम or restriction. That is, only in the case of इजादि सनुम् verbs the change takes place, not in other सनुम् verbs. Thus प्रमङ्गनम्, परिमङ्गनम् from the root मिन सप्णे॥

Note.—This rule does not affect rule VIII. 4.30, relating to **vara** verbs, for those verbs cannot be said to end with a consonant. Moreover, we have used the word facts: in explaining the sûtra, in order to indicate this fact, that the krit-affix must be ordained after a consonant-ending verb. In the case of causative verbs, the krit-affix is ordained after a vowet-ending (fa) verb, and the vowel is elided after the adding of the affix. So that before the adding of the affix, the verb did not end in a consonant.

२८३७। वा निंसनिक्षनिन्दाम्। ८। ४। ३३।

एवां नस्य सो बा स्यात्कृति परे । प्रशिं सितव्यम् -प्रनिं सितव्यम् ।

2839. The न of निंस 'to kiss' निष् ' to be angry ' and निन्द ' to blame' is changed to woptionally, when preceded by an upasarga having in it a cause of change.

Thus प्रशिवितव्यम् or प्रतिवितव्यम्, प्रशिवश्यम् or प्रतिवश्यम्, प्रशिवश्यम् or प्रतिवश्यम्, प्रशिवश्यम् or प्रतिवश्यम् । Note.—These verbs are written with win the Dhâtupâtha, and therefore by rule VIII. 4. 14 ante, the change of न into w would have been obligatory. The present sûtra makes it optional. The root शिवि means to kiss', विशि रोषणे, and शिवित कुरवाश्यम् ॥

२-४०। न भाभूपूकिमगिमप्याधिवेषाम्। ८। ४। ३४।

एर्वः स्ननस्य शो न। प्रभानीयम् । प्रभवनीयम् । 'पू त्र स्वेद ग्रहणिमध्यते'। पू ङ्स्तु प्रपवशीयः स्रोतः । '* रयन्तमादीनासुपसं ख्यानम् *'।प्रभापनीयम् । 'क्रणात्रः ग्रस्य या वा' इत्युक्तं श्रत्वप्रक-रशोपरि तद्वोध्यम् । यत्वस्यासिद्धत्वेन श्रकारव्यवधानान्न श्रत्वम् प्रख्यानीयन् ।

2840 The च of a krit-affix is not changed to च, though preceded by an upasarga having in it a cause of change, when the affix is added to the following verbs: भा 'to shine', भू 'to be', चू 'to purify', किंग 'to be brilliant', गिंग 'to go', त्याचि 'to increase', वेप 'to shake'

This rule is an exception to VIII. 4. 29. Thus:

भा, प्रभानीयम् परिभानम् । भू, प्रभवनीयम् परिभवनम् । पू ,प्रपवनम् । Ishti.—The verb पू म् is to be taken and not the verb पू म् । In the case of the latter the change is obligatory, as, प्रपवणीयः सामः ॥

किम प्रकाननम्, परिकाननम्॥ गनि प्रगमनम्, परिगमनम्॥ प्यायि प्रप्यायनम्, परिष्यायनम्॥ वेप् प्रवेपनम्, परिवेपनम्॥

Vant.—The above roots, even when in the Causative, do not change the न of their krit-affix. As प्रभापनीयम्, परिभापनम् ॥ There is no change in प्रस्था नीयम् also. It is derived from the root खगान् with the prefix म ॥ The म is replaced by म by a vartika in the Mahabhashya under II 4.54: and the position of this vartika is taught there also, namely, that it should be read in the subdivision of asiddhas (VIII 2.1) just at the close of the w change rules. Therefore म being considered asiddha, the म is not changed to w because a म intervenes or rather is still considered to intervene between the र of म and म ॥ Had the root been ख्याच् no rule would have prevented the change of म to w in मख्यानीयम् and the form would be मख्याचीयम् See II. 4.54. S. 2436.

When the म is changed to म in नम् the न of नम् is not changed. Thus मनस्टः, परिनद्दः ॥ The नुम् ordained by VII. 1. 60, is elided by VI. 4. 24, and म changed to म by VIII. 2. 36.

Why do we say under? Observe natural, ulturals u The word under that the prohibition may apply to words like naturals, which did end with uthough the u has been changed by other rules, and is no longer visible. For here the u of au is changed to u by VIII. 2. 36, and then this u is changed to u by VIII. 2. 41; and the u is added by VIII. 1. 60.

२८४१ । कृत्यलयुटी बहुलम् । ३ । ११३ । आग्त्यनेन सानीयं चूर्णम् । दीयतेऽस्नै दानीयो विमः।

2841. The affixes called 'kritya' (III. 1. 95) and the affix 'lyut', are diversely applicable.

By saying 'diversely' we mean that they occur in other places than those where ordained by the rules. Thus kritya affixes are ordained to come when an 'act' or an 'object' is to be expressed, but they come also when the karaka is other than the objective. Thus with 'powder for bathing'; aithus us 'a Brâhmaṇa to whom a donation is to be made'. In the first of these examples the 'powder' is the 'instrument' expressible by the 3rd case, and in the second the 'Brâhmaṇa' is the recipient expressible by the fourth case; so that in both cases the affix is applied without any express rule.

Similarly, स्युद् is ordained to come in denoting instrument, location, and a verbal noun (III. 3. 115 and 117). But it is applied in other senses also. Thus राजभाजनाः मालयः 'halls for eating of kings'; राजाच्छादनानि वासंदि 'dresses to be worn by the 'king'.

By using the word 'diversely', even the krit affixes are applied in places other than those expressly ordained. Thus पादाभ्या दिवते = पाददारकः। गरीवी पात = गरीवीपकः। For accent see VI. 2. 150.

To the root बद with the upapada नज् (the negative Particle ज) would have been added the two affixes यत and बयप under sûtra III. 1. 106. S 2854. This sûtra ordains यत only: and that also, when the sense is that of censure. The irregular form अवद्य therefore is for both these purposes.

Thus अवद्य पाप 'a trifling sin'. Why do we say "when condemnable "? Observe अनुद्ध गुरुताम 'the name of the teacher is not to be uttered'. The name of the teacher is neither condemnable nor incapable of utterance. But it is not polite for the pupil to utter the name of the teacher. As says the verse of the Smriti:—

"Let the person desirous of prosperity not take his own name, or his teacher's name, or the name of a great miser, or of an elder son or wife."

्रद्धर् । अचीयत्। ३ । १ । ८७ ।

अजन्ताद्वार्यं तात्स्वातः । चैयम् । जियम् । अण्यस्यं शक्यमकर्तुं म् । याग्विभागोऽप्येवम् । सम्बद्धादिक्वेव पताऽपि सुपठत्वात् ।

2842. The affix बन् comes after a root that ends in a vowel.

The letter त् of this affix is indicatory showing that the udatta accent falls on the first vowel (VI 1.213); thus गा+यत्=गेय noun sing, नेयस् 'what is to be sung'; so also पेयस् 'what is to be drunk'; जेयस् 'what is to be conquered'. The आ of गा and पा is changed into ए by VI. 4.65.

Note.—Why do we say 'that ends in a vowel'? By III. 1.124, a root ending in a consonant takes and affix instead of any; reading these two aphorisms together, the conclusion to be drawn is that the affix any comes

after roots which primarily end in a vowel, though in the course of development they may end in a consonant by the application of other rules. Thus from दा 'to cut', we have the desiderative root दिन्स, which ends in a vowel आ. This आ is elided before archadhatuka affixes and thus the root becomes दिश्स, which ends in a consonant; nevertheless we shall have the affix बत् and not बबत्. Thus दित्रवर् 'what is wished to be cut'; चित्रवर् 'what is wished to be cut'; चित्रवर् 'what is wished to be placed'. Similarly श before archadhatuka affixes becomes का, the आ is changed into आव before च (VI. 1. 79) and the form then is लाब. The root खब् however takes यत and not प्रतः as लाबेग प्रवस्त, &c.

We could have well spared the word आप: in this sûtra. For all roots either end in a vowel or a consonant. Now III. 1. 124. specifically ordains und after all roots ending in a consonant. Therefore un would find its scope only after those roots which end in a vowel.

For similar reasons, moreover there was no necessity of making this a separate sûtra, It could well have been included in the preceding Ashtâdhyâyî sûtra III. 1. 96. That is instead of तक्यत् तक्यानीयरः we could have well enunciated it as तक्यत्तक्यानीयर्गतः meaning "the affixes tavyat, tavya, anîyar and yat come after verbal roots." The scope of yat would be restricted to vowel ending roots by the subsequent sûtra III. 1. 124.

२८४३। इद्यति। ६। ४। ६३।

2843. The final আ of a stem is changed into * before the K rit-affix খব ৷

Thus दे वस, ग्ले वस. The Guna takes place according to VII. 3. 84.

Vart.—The verbs तक 'to laugh at' गर' to kill' चत् 'to ask' चत् 'to attempt' and जन् 'to be born', should be enumerated in addition; that is to say, these verbs, though ending in a consonant, take चत् and not चवत; as वक्ष्यच्, गर्यच्, चर्यच्, कर्यच्, and जन्यच्. The root जन् would have assumed the form जन्य even by the affix चवत; the present vartika ordains चत् for the sake of the accent. The चवत् would not have caused vriddhi of the च of जम्; for vriddhi is specifically prohibited with regard to जन् by VII. 3. 35. The accent of चत् is regulated by VI. 1. 213, and of चत् by VII. 1. 185.

Vart.—And of the verb इन् 'to kill' वथ is the substitute when it optionally takes the affix यत. Thus we have बच्चम् or बात्यम्. The latter form is evolved by sûtras VII. 3. 32 and 54. The affix यत comes only after the वम् substitute; after इन् the affix रवत comes which changes the इ् into प, and व into a and causes vriddhi.

२-४४। पोरदु पधात्। ३। १। ए८।

पद्मान्ताददुपवाद्मत्स्यात्। यवते। प्रवते। यप्यम् । लभ्यम्। \times नानुबन्धकृतमसाद्मप् \times '। स्वतो न रवत् । तव्यदादयस्तु स्युरेव ।

2844. The affix बत् comes after a root, which ends in a labial letter preceded by a short ज

This debars पयत्; thus यप् + यत् = भ्रष्यं 'to be sworn'; लभ् + यत् = लभ्यम् 'to be acquired'.

Note.—Why do we say 'which ends in a labial'? Because if a root ends in any other consonant, though preceded by a short जा the root will take रवत्; thus पच + रवत् = पाक्यं म् 'what is to be cooked'; वाक्यं म् 'speech'.

Why do we say 'when preceded by a short अ'? When preceded by any other vowel, it will take वयत्; thus कुष् + रवत् = काप्यस् 'to be angry'; so also गायस् 'to be concealed'.

The word अत् is used in the sûtra in the original. The force of त here is, by I. 1. 70, that short आ having one mâtrâ or prosodial length is to be taken and not long आ. Therefore, after the rootआप 'to obtain', we have कात and not वत्; thus आप्योम् 'to be reached' i.e. 'attainable'.

In the sûtra III. 1. 94, s. 2830, we have used the word अवस्य। But it must be understood that the indicatory letters do not make two affixes asarûpa, whose efficient parts are identical. Therefore यत and एयत are sarûpa affixes; and one will debar the other. And so there will be no प्रत् added to these roots. But the affixes तव्यत्, &c., are not debarred; and they will certainly come after these roots.

Note.—Why do we say 'not being of the same form'? Because if two affixes have the same form, the present rule will not apply; and in the case of such affixes, the special affix will debar the general affix. Thus the affixes आए and द are, when stripped of their indicatory letters, affixes having the same form i.e. आ; and therefore the sûtra III. 2. 1. ordaining at as a general rule, will be always debarred by sûtra III. 2. 3. oradaining at, as the latter is a special sûtra applicable only to those roots which end in long आ, or which are simple roots not compounded with any preposition. Thus भा+दा+क=भादः 'giver of cows'. So also कम्यवदः 'blanket-giver'. In these cases we cannot have the affix आए.

It follows from this sûtra as a necessary corollary, that the addition of indicatory letters does not make two or more affixes dissimilar in form (अगस्प) when their essential effective element is the same. Thus the affixes क, अण्, अण्, प &c. are similar.

Why do we say 'but not so in the case of feminine affixes'? Because in the case of feminine affixes, a special affix will debar a general affix, though they may be dissimilar in form. Thus sûtra III. 3. 94. ordaining feminine nouns from roots is a general or utsarga rule,

while stitra III. 3. 102. ordaining अ after roots that have already taken some affix is a special or apavada rule, and though अ and ति। are dissimilar in form, they being feminine affixes, the former will always debar the latter. Thus the compound desiderative roots चिकीचे and जिल्ला will form feminine nouns in आ and not by चित्र . Thus चिकीचे and जिल्ला and not चिकीचें ति, &c.

२-४५। ख्राङो यि। १। १। ६५।

आतः परस्य लभेर्नु न्स्यादगादौ प्रत्यये विविधिते । नुमि कृतेऽद्युपभव्वाभावात् ववहैव । आतः क्रियो गीः ।

2845. The augment उप is added to जम् preceded by जा, before an affix beginning with य

As जासम्भेग भा: ॥ The सुष् is added before the addition of the affix, and by so doing जम् becomes जम्म and thus loses its character of having a penultimate ज, and therefore by III. 1. 124, we shall have पत्र affix, and not पत् affix by III. 1. 98.

Note.—Had the ব্ৰষ্ been added after the addition of the affix, then ৰৱ would be added by III. 1. 98. Though in both cases the form will be আলম্ঘ ; the difference will be in the accent: ৰৱ would throw the acute on the first syllable (ৰবিজেশ্য:); while, as a matter of fact, the word has svarita on the final; thus instead of আল্লেম্ম (VI. 1. 213. and by VI. 2. 139), which ৰৱ gives, we have আলম্ম (বির svar).

Note.—Why do we say 'when preceded by आ'? Observe सम्ब । How do you explain जात्रण्य आतम्यः? All rules are optionally applied in the Vedas. Or जात्रण्य may be explained by saying that the जुन् having been added, is again dropped.

२८४६ । उपात्प्रश्चं सायाम् । १ । १ । ६६ ।

उपसम्भद्दः साधुः । 'स्तुता ' किस् । उपसम्धु प्रक्य उपसम्यः ।

2846. The augment 34 is added to 34 preceded by 34, before 4, when the reference is to something praiseworthy.

As उपलब्धः वाद्यः ॥ (These words are formed by प्रात् and have svarita on the final.) Why do we say 'when referring to something praiseworthy'? Observe उपलब्धः this is formed with the यत् affix (III. 1, 98). and means "capable of being perceived."

२८४९। शकिसहोक्च। ३।१। ८८।

शक्ष्यम् । सहत्रम् ।

2847. The affix बत् comes after the roots बक् 'to be able', and बह 'to bear'.

Thus water 'possible' dere 'endurable'.

२८४८ । गद्मद्चरयमश्चानु पसर्गे । ३ । १ । १०० ।

गदास्। मदास्। चर्यस्। '* चरेराक्विचागुरी *'। आचर्या देशः। गनतव्य इत्यर्थः। 'अगुरी' किस्। आचर्या गुरुः। यमेर्नियमार्थस्। साथरागीन्मा भूदिति। प्रयाम्यस्। निपूर्वात्स्यादेव। तेन 'तल्ल मचेद्विनियम्यस्' इति वार्तिकप्रयोगात्। एतेन 'अनियम्यस्य नायुक्तिः'। 'त्वयानियम्या मनु दिव्य- चसुषा' इत्यादि व्याख्यातस्। नियमे साधुरिति वा।

2848. The affix यत comes after the roots गइ 'to speak', यद 'to be mad', यर 'to go, to eat', and 'यम to restrain', when these roots do not take any preposition.

Thus मैदास 'what is to be spoken, i.e., prose'; "सदास 'wine'; "वर्ष what is to be followed; येश्वस 'what is to be restrained'.

Why do we say 'when not preceded by a preposition'? When compounded with an upasarga, these roots will take रचत्; thus त्रगाद्वं स्; ममाद्वं स् &c.

The root यस would have taken the affix बत by III. 1. 98 also, as itends in स and is preceded by आ; its separate enumeration in this sûtra is in order to show, that the compound verb यस will not take the affix यत. Therefore with regard to यस, this is a niyama or restrictive rule and not a vidhi or original rule. Thus प्रवास्थम् । Exception, however, must be made in the case of the preposition नि । There the affix यत is added and not चयत; as we find the form विनियम्बम् used in a vârtika. For this reason the form आविषयम्ब is not without authority. As in the sentence द्वया नियम्या महिद्या चयुष्णा।

Or these forms can be explained not as kritya words formed by बख added to the root बख; but as Taddhita words formed by बख added to the noun निवस (IV. 4. 98).

Vart.—The root चर when preceded by the preposition आह् takes the चत् affix when the sense is not that of a preceptor'; thus आपनी देश: 'an approachable or communicable country'. But when the sense is that of 'a teacher' the root takes पत् ; thus आवार 'a preceptor'.

२८४९ । ऋवद्यपर्यवर्था गहर्ययसित्वयाभिरीचेषु । ३ । १ । १०१ । बदेर्भक्रमुपपदे बदः सुपि-' (२८५४) हति यत्वयपोः प्राप्तपोर्वदेश ने।ऽपि गर्शयाभेनेत्युमनार्थे निपातनम् । अवद्यं पापम् । 'गर्ह्यो' किम् । अवद्यं ग्रुवनाम् । तद्वि न गर्ह्य वस्तानहें च ।

'आत्मनाम गुरोनिम नामातिकृपगस्य च । स्रोयस्कामा न गृद्वीयाण्ड्येट्टापत्यक्रसस्या ॥'

इति स्वतेः । पर्या गौः । व्यवदर्शव्येत्यर्थः । पार्यसम्बत् । स्तुत्वर्दक्तित्वर्थः । क्रनिरोषोऽप्रति वन्धस्तिस्त्रित्विषये वृद्धो यत् । ग्रतेम वर्धा कन्या । बृत्याम्या ।

2849. The words अवदर्भ (VI. 2. 160) चँगव and चँभी are irregularly formed, having the sense of 'condemnable', 'saleable' and 'not restricted' respectively.

Thus, अवदा पाप 'a censurable or trifling sin'. Another and regular form is अनुदास This is formed by adding the affix क्यम् to the root वह by III. 1.106. As अनुद्ध गुरुवास "the name of an elder should not be uttered."

Here there is no sense of condemnation, but it lays down a precept of good conduct according to the above verse of the smriti which declares "a person desirous of prosperity should not utter the names of himself or of his Guru or of a very miserly person, or of the eldest son or of a wife." So also परवः क्ष्म्बलः 'saleable blanket'; परवा नेतः 'saleable cow. The other and regular form is परवच, formed by the addition of पवत and meaning 'praiseworthy'. So also परेन वर्षो 'courted by hundreds'; चहलेण वर्षो woold by thousands, i.e., there is no restriction as to the number of candidates for the purposes of selection of a husband by a maid: in other words वर्षो = woold, courted. Courted by hundreds, &c. The other and regular form is च्रव्या from the root च 'to choose'. वर्षो means a girl choosing her own husband and is not reserved or shy. The word वर्षो in the sûtra is in the feminine gender, and it is in this gender only that the word is so formed. In the masculine gender, the word is regularly formed; thus वार्षो ऋत्वाः.

२८५० । बह् यंकरणम् । ३ । १ । १०२ ।

बहन्त्यनेनेति वदा' यकटम् । 'करणम्' किम् । बाह्मम्-बोढव्यम् ।

2850. The word कर is irregularly formed, in the sense of "wherewith something is carried".

The word ast is derived from the root as 'to carry' and means 'a vehicle' t. A; that by which a thing is carried; as ast unce. When it does not mean a carriage, the root takes the affix uug; thus are: 'an ox'.

२८५१। ऋर्यः स्वामिवैर्ययोः । ३ । १ । १०३ ।

'ऋ गती' अस्मादात् । यसताउपवादः । अर्घः स्वामी वैश्या वा । 'अनियाः' कि स्। आर्घा क्राह्मणः प्राप्तव्य करवर्धः ।

2851. The word आवें (and आवें) is irregularly formed when meaning 'lord' and a 'Vaisya'.

The root आ 'to go', would have taken रवत् by III. 1. 124; but it takes वस् when the sense of the word formed by it is that of a 'lord or sir', or a man of the 'Vaisya' caste. As आर्थ स्वामी, 'honored sir' अयो वेश्यः Arya or Vaisya.'

Note.—Though by VI. 1. 213, the affix বৰ makes the udátta accent fall on the first syllable of the word, yet in the case of the word অব্³, when it means 'lord', the accent falls on the last syllable.

Why do we say 'when it means sir or a Vaisya? Otherwise the root takes the affix राज्य as आयो काद्याचः 'the respectable Brâhmana,' i.e., one worthy to be approached or reachable.

२८५२। उपसर्या काल्या प्रजने। ३।१।१०४।

गर्भग्रह्णे प्रातकाला चिदित्वर्थः । उपसर्या गौः । गर्भाषानार्थे वृष्येणेषपगन्तुं येग्येत्वर्थः । 'प्रजने काल्या' इति किस् । उपसार्या काणी । प्राप्तव्येत्वर्थः ।

2852. The word ज्यामें is irregularly formed in the sense of "ripe for cover, or ripe for fruition."

The word उपस्त is formed by adding बत् affix to the root षू 'to move', compounded with the preposition उप. The word काल्या means having reached the time. The word मजन means the first conception. Thus उपस्यों गौ: 'the cow fit for cover'; उपस्यों बढ्या 'the mare fit for the horse'.

Why do we say 'when meaning what has reached the time favorable to conception'? Otherwise the affix पगत will be used; as उपचार्य कायी 'Kâshî is approachable'.

२८५३। अजर्यम् संगतम्। ३।१।१०५।

नम्पूर्वाज्यीर्यतेः कर्तरि यत्संगतं चेद्विभेष्यम् । न जीर्यतीत्यजर्यम् । 'तेन संगतनार्येण रानासर्थे कुर द्रुतस्' इति भट्टिः । 'सृगैरजर्ये जरसापदिन्द्रभदेहबन्याव पुनर्ववन्य' यत्यत्र तु संगतिर्भाति विशेष्य-सध्याहार्यम् । 'संगतम्' किम् । ज्ञजरिता कम्यतः। भावेतु संगतज्ञत् केऽपि गयदेव। ज्ञजार्य संगतन ।

2853.—The word अन्तर्भ (VI. 2. 160) 'imperishable' is irregularly formed when qualifying the word यहत्वस् 'friendship' expressed or understood.

The word अवर्ष is formed from the root क by the addition of बद with the force of the agent and affixing the negative particle आ; as आ + क् + बद = अवर्ष the force is not that of bhava (III. 4.70).

Thus अजर्य ने।उन्त सङ्गतम् 'let our friendship be imperishable'. So also अजर्यमार्यसङ्गतम्. So also Bhatti, "तेन सङ्गतमार्येण रामाण्ये दुःर द्रतम् "—O Rama! quickly make imperishable friendship with that honored one. "The word want is an adjective qualifying the word 'friendship' expressed or understood. It does not mean friendship: for two synonyms can not be used in the same sentence: and अजर्य सङ्गतं of Bhatti would have been wrong. Nor is ajaryam used in the sense of friendship in the sentence चृत्रेरल्यं सर्वायविष्टम् for here the word sangatam is understood, and ajaryam qualifies it.

Why do we say when qualifying the word पङ्गतन्? Observe अवरिता कावतः 'undecaying blanket' when the force is that of bhâva, the affix would be nyat, though the agent be sangata. As अवार्थ चङ्गतेन "Imperishable through friendship."

२८५४ । बद्ः सुपि काप्च । ३ । १ । १०६ ।

उत्तरसूत्रादिह भाव इत्यपकृष्यते । बदेभिषे श्वयप्स्याश्यादादशुपसर्गे सुप्यपपदे । ब्रह्मोदास् ब्रह्मबदाम् । ब्रह्म वेदः तस्य बदनमित्यर्थः । कर्नीण प्रत्ययावित्येके । उपयर्गे तु प्यदेव । अनुवाद्यम् । अपवादास ।

2854. After the root यह 'to speak', governing a case-inflected word as its upapada, and not having a preposition annexed to it, there comes the affix द्वाप as well as यह to denote condition.

The word भावे is to be drawn into this sûtra from the next.

The phrase 'not having a preposition' is to be read into this sûtra by anuvritti from III. 1. 100 S. 2843. The force of the word 'also' is to indicate that the affix ut is also employed. The word use means 'in construction with an upapada that ends in a case-affix'.

Thus ब्रह्म + वर् + क्यप = ब्रह्म + वर् + य = ब्रह्म दिस्म; ब्रह्म + वर् + यत् = ब्रह्म बद्रम् 'told by the Vedas or Brahman'. Similarly सत्यादाम् or सत्यवदाम् 'truth-mouthed'.

Some say these two affixes come with a Passive significance: and not. that of bhava only.

Why do we say 'when it has a case-inflected word as upapada'? Otherwise बड् + रवत = बाद्यन् a 'musical instrument'.

Why do we say 'not having a preposition'? Observe nature 'a rumour' formed by the affix पगत and not by यत or क्यप.

२८५५ । अवी भावे । ३ । १ । १०९ ।

क्वरुवात्। ब्रश्न भावो ब्रह्मभूवम् । सुपीत्येव । भव्यम् । खनुपवर्ग इत्येव । प्रभव्यम् ।

2855.—After the root & 'to be', in construction with a case-inflected word as its upapada and when used without a preposition, the affix way is employed to denote condition (bhâva).

The words द्वाचे and बहुचबर्गे of previous sûtras are understood in this The anuvritti of यस does not cover this aphorism. As ब्रह्मसूच गतः = ब्रह्मस्व गतः ' gone to or arrived at Brahmahood ; देवसुव = देवत्वं गतः ' gone to divinity'.

The word bhava of this sûtra governs the succeeding ones.

Why do we say 'in construction with a case-inflected word'? Otherwise it will take यह ; as भू+यह = भा+यह = नव्यम् (VI. 1. 79).

hy do we say 'not taking a preposition'? Observe Analy.

२८५६ । इजस्त च । ३ । १ । १०८ ।

खनुयाको सुम्यवन्ते स्वतिमाने क्यान्त्वास्त्रारखानतादेगः । ब्रसासे सननं ब्रस्सहत्या । स्त्रीत्वं सोकात।

After the root with to kill, when in construction with a case-inflected word as its upapada, and when used without a preposition, comes the affix क्यम in denoting condition, and the letter a is the subsitute of its final en

The phrases आरे अग्रुवपर्ने and भावे are understood in this sutra.

As जाज + यह + एकप = जाज + इह + य= जाज हत्य, (VI. 1. 71) जा इत्या ' Brâhmana murder'. The word is feminine because of usage.

Note.—When not in construction with a noun, the form is चातः 'a blow' (सन्- चिच + चज्). This verb does not take the affix रवत in denoting condition, there being no example of such formation.

Why do we say 'when not taking a preposition'? Observe प्रवाता वर्तवे 'there is a combat'.

२८५७ । एतिस्तुशास्वद्भुषः स्वय् । ३ । १ । १०८ । क्ष्यः क्षप्स्यातः।

2857. After the verbs द 'to go', ज 'to praise', यास 'to govern', द 'to choose', द 'to respect' and प् to please', comes the affix क्यम्.

The anuvritti of सुनि, अनुपन्ने and भावे does not extend to this aphorism. The present sutra ordains generally the affix क्यम् after the above verbs.

२८५८ । इस्वस्य पिति कृति तुक्। ६ । १ । ७१ ।

इत्यः। स्तुत्यः। 'प्रात इदक्द्तोः' (२४८६)। शिष्यः। 'धृ' इति वृत्रो ग्रहणं न वृद्धः। वृत्यः। वृद्धः । प्रात्यः । प्राप्तः । द्वामः । दोद्यमः । ग्रह्ममः । ग्रहमः । ग्

2858. To a root ending in a short vowel is added the augment द (उद्) when a Krit-affix having an indicatory र follows.

Note.—Thus अभि+विनय = आभिवित so also सामस्त ॥ Similarly मक्त्य and महत्व and उपस्तत्व formed by the affix ल्यम् ॥ Why do we say "ending in a short vowel"? Observe आत्य, गामणीः ॥ Why do we say "having an indicatory म् "? Observe कृतम्, इतम् ॥ Why do we say " a kritaffix"? Observe पद्वरः, पद्धमः, with the Taddhita-affixes तरम् and तनम् ॥ In the compound गानिणकुतम्, though the root is made short, yet there is no augment तक्, in as much as the rule by which the root has been shortened is a Bahiranga rule, and the present rule is an Antaranga one. The maxim is अविद्वे बिद्रम्मनत्क्रि॥" That which is Bahiranga is regarded as not having taken effect, or as not existing, when that which is Antaranga is to take effect".

Thus इ + क्यप् = इ + त् + य = इत्यः to be gone'. So also स्तु + क्यप् = ख़्त्र्यः to be praised'; शास् + क्यप् = शित् + य (आ being changed into इ by VI. 4. 34. S. 2486) = शिव्यः to be instructed, i. e., a pupil'. So also ह + क्यप् = ह्व्यं to be chosen. By ह in the sûtra the root ह ज्ञां intended to be taken, and not the root हज्. The equivalent derivative of the latter is वार्यः as वार्या ऋत्विजः। आह + क्यप् आहस्यः 'to be honoured'; ज्ञुष् + क्यप् = जुद्यः 'to be served.'

Though the anuvritti of क्यम was current from the previous sûtra 2854, its repetition in this aphorism is to indicate that other rules such as III. 1.125, ordaining nyat should not take effect in the above verbs. Thus III. 1.125. s. 2886. requires प्यत् after the verb स्त, but the present rule prohibits that. Thus we have अवस्यस्त्रव्यः 'must be praised.'

According to Kâsikâ, the roots यह 'to praise' दुइ 'to milk' and गुइ 'to cover' optionally take the affix क्यप. As यह्यम् or यान्त्यम् (VI. 4.37); दुझम् or देश्यम्, गुइगम् or गोद्यम्. Of the above three forms s'asya may be explained by its being used by Pâṇini in the sûtra V. 3.60. as formed by nyat of VI. 1.214. But the authority for the other two is doubtful.

Vart.—The verb अन (इच् 21) 'to anoint', preceded by the preposition आइ takes the affix क्यप् when used as an appellative. As आ + अन् + क्यप् = आक्या meaning clarified butter. The nasal is elided by VI. 4. 24. S. 415. The affix has the force of instrument as a diversity.

२८५७ । ऋदु पधाच्चाक्तृ पिचृतेः । ३ । १ । ११० ।

'बृत्'। वृत्यम्। 'बृध्'। वृष्यम्। क्रुपिचृत्यास्तु। कल्प्यम्। चर्त्यम्। 'तपरकरणम्' किम्। 'कृत्'। कीर्त्यम्। प्रनित्यगयन्ताञ्चरादय इति णिजभावे गवत्। गिजन्ताम् यदेव।

2859. After verbs having a penultimate short आ the affix अवस् is employed, with the exception of the verbs कृष् 'to be able', and चुत 'to hurt'.

Thus इत + क्यम् = इत्यम् ; so also इष्यम्. But कृष् and वृत् will form कक्ष्यम्, and चन्यम्.

Why have we used the letter द in आद? It is to indicate that short आ is meant and not long आ (I. 1. 70). Therefore the root कृद will take प्यत् and form कीन्यंस. It has already been taught that चित्र added to उपादि roots is not of universal application. Therefore when जिन् is not added we have the affix nyat. But when the root ends in nich then the yat is the proper affix.

२८६०। ई च खनः। ३। १। १११।

चात्क्यप् । ज्ञाद्गुणः । खेयस् । 'इ च' इति इस्वः सुपठः ।

2860. The affix क्यम् is employed after the root कर 'to dig,' and long & is substituted for the final of the root.

By the force of we draw in way.

Thus जन् + क्यप् = ज + हे + य = लेयम 'to be dug' (VI. 1. 87). The long है is used in the sûtra for the sake of euphony. The same purpose would have been served by using short इ, thus 'इ च जनः'. But the long है indicates that the rule VI. 4. 43 does not apply here. By that rule the ज of जन् would have been lengthened into जा before the affix काप.

२८६१ । भुजोऽसंज्ञायाम् । ३ । १ । ११२ ।

मृत्याः कर्मकरा मर्तव्या इत्यर्थः । क्रियायव्दोऽयं न तु संज्ञा। '* समझ बहुलस् *'। संसृत्याः। संभार्थाः । असंज्ञायानेव विकल्पार्थमिदं वार्तिकम् । 'असंज्ञायाम्' किस् । भार्था नाम क्रित्याः । अस् क्रयं भार्या वधूरिति । इह हि 'संज्ञायांसमज-' (३२९६) इति स्थपा भाव्यम् । संज्ञापर्यु दासस्तु मुंसि चरितार्थः । सत्यम् । विभर्तेषु इति दीर्घान्तात्व्यु यादेवी एवत् । स्थमु भरतेरेव । ' ४ तदमुबन्यक- अइक्षे-४ ' इति परिमाण्या ।

2861. The affix क्षप् is employed after the verb सञ् 'to bear' when not used as a name.

Thus x + aau = x = 1. Where x = x = 1 is those who ought to be supported, i.e., servants. The word is here a verbal noun and not an appellative. Why do we say 'when not used as an appellative'? Observe x + aau = au = x = x = 1. Kshatriya'. How do you then explain and meaning 'wife'. For by the

sûtra III. 3.99. S. 3276 the feminine ought to have been भृत्या with क्यम् and not आर्थी with nyat; for the exception अवंदायाम् finds its full scope in the masculine? True: the objection is apparently valid. भाषी is not from भृज्यर (Bhuâdi 946) but from either भृ of the Juhotyâdi 5, or from भृ ending in long आ of the Kryâdi class No. 21. The मूज of the present sûtra must be confined to the Bhuâdi root, and not to the भृज् of the Juhotyâdi, for the latter has an indicatory द and is read as दुभृज् in the Dhâtupâtha. Because the maxim 'an expression with an indicatory letter does not include one with it 'applies.

Vart.—The use of kyap is optional when this verb takes the preposition यह. Thus संस्त्याः or संभावीः This vârtika allows an option only when the word is not an appellative.

२८६२। मृजेविभाषा । ३। १। ११३।

भूकेः क्यम्मा स्यात् । पत्तेययत् । भूण्यः ।

2862. The affix war optionally comes along with nyat after the root ve 'to cleanse'.

This is an example of Prapta-vibhasha. By III. 1. 110 ante, the root कुन् having a penultimate आ would have necessarily taken kyap; this sûtra declares an option. As परिमृज्यः or परिमार्ग्यः 'to be cleansed'. The second form is thus evolved:—

परिमृज् + रणत् (III. 1. 124). Now applies the following sûtra by which j is changed to g.

२५६३। चजोः कु चित्रयतोः । ९ । ३ । ५२ ।

पस्य जस्य च कुत्वं स्याद्विति यवित च प्रत्यवे परे। '* निष्ठायामनिट इति वक्तव्यस् *'। होनेइ न । गर्क्य । ' मृजेर्बु द्विः' (३४७३)। मार्ग्यः।

2863. For the final v or v of a root, there is substituted a corresponding guttural, before an affix having an indicatory v and before var

Thus we have परिष्ठा + वयत्। Then there is vriddhi of the ri of mrig by VII. 2. 114: so we get परिभाग्य : ॥

Note.—The यथासंख्य rule does not apply here. The sûtra (loes not mean that the च is gutturalised before a चित् and ज before a चित् affix; but both.

This guttural change takes place in the case of nyanku, &c., also by the following.

२८६४ । नयङ्कादीनां च । ७ । ३ । ५३ ।

भुत्वं स्वात्। न्यब्कुः । 'नावक्चेः—' इत्युप्रत्ययः ।

2864. The gutural is substituted in nyanku and the rest. Thus 3+ = = = = i a kind of black antelope.

२८६५ । राजसूयसूर्यमृषोद्यस च्यकुष्यकृष्टपच्याव्यथ्याः ।३।१ । १९४ ।

सते सप्त क्यवन्ता निपात्यन्ते । राज्ञा स्रोतक्योऽभिषश्चारा निष्पाद्यितक्यः । यद्वा । स्रात्तात्मकः सोनो राजा स सूयते कपड्यतेऽजेत्विधिकरणे क्यक्निपातनाद्वीर्यः । राजसूयः—राजस्यस् । अर्वविदिः । सरत्याकाये सूर्यः । कर्तिर क्यक्निपातनाद्वत्त्वस् । यद्वा 'स्रू प्रेरणे' तुदादिः । सुवित कर्मीय लोकं प्रेरवित क्यपो सट् । सूर्योपपदाद्वदेः कर्मीया नित्यं क्यप् । सूर्योद्वादः । विशेष्य-निष्त्रीऽयस् । 'उष्ट्वायसीनदर्यगुणा सूर्योद्धाः' । रोसते स्वतः । ग्रुपेरादेः कुत्वं स संज्ञावास् । सुवर्ण-राज्ञानिननं सनं कुप्यस् । गोप्यनन्यत् । कुष्टे स्वयनेव पन्यन्ते कृष्टपच्याः कर्मकर्तरि । ग्रुहे तु क्रिली कृष्टपाक्याः । न व्यथतेऽव्यव्यः ।

2865. The words राजसूय, सूर्व, मृषोदा, कच्य, कुछ, पञ्च, and अन्वस्य are irregularly formed by the addition of the affix व्यवप्

Thus राजा सोतव्यः or राजा दह स्यते, राज + स् + स्वय् = राजस्यः 'the Râjasûya or coronation sacrifice. The soma creeper is also called râja. The ceremony in which soma is extracted is also called râjasûya. The lengthening is by nipâtana.

Similarly म or म्+क्यम् = मूर्यः ' the sun', literally that which moves (बर्दि) in the sky; or that which impels (gafa) creation to action. When sûrya is derived from sri+kyap; then ri is replaced by short which becomes lengthened by VIII. 2.77. When it is derived from the Tudâdi root प्रोर्ध, then the augment रद is added to kyap. इय+वद+वयप्= ह्योदास् 'false speech'; this is an exception to III. 1. 106, by which ut would also have been applied. This rule prevents it. In mrishodya the affix kyap is added to /vad preceded by the upapada mrishâ, the force of the affix being to denote an object, and it is nitya. The word follows the gender, &c., of the substantive which it qualifies, i.e., it is dependant on its substantive (viseshya). Thus उच्चायसीन्दर्यगुवा मृषोद्या:. So also रोवते उसे, रच् + क्यप् = वच्य. 'an agreeable lover'. So also गुप् + वयप् = कुप्पस् 'a base metal (other than gold and silver)'; the other form is गोप्पस्। कुट + पत् = कुच्यपन्याः 'that which ripens of itself in cultivated ground,' This is when the force of the affix is that of a reflexive. But when it denotes an object (Passive) only, the form is कुन्टपादवाः । न व्ययते = अव्ययदाः 'a snake (what does not move by legs)'.

२-६६ । भिद्योद्ध्यौ नदे । ३ । १ । ११५ ।

मिदेरक्केश्व वयप्। उक्केर्घट्यं था मिनसि कूलं मिदाः। उक्कत्युदकपुद्धः। 'नदे' किन्। नेसा। उक्किता।

2866. The words सिद्ध and उद्देग are irregularly formed by the affix क्वप् when meaning a 'river'.

Thus निद्+ कवप्=निदाः 'a river that breaks its banks by the rush of its water', the name of the Bhidya river.

तन्म + क्यप् = उद्ध्य 'a river whose waters overflow the banks', name of the Uddhya river; the क is changed into च. Why do we say "when mean-

ing a river''? When not meaning or qualifying the river, the regular forms are used; thus भेचा and उक्तिता.

२-६७ । पुष्यसिध्यौ नक्षत्रे । ३ । १ । ११६ ।

अधिकरेणे व्वविनपात्यते । पुष्यन्त्वस्मिन्नर्याः पुष्यः । सिध्यन्त्यस्मिन्सिध्यः ।

2867. The words gra and faga are irregularly formed by the affix say, when used as names of asterisms.

Thus yq + वयप = yqq; 'the Pushya asterism'. It is so called because objects are nourished under the influences of this asterism. विष्+ वयप = विद्याः 'the asterism Siddhya' another name of Pushya, so-called because things are accomplished under the influence of this star. The force of the affix is that of 'location'.

Note.—When not the name of asterisms, the forms are पोषणं 'nour-ishing' वापन' 'accomplishing'.

२८६८ । विपूयविनीयजित्या मुञ्जकल्कहलिषु । ३ । १ । १९७ ।

पुरुतीिक्जभ्यः क्यम् । विपूर्णे सुरुतः । रक्क्वादिकरणाय ग्रोपियतव्य इत्यर्थः । विनीयः कल्कः । पिक्ट ग्रीपिविशेष इत्यर्थः । पापिति वा । जित्या इतिः । बलेन कृष्टव्य इत्यर्थः । कृष्टसमी-इरणार्थे स्मलकाष्ठम् । जन्यसु विपव्यम् । विनेवस् । जेयस् ।

2868. The words विश्वय, विकीय and जित्य are irregularly formed when they mean, the 'munja grass', the 'sediment' and the 'plough' respectively.

The regular derivatives are विषयम्, विनेयम् and नेयम्.

२८६७ । अत्यपिभ्यां ग्रहे । ३ । १ । ११८ ।

'* कन्दगीति वक्तव्यम्*'। प्रतियुक्तम् । अपियुक्तम् । लेकि तु प्रतियाह्मम् । 2869. The verb यह 'to seize', preceded by the prepositions प्रति and अपि, takes the affix क्ष्यप् (in the Vedic literature.)

Vart.—It should be rather stated 'in the Vedic literature'.

Thus मन्तस्य न प्रतिगृह्यम् तस्माननापिगृह्यम् ॥

Note.—The Kâşikâ reads the word chhandasi into the sûtra itself. In the classical Sanskrit the proper forms are मनियासम् and अपियासम्.

२८७० । पदास्वैरिबाह्यापस्येषु च । ३ । १ । ११७ ।

श्ववगृह्मन् । मगृह्मं पदम् । अस्वेरी परतन्त्रः । गृह्मकाः शुकाः । पञ्जरादिवन्धनेन परतन्त्री-कृता इत्वर्थः । वाह्मायां ग्राभगृह्मा सेना । ग्रामविद्धित्वित्यर्थः । स्वीलिङ्गनिर्देशात्पुन्नपुंचक्रयोर्ने । पत्ते भवः पश्यः । दिगादित्वादात् । आर्थिश्वात आर्थगृह्मः । तत्पश्चात्रित इत्वर्थः ।

2870. The root us takes the affix and, when it means a 'word', a 'dependant', 'outside', or a 'partisan'.

Thus **nytte** 'the Pragrihya words that donot admit of sandhi', already defined in sûtra I. 1. 11. So also **never**. These are technical terms of the Prâtisâkhyas also.

The word अस्वेरि means dependent upon others, not free to provide for himself. Thus युवाः 'the captive parrots': dependent upon others by being kept in cages, &c.

The word बाह्य means 'situated outside'. Thus ग्रामगृह्या सेना 'an army lying outside the village'. The word बाह्य being in the feminine gender indicates that the derivative word formed from ग्रह must also be feminine in gender to have this sense: and not when the word is masculine or neuter.

The word पाव is derived from पाव 'a side, a party', and means a partisan, follower or friend. Thus वासुदेवयुद्धाः 'siding with or being the partisans of Vâsudeva'. So also अर्जु नयुद्धाः belonging to the party of Arjun'. So also आर्ज्युद्धाः 'the partisan of the Aryâs.'

२८७१। विभाषा कृष्ट्योः । ३।१।१२०।

क्यण्स्यात् । कृत्यम् । वृष्यम् । पत्रे ।

2871. After the verbs कून् 'to do', and वृद् 'to rain' the affix क्यव् is optionally employed.

The root कू would have taken the affix प्रत् by III. 1. 124, and the verb पूर् would necessarily have taken च्यम् by III. 1. 110; the present sutra therefore declares an optional rule. Thus: कू + च्यम् = कृत्यम् 'to be done'; or कू + च्यम् = कार्यम् 'stimulating'. In deriving the alternative forms, the following sutra applies.

२८७२ । ऋहलीयर्यत् । ३ । १ । १२४ ।

ऋवर्षान्ताद्वलन्ताच्च भातौपर्यत्स्यात् । कार्यम् । वर्ष्यम् ।

2872. The affix vac comes after a verb that ends in a (long or short), or in a consonant.

The phrase आहरतोः is in the genitive case dual number, the force of the genitive here being that of an ablative. As क्र+यव = कार्यम् 'to be made,' स्+यव = वर्षम्.

२८७३ । युग्यं च पत्रे । ३ । १ । १२१ ।

पत्रं बाइनम् । युग्या गीः । अत्र क्यप्कुत्वं च निपात्वते ।

2873. The word grave is irregularly formed meaning "a vehicle."

The word पत्र means that by which a thing is carried. Thus युग्यो गीः 'the carrier bull or the yoked bull'. युग्ये इस्ती 'the harnessed elephant ready to carry'. युज्+क्यप्=युग्यस. Here ज is changed irregularly into ज before the affix kyap. When not meaning a carrier or a carriage, it has the form बेग्ब.

२८९४। श्रमावस्यद्ग्यतरस्याम् । ३ । १ । १२२ ।

अने।पपदाद्वचेरिषकरणे पगत् । वृद्धौ चत्यां पाधिको इस्वश्च निपात्यते । अमा चद्द वसते। स्वाः चन्द्रार्कावनावास्या—अनावस्या । 'श्वाइलीपर्यत्' (२८९२) । 'चने।:- ' (२८६३) इति कुत्वस् । पास्वस् । '*पाणी सृत्वेपर्यद्वाच्यः *'। श्वद्वपधलययस्य स्वयोऽपदादः । पासिभ्यां सृत्वते पासि-यर्गा एण्डुः । '*वमश्चर्वाच्य*'। समवसर्गा ।

2874. Optionally the word असावस्या is irregularly formed. The word असा means 'along' or 'together'. असा in composition with the root वस् 'to dwell', takes the affix ववत् in the sense of location of time. Optionally the Vriddhi is not substituted in such a case. The time or the day on which the sun and the moon dwell together in the same constellation is called असावस्या or असावस्या.

The final व in अनावस्वत् is indicatory and is for the sake of showing where the proper accent should fall.

The two forms अनावस्था or अनावास्था are the same word, and a fortiorial a rule made with regard to one will be made applicable to the other. And to this effect there is a paribhasha which declares एकदेशिवकृतस्थानन्यत्वस् ; 'that which has undergone a change in regard to one of its parts, is by no means in consequence of this change, something else than what it was before the change had taken place'. Therefore sûtra IV. 3. 30, though it in terms, says अनावास्थायावा is made applicable to the form अनावस्था also.

In the ashtâdhyâyî order the sûtra ऋस्तोपर्यत् (३। १। १२८॥) follows the present sûtra. So the author reads it again here.

2874A. The affix nyat comes after a verb that ends in ri or in a consonant.

Thus पर्- नगत् = पाक्यम् । The gutturalisation is by VII. 8. 52. S. 2863. Vart.—The root वृद्ध takes the affix प्रत्य when compounded with the word पाजि. Thus पाणिसम्बर्ध रण्डाः 'a rope.' This debars the kyap of 2859.

Vart.—The root मृज् when preced by both सम and अब takes रवत् as समयगर्गी.

इद्ध्यान कार्देः। ७। ३। ५७।

कवादेशीतोश्वताः कुत्वं न । गर्क्यम् । वार्तिककारस्तु 'चलाः--' (२८६३) इति सूत्रे 'निष्ठायाम-निदः' इति पूरियरवा 'न कवादेः' (२८९५) इत्यादि प्रत्याचख्यौ । तेन अर्जितर्जिपस्तीनां न कुत्वं निष्ठायां सेट्त्वात् । ग्रुचुग्लुब्र्प्रस्तीनां तु कवादित्वेऽपि कुत्वं स्यादेव । सूत्रमते तु वद्यपि विपरीतं प्राप्तं तथापि 'बवासरं सुनीनां प्रामायसम्' ।

2875. A guttural is not substituted for the final चूच of a root which begins with a guttural, before an affix having an indicatory च and before व्यवं ॥

As कुण्यः, सञ्ज्यः and गण्यः with प्यत्. This is an exception to VII. 3. 52. The vârtikakâra is, however, of opinion that this sûtra is superfluous. For he inserts the word निश्चायानिटः in the sûtra चत्राः कु विषयतोः

(VII. 3. 52) which would then mean: "For the final sor sof a root, which does not take the intermediate sin the nishthâ, there is substituted a guttural before a set or set affix." Therefore, there would be no guttural change of the roots /arj, /tarj, &c., because these are set in their nishthâ or Passive Participle. While on the other hand there will be gutturalisation of the finals of ys, set, though these roots have a guttural as an initial, and according to the sûtrakâra there ought not to be any gutturalisation. Therefore, though according to the opinion of Pânini the sutra-author, the forms would have been quite the reverse, yet on the maxim using an initial unitary "when there is a difference of opinion among the Three Sages, the opinion of the later in age prevails over that of the older." The opinion Kâtyâyana supersedes the rule of Pânini here.

२८७६ । ऋजिब्रज्योश्च । ९ । ३ । ६० ।

म कुत्वस् । समाजः । परिक्राजः ।

2876. A guttural is not substituted for the final or पू of जब and जब before an affix having an indicatory प and before प्रमुख

This is an exception to VII. 3. 52. Thus बनाजः, परिक्राजः ।

Note.—There is no example of अन् with the affix प्यत्, because by II. 4. 56, भी replaces अन् before all ardhadhatuka affixes except पन् and अप्। The wof the sutra implies that the rule applies to other roots also not mentioned, as बाजः, बाज्यम् from वस्।

२८९९ । भुजन्युबजी पार्ययुपतापयाः । ९ । ३ । ६९ ।

स्तवारेता निपात्यौ । भुन्यतेउनेनेति भुनः पाणिः । 'इतस् (३३००) इति षत् । न्युक्तस्त्य-स्मिन्निति न्युक्तः । उपतापो रोगः । 'पाण्युपतापयोः' किस् । भीगः समुद्रः ।

2877. जन 'an arm', and च्युचन 'a kind of bodily disease', are irregularly formed, without any change of their न before पन्न ।।

The word भुजः = भुज्यतेऽनेन, with पन्न (III. 3. 121. S. 3300). The irregularity consists in the absence of Guṇa, as well as of gutturalisation. न्युन्ति ताः स्रतिऽस्मिन् = न्युन्तः from the root जन्न आर्जेचे (Tudâdi 20). The irregularity consists in the non-changing of ज। When not meaning 'an arm' and 'a disease', we have भागः, समुद्गः ॥

२८९८ । प्रयानानुयानी यत्ताङ्गे । १ । ३ । ६२ ।

सती निपात्यी यदाङ्गे। पञ्च प्रयाजाः। त्रवाऽनुवाजाः। 'वदाङ्गे' किए। प्रवागः। अनुवागः। 2878. प्रयाज and अनुवाज are irregularly formed with चन्न् when meaning a portion of a sacrificial offering.

The words are derived from वन् with पञ् without the guttural substitution; as पञ्च प्रवालाः, त्रवाज्ञवालाः, त्वनग्ने प्रवालानां पद्मात् त्वं पुरस्तात्॥ But प्रवानः and अञ्चलानः when not referring to portions of a sacrifice.

Note.—The मयान and अनुयान are illustrative only. The guttural change does not take place with other prepositions, &c., also, as उपवानः, उपांशुयानः, भंगानः, खुतुयानः, as in the sentences स्काद्योपयानाः, उपांशु यानमन्तरा यनति, अस्टो प्रती संयाना भवन्ति, खुतुयाने श्वरानि ॥

२८७७ । वज्वैर्गती । ७ । ३ । ६३ ।

कुत्वं न । बञ्च्यम् । 'गता' किस् । वंक्यं काष्ट्रम् । कुटिलीकृतमित्यर्थः ।

2879. A guttural is not substituted for the palatal of usq in the sense of 'going'.

As वक्ट्यं बक्टान्त विश्वतः, Why is गता used, when we know from the Dhatupatha (Bhuadi 204) that वर् means 'to go'? The specification shows that the roots possess many meanings other than those assigned to them in the Dhatupatha. Observe वक्ट्य कार्य कार्य कार्य

२८०। स्रोक उचः के। १।३६४।

उचेर्रु बकुत्वे निपात्येते के परे। श्रोकः यकुन्तवृष्ठली। इगुपथलसयः कः। धना सिद्धे श्रन्ता-कात्तार्यमिद्यु।

2880. जोत is irregularly formed from the root उच् with the affix क (अ)!

The change of we into we and the Guna are the irregularities. As and a bird, a sûdra. The affix we is added under III. 1. 135. The we is added with the force of we the Kâraka relation being that of Location, &c. The weather would have given the form regularly, but then the word would have been acutely accented on the first syllable, but it is desired that the acute should be on the last. The words fedural, we have &c., are also irregular, formed with the Unadi affix was the we being substituted for we as an Unadi diversity (bahulam).

२८८१। गयः स्नावश्यके । ७ । ३ । ६५ । कत्वं न । अपरयमान्यन् ।

2881. A guttural is not substituted for the palatal, before the affix **पर**, when it means 'to do as absolute necessity'.

As अवश्य पाच्यम्, अवश्य वाच्यम्, but पाद्यं, वाद्यं and रेवंगं when the sense is not that of necessity. See. III. 3. 170-171 for this sense.

२८८२ । यजयाचरुचंप्रवचर्षरच । ७ । ३ । ६६ ।

वये कुत्वं न । याज्यस् । याज्यस् । रोज्यस् । प्रवाच्यं ग्रन्यविशेषः । "श्रुष्'। अर्ज्यस् । श्रुषु । श्रुषु । श्रुषु । श्रुषु । श्रुष्ये । श्रुष्ये । त्याज्यस् । 'त्यिजपूज्यास्य' इति काशिका । तत्र पूजेर्ग-स्वं चिन्त्यं भाष्यासुक्तत्वात् । 'यदत्यकार्यो त्यजेष्यसंख्वानस्' इति हि भाष्यस् ।

2882. A guttural is not substituted for the final palatals of यम्, यान्, यन्, यन्, वन्, and आन् before the affix प्यत्॥

As बारवस, बारवस, रोस्पस, मबारवस, and अर्थस॥ Though ऋष् has a penultimate आ and therefore by III. 1. 110 would have taken वयपू, it takes

प्रवत् by force of this satra. मबस् shows that the present satra applies to it, though it means 'a word or speech', and the prohibition of VII. 3. 67 does not apply. मबार्य is the name of a particular book. Others say that the prohibition applies to बस् only when it is preceded by # and does not mean word or speech (VII. 3. 67) and not when it is preceded by any other preposition. As अधिवासवाहित्वि पदन्ति ॥ This even in a very restricted sense, namely, on the tenth day of the Daśarâtra ceremony. In other places we have अधिवास्त्र ॥

Vârt.—त्यम् should he enumerated in this connection, i.e., before एउस्. the ज् remains unaltered, as त्याज्यम् ॥ According to Kâsikâ, the vârtika applies to त्यम् and पुत्र. The inclusion of पुत्र, however, is doubtful, as it is not given in the Mahâbhâshya.

र==३। वनीऽशब्द्रसंखायाम्। १। ३। ६१।

थान्यत्। यन्दालयायां तु वाक्यस्।

2333. The guttural is not substituted for the final of un before una when it does not mean 'a word or speech'.

As बाच्यनाइ, अवाच्यनाइ but अवधुवितं बादयनाइ ॥

२=०। प्रयोज्यभिवाज्यी शक्वाचै । ७ । ३ । ६= ।

मवालुं बच्यः मधाण्या नियालुं बच्या नियाण्या सुत्यः ।

2884. मवेल्प and निवेत्व preserve their palatal in the sense of 'capable to do this'.

As अवेश्यः = प्रवेशक चरपः, नियेश्यः = नियेशक चर्यः, i.e., a servant; but प्रयोग्य and नियोग्य in other senses.

रुन्य । कीजनं अवने । ७ । इ । ६० ।

कीग्वत्रव्यत्। '* पवस्त्रज्ञत्वे सर्विद्विभवी धेति वक्तव्यत्त् *'। साध्यत् । दिविधीतुष्टेवपिटितेष्ठिष स्वतिक्रिजनसन्दिनीकार्वः । दाभ्यः ।

2885. बाउन preserves its palatal in the sense of 'eatable'.

The word is derived from शुरू with पदम् in the sense of 'able'. As भोग्य खोदमः 'eatable rice', योग्या प्यामूः 'eatable barley-gruel'. अस्य here means anything which is fit for being eaten. When not having this sense we have योग्यः खन्यसः ॥

Vârtik.—The verb जप् and दम् should be enumerated in the chapter of प्रत्. Thus जप्+रवर्=जाष्यम्. Though दिन is not read as a root in the Dhâtupâtha, it must be taken as a root by the force of this vârtika. Thus दाण्यः

२८६ । स्रोराजग्यके । ३ । ९ । ९२५ । खबर्णानाडातावर्यन्त्वादवस्यंभावे त्योत्ये । साव्यम् । पाव्यम् ।

2886. The affix and comes after a root that ends in the letter a long or short when the sense is that of necessity.

This debars the affix. यत. Thus ज + पंयत = लो + य = लाज्यं (VII. 2.115 and VI. 1.79) 'must be cut'; so also पु + पंयत् = पाड्यम्' must be purified'.

इदः । श्रासुयुविपरिवित्तपित्रपित्रमध्य । ३ । १ । १२६ ।

'बुज्'। जासाव्यस्। 'बु निजये'। याव्यस्। वाष्यस्। ताष्यस्। ताष्यस्। वाष्यस्। वाष्यस्। वाष्यस्। वाष्यस्। वाष्यस्। वाष्यस्। वाष्यस्। विश्वस्यस्। 2887. The affix पवत् comes after the verbs जासु 'to distil', दु 'to join', वप् 'to sow', रप् 'to speak distinctly' जप् 'to be ashamed', and वस् 'to drink'.

The verb sing is a compound verb formed by the preposition sing and the root s. This sûtra debars up that would otherwise have come by III. 1. 97 and 98. S. 2842 & 2844.

Thus आहु+ व्यत् = आसाव्यम्, (VII. 2. 115 and VI. 1. 79); so also याव्यम्, बाव्यम्, राष्यम् and वाव्यम्.

२८८६ । स्त्रानाच्याजनित्ये । ३ । १ । १२७ ।

आक् पूर्वान्नयतेवर्यदावादेशज्ञ निपात्वते । दिश्वणाग्निविशेष स्वेदम् । स हि गाईपत्यादानीयते-अनित्यञ्च सततनप्रक्वलनात् । आनियाऽन्यः । घटादिः । वैश्वकुलादेरानीतो दिश्वणाग्निञ्च ।

2888. The word with is irregularly formed when meaning 'impermanent'.

This word is thus formed:—आह + नी + स्यत् = आ + ने + य = आनाय, (the के being changed into आय् by the analogy of VI. 1. 79).

As within the Gârhapatya fire and is not permanently kept alive, therefore it is called ânâyya. This however, is not co-extensive with Dakshinâgni. It is that fire which is brought from the Gârhapatya, and has the same source with the Dakshinâgni and Ahavaniyâgni. A Dakshinâgni fire may be taken from different sources, as from the family of a well-to-do Vaiśya, or from a frying place, or from Gârhapatya fire. When it is taken from the last, i.e., from Gârhapatya fire, it is ânâyya Dakshinâgni. Ahavaniya is also taken from Gârhapatya.

It is not every thing, that is not lasting, which is called ânâyya; for a fragile pot will not be called so. It applies only to the consecrated fire. When it has not this sense, the form is आर्थ meaning 'what ought to be brought'.

२८८९ । प्रणाय्यारसंमती । ३ । १ । १२६ ।

संगतिः त्रीतिविषयीभवनं कर्नव्यापारः । तथा भोगेण्याद रोऽपिसंगतिः । प्रचाच्यद्वीरः । प्रीत्व-

2889. The word saves is irregularly formed when meaning 'disapproved'.

The word असंनित is a negative word meaning 'non-agreement'. It means also 'disrespect',

Thus square: 'the thief is to be disliked'.

Why do we say when meaning 'disapproved'. Because otherwise the regular form is म + नी 'to lead' यत = अयेगः 'tractable'.

The word in the sûtra is असंगति which we have translated as 'disapproved'. But the word संगति also means अभिनाय or 'desire'; and असंगति would therefore, mean 'free from desire or worldly attachment'. Therefore the word असंगति means also 'free from attachment', as in the following sentence:—

ण्येशाय पुत्राव पिता ब्रक्ष प्रमुपाद, प्रणाय्याय अन्तेषासिने नान्यस्नै कस्नैयन 'let the father teach the Secret Doctrine to his eldest son, or to such pupil who is free from worldly attachment, and to no one else'.

२८७०। पाय्यसांनाय्यनिकाय्यधाय्यानानहिविनिवाससानिधेनीषु ।३।१।१२७।

नीयतेऽनेन पाय्यं नानस् । ययद्वास्वादेः पत्यं च । 'आता युक्-' (२९६९) इति युक् । सन्यक् नीयते देशमार्थपन्नि प्रतीति कानाय्यं इतिर्थिययः । प्यदायादेयः सना दीर्षेत्र निपात्यते । निशीय-तेऽस्मिन्यान्यादिकं निकाय्ये निकायः । अधिकार्षे ययत् । आयोषात्यादेः कुत्यं च निपात्वते । चीयतेऽनया सनिदिति भाष्या श्वक् ।

2890. The words पाय, साम्ताय, निकाय and पाया are irregularly formed meaning 'a measure', 'an oblation to fire', 'a dwelling', and 'a sacrificial prayer', respectively.

२८९९ । कृती कुग्छपाय्यसंचाय्यी । ३ । ९ । ९३० । कुरदेन पीयतेऽस्मिन्दोमः कुग्दपायाः कृतः । चंचीयतेऽची चंचायाः ।

2891. The words जुण्डपान्यः and जंबान्यः are irregularly formed meaning a sacrifice.

These words are thus formed: gus+un (to drink)+un=gus+un+u+u (VII. 3. 33)=gusuu: 'the sacrifice in which Soma is drunk with a bowl'. The accent falls on the first syllable by VI. 1.213.uu+fu (to collect)+uuu=uu: 'the sacrifice in which Soma is collected'.

If not applied to sacrifices, the forms will be कुरह यानस् and संवेवः

२८८२ । श्रमी परिचारयोषसारयसमूह्याः । ३ । १ । १३१ । क्रिक्तस्याचे स्वस्तिकेव रते वायवः । अन्यम ह परिचेवस् । उपनेवस् । वंबाह्यस् ।

2892. The words परिवाद्यः, उचवाद्यः and ववृद्धः are irregularly formed when they are names of fire.

These words are thus formed:—परि+चि+चवत्=परि+चै+च=परि+चाप+ प=परिवाद्य: 'sacrificial fire arranged in a circle' (the चै being changed into आब् by the analogy of VI. 1.79. This peculiar sandhi before the semivowel च has been illustrated in the previous examples also). So also उपयाद्य: 'a kind of sacred fire'. उप्+च्य+च्यत्=च्य+क्य्+प=च्यूझ: 'a kind of fire'. उप्चा निज्योत पशुकार: let him kindle the Samûhya fire desirous of a victim'.

Why do we say 'when they are names of fire'? Observe otherwise, বাবৈষ্য 'to be heaped', ব্যাহৰণ 'to be increased', ব্যাহৰণ 'to be carried'.

२= १३ । जित्याक्षि विस्थे च । ३ । १ । १३२ ।

चीवतेऽदी पिल्वे।ऽभिः। अने युयममिश्लिष्टा। ' प्रैपानिदर्भप्राह्मासेषु हृत्यास् (२८२०)। त्या गम्त्राम् । नपश्लेषम् । गम्यस् । यस् कोटा याया मा प्रतिति पुत्रः पृत्यसिपिः 'रुपियारा-प्रूप्यं वात्रस्पिथिः प्र्यिपमा' स्ति यापयति । तेन ' ४ फर्ड्युट्युत्रस्वविषु ग— ४ 'प्रति दिहुत् । 'आहे कृत्यत्वस्य (५८२२) स्तेष्ठत्वस्यः एतृत्यः स्तृतिकर्मः । स्ताया रह्निकर्मः। स्तिका यापा मा भूषिति कृत्यत्परिविषः।

2893. The words चित्य and ऋत्निचित्व are also irregularly formed.

The word चिन्दाः comes from the root चि' to collect', and means fire, i.e., that which is collected. As चिन्देगडींग्नः: 'the funeral pile fire'. The word क्यिनियस्य means, arranging the fire. The affix च has been added to denote condition, together with the augment तुम् (त्). These words have udatta accent on the last vowel. The regular form is चेवच' to be gathered.'

२८९३ क । प्रैवाति सर्गे प्राप्तकालेषु कृत्यात्रच । ३ । ३ । १६३ ।

2893A. The affixes called 'kritya', and the affix 'Lot' come after verbs, in the sense of direction, granting permission, and proper (particular) time.

Thus स्त्रया गन्तव्यं or गमगीयं or गम्यं "you must go", "you may go", or "it is proper time for you to go".

The re-ordaining of kritya affixes by this sutra, in order that the kritya may not be debarred by lot or Imperative affixes, indicates by implication the existence of the following maxim: "the rule of non-uniform affixes (III. 1.94.) does not necessarily apply in all cases after sutra III. 3.94, treating of primary affixes by which the feminine nouns are formed."

In other words, the rule III. 1. 94 was not sufficient by itself to ordain kritya affixes to be added with the force of "directing," &c; for the specific affixes of are would have debarred the general affixes of kritya. Hence the repetition of the word kritya in this sûtra. See sûtra 2817 where this

aphorism is fully explained. Therefore the kla, tyut, tumun, and khal, meanings are never denoted by the kritya affixes; and the krityas can never come with the force of kta, &c. Thus द्वितं or दानं सामस्य. Here by the sûtras III. 3. 114 and 115, the kta and lyut have been added to दिन् with the force of भाव or condition. But the krit affix भन्न though denoting भाद by III. 3. 18, will not be added to दिन with this peculiar force. Similarly we have यस्ति भाजन 'He wants to eat', but we cannot have the सोट् affix here, though that also is ordained after a verb denoting यस्ता by III. 3. 157: but the विस् will come not by force of III. 3. 157, but by III. 3. 159. Similarly by III. 3. 128 the affix युन is added to roots ending in long आ; but the affix खन्न will not come after such a root, by III. 3. 127.

२=१३। खा। अही कृत्यतृ यक्च । ३। ३। १६७।

2893B. The kritya affixes and the affix trich are added to a root, when fitness as regards the agent is implied, (as well as the lin.)

Thus स्तरपः 'praiseworthy'. स्तोता' the panegerist'. The ordaining of the kritya and trich is for the sake of indicating that they are not to be debarred by the Potential: for the anuvritti of तिक् is current into this sûtra by force of च in this aphorism. See S. 2818.

२८८४। भव्यगेयप्रवचनीयापस्थानीयजन्याप्लाव्यापात्या वा । ३।४।६८। इते कृत्यान्ताः कर्तरि वा निपात्यन्ते। पत्रे तयोरेवेति चकर्मकात्कर्मिणः। अकर्मकात्त भावे चेवाः। भवतीति भव्यः। भव्यननेन या। गायतीति गेवः साम्रानयन् । गेयं सामानेन या इत्यादि। 'श्रांक लिक् प' (२८२३)। चात्कृत्याः। वेद्धं शक्यो वेदिव्यः। वहनीया वाहाः। लिक्षा वाष्म भा भूदिति कृत्योक्तिः। सापवादनेनैव चापनसंभवे प्रैपादिसूत्रे 'कृत्याव्य' इति पुत्यवस्। खर्षे कृत्यवस्थार्थस्यं प

2894. The words 'bhavya', 'geya' 'pravachanîya', 'upasthânîya', 'janya', 'âplâvya' and 'âpâtya' may optionally be used to denote the agent.

These words are formed by kritya affixes and therefore by rule III. 4.

70, they would generally denote an action in the abstract, and the object, but not the agent. The present sûtra, however, makes them denote optionally the agent also. In the alternative they denote the action-name and the object also. Thus was may mean 'existed', 'existence' or 'one who exists'; for means 'a singer', 'a song'; or 'singing'; nawfire means 'one who explains', 'what ought to be explained', or 'an explanation'; susuified means 'who waits upon', 'what ought to be waited upon or served', or 'waiting upon or attendance'; naw = nindistrict or nawfired means 'one who gives birth, i.e., a father', 'birth' or 'what is born'; nindistrict or 'what ought to mean 'who immerses', one 'immersing', or 'what ought to

immersed'; आपास्य = आपतस्यवे or आपास्यक्तेत means 'what falls upon', 'falling upon', or 'what ought to fall upon'. Thus नेवा नाजवतः साझां 'the boy is the singer of the Sâma'; or नेवानि माजवतेन सामानि 'the boy ought to sing the Sâma'; मवननेपे गुरा स्वाध्यस्य 'the guru is the expounder of the lesson'; मवननेपे गुरा स्वधायः 'the lesson ought to be explained by the teacher'; उपस्थानीपे अन्वेवानी गुराः 'the pupil is the servant of the teacher'; उपस्थानीयः गिर्थे गुरा 'the teacher ought to be served by the pupil'.

२८०४। का शकि लिङ्च। ३।३।१७२।

2894A. And the affix lin as well as the kritya affixes come after a verb, when the sense is that of 'capability.'

By the force of the word **प**, we draw in the anuvritti of kritya. Thus बोद्ध प्रकार वोद्धन्यः or बद्दनीया, or बाद्धाः "cabable of carrying." That the विद्धालय not debar the krityas, so the kritya has been read into this sûtra by the anuvritti or **प**

We could have well omitted the words are in the sûtra III. 3. 163, if we consulted brevity; for the jñapaka of this sûtra would have been enough, i.e., the worf this sûtra would have done it. The inclusion of the words are and an also in III. 3. 169 is open to the same remarks.

इति कृदश्तकृत्यप्रकरण्यः।

Here ends the Chapter on the Kritya.

THE KRIDANTA AFFIXES.

CHAPTER II.

अयक्दन्तप्रकर्गम्।

२८५। गवुल्तृची । ३ । १ । १३३ ।

वादारेता स्तः। 'कर्तरि कृत्' (२८३२) इति कर्त्रमें। 'अवारनाकी' (१२४९)। कारकः। कर्ता । वेादुमही वेाहा । कारिका । कर्ती । 'गाकुकुटा-' (२४६१) इति क्रियन् । क्रुटिता । क्रकिक-दित्युक्तेर्ने क्रिस्वस् । क्रीटकः । 'बिज इट्' (२५३%) । विजिता । 'इनस्तीऽचिरकलीः' (२५०४) । षातकः । 'श्राता युक्-' (२९६९) । दायकः। 'नोदाक्तोपदेशस्य-' (२९६३) इति न बृद्धः । श्रमकः। दसकः। अनिटस्तु नियानकः। ' जनिवध्योश्व' (२५९२) । जनकः। 'वध हिंसायाम्'। वधकः। 'रिधिजभारिय' (२३०२) । रन्धकः । जन्मकः । 'नितर्घालित रिवः' (२५०६) । रिधता-रहा । 'मस्जिनग्रीः-' (२५१७) इति तुस् । मकुक्ता । नंष्टा-निर्मिता । 'रभेरग्रन्तिटोः' (२५८१) । रम्मकः । रक्षा। 'लभेश्व' (२५८२)। लम्मकः। लब्धा। 'तीषसह-' (२३४०)। रुषिता-एच्टा। स्रहिता-बोढा । दरिद्रातेरालोपः । दरिद्रिता । 'गबुलि न' दरिद्रायकः । 'कृत्यस्युटः-' (२८४१) इत्येक सुत्रमस्तु । यत्र विद्तितास्ततोऽन्यत्रापि स्युरित्यर्थात् । स्वं च बहुलग्रहतं यागविभागेन कृत्मात्र-स्यार्थव्यभिवारार्थेच्। पादाभ्यां दिवते पादहारकः। कर्मीत पतुन्। ' क्नेः कर्तर्यात्मनेपद-विषवातकृत इरिनयेथे। वाच्यः "। प्रकृत्ता । 'कर्तरि' इति किस् । प्रकृतितम्बस् । 'आत्मनेपद-' इति किस् । संक्षिता । जनन्यमावा विषयमण्दः । तेन 'अनुपर्यगद्वा' (२७१६) इति विकल्पाईस्य न निवेधः । संमिता । तद्ईत्वमेव तद्विषयत्वस् । तेन कुन्तेत्यपीति केचित् । 'गमेरित्-' (३४०१) इत्यत्र परस्मैपद्ग्रहकं तङ्गनयारमावं लक्षयति। संक्षिमिषिता । एवं 'न वृद्धमञ्जूकर्यः' (२३४६) । विवृत्यिता । तङ्कतारपदुल् । अल्लोपस्य स्थानिवस्वान्त वृद्धिः । पापचकः । वस्तुगन्नाच पापाचकः।

2895. The affixes vag (wa) and av (v) are placed after all verbal roots, expressing the agent.

The word 'root' is understood in the above aphorism. Thus कृ+ पद्य = कार+ दु (VII. 2.115) = कार+ धक (VII. 1.1.) = कारक ; nom. sing. कारक: 'doer.' क्र+ तु = कार+ द (VII. 3.84) = कार्ट ; nom. sing. कारी. So also हारक: and हती.

The \forall of \forall is not indicatory, but distinguishes this affix from \forall ; the simple \forall includes both \forall and \forall , as in V. 3. 59, and VI. 4. 154.

The accent is by III. 1. 3.

The trich has the force of fitness' also by III. 3. 169. Thus, agenti-

Their feminines will be micran, and and 1

The affix and is first after the roots on and me the by I. 2. 1. Therefore we have me + an = scan : But wan is not fee because it has an indicatory of the section of the s

So also by I. 2. 2. an affix that begins with the augment यह is दिव after the root विज् । Thus विज् + त्यु=विजिता।

By VII. 3. 32, द replaces the द of दर before a दिन affix. Thus दर्भ पहुल् = पातकः॥

By VII. 3. 33, the augment युंक् is added to प्रतुल् when it comes after roots ending in long আ। Thus दा + प्रतुलं = दा + य + अकं = दावकः ॥

By VII. 3. 34, udatta roots ending in च do not take vridhi before पद्धत्। Thus यम् + पद्धत् = यमकः; so also दनकः ॥ But roots which are anudatta and anit consequently take vriddhi. Thus नियम् + पद्धत् = नियासकः॥

By VII. 3. 35. there is no vriddhi of the roots जन and वर्ष 'to kill'. Thus जन्- । जनकः so also व्यवसः। The /वर्ष here is a distinct root and not the substitute of हन्।

By VII. 1. 61. a nasal is inserted in the roots रच् and जन्म before रच्चा Thus रच्यकः and जन्मकः ॥ But by the subsequent sutra VII. 1. 62. the nasal is not inserted in रच before रच् affixes. Therefore रच + त्व = रिच्या । It is optionally रेट् by VII. 2. 45. The other form is रप् + त्य = रहा।

By VII. 1. 60. a nasal is inserted in the roots नग्ज and नग। Thus पहला and नग। But नगिता। नङ्का is thus formed. To the root दुनप्ती दुनी (Tud. 121) is added तृज ; the nasal is inserted by VII. 1. 60; the v is clided by VIII. 2. 29, and then the final ज is gutturalised into ज।

By VII 1. 63. a nasal is inserted in the root रण before प्राण्य । Thus

By VII. 1. 64 অস gets a nasal before vowel-affixes. Thus অক্ষরঃ but অভয় with নুষ্।

By VII. 2. 48 the augment बद is optionally added to तृष् after the roots द्वप , यह, ज्ञम, च्या, and रिष् । Thus पविता or एटा, पहिला or बेटा, &c.

By the vartikas under VI. 4. 112, the आ of दरिद्वा is elided before तुष्। Thus दरिद्वा। But not so before प्रमुखे। As दरिद्वायकः।

The sûtra क्रव्यव्युटो बहुलम् III. 3. 113 should be divided into two parts (1) क्रव्यव्युटः 'Let the affixes kritya and lyut be applied also to places other than those specifically ordained,' (2) बहुलं "The krit affixes have the senses other than those specifically given to them: and are applied to other than those expressly ordained.'' By thus splitting up III. 3. 113 into two sûtras, we can extend the scope of krit affixes. Thus बहुल् may be added with the force of 'object' also. As बादाभ्यां दिखते = बादहारकः ॥

Vart.—Prohibition of दर should be stated with regard to an Active krit affix when it comes after that root ज्ञम which is the subject of getting âtmanepada affixes. In other words, which is conjugated in the âtmanepada. Thus by I. 3. 42 ज्ञम preceded by म or उप is âtmanepadi. Therefore त्य will not take दर। As मजुन्ता उपज्ञता ॥ Why do we say 'the Krit-affix should have an active force'? Observe मजुन्तिकथम, उपज्ञितकथम् ॥ Why do we

say "when it was subject of Atmanepada"? Observe संगिता ॥ Here there is इट् augment; for संक्ष is not âtmanepadi but Parasmaipadi.

The word fava in the vârtika means ananyabhâva or solely. Therefore where the âtmanepada is optional as it is by I. 3. 43 when kram takes no upasargas there this prohibition does not apply: for it is not solely âtmanepadi.

Thus क्षिता। But according to another view, the word विषय does not mean 'solely', but "subject to" or 'capable of'. Therefore, wherever, the root क्ष् is liable to be conjugated in the âtmanepada, there the षट् is prohibited. So we have the alternative form क्ष्या also: for kram without upasargas can be conjugated in the âtmanepada: though not solely in the âtmanepada.

The sûtra VII. 2. 58 declares that an ardhadhâtuka affix beginning with a स gets the इट् augment after गम् in the Parasmaipada. The phrase in the Parasmaipada' indicates the absence of the affixes tan and ana. Therefore the इट् is added before the कृत affix. As सिंजगिषिया। To the root गम् preceded by सम् we add the desiderative सन्। Then there is reduplication, and we have संजगम्+स. Then we becomes कि by VII. 4 79. Then comes the augment इट् and we have संजगिषम् and स् is changed to स्। Then संजगिषम् + हम् = संजिगिषा ।

So also VII. 2. 59 declares that वृत् and the three roots that follow it get the augment सद् before स। The krit also get the augment. Thus विवृत्तिका।

The affix रवुल is added to the Intensive root also. As पापचकः। There is no vriddhi, as the elided ज is sthânivat. But in yanluk Intensive the form is पापाचकः। The Intensive root is पापच्य. Thus पापच्य + रवुल् = पापच्य + रवुल्य

२८९६ । नन्दिग्रहिपचादिभ्या ल्युगिन्यचः । ३ । १ । १३४ ।

नन्दादिल्यु र्यस्मदिणि निः पचादेर्ण्यात् । नन्दयतीति नन्दनः । जनमद्यतीति जनार्दनः ।

मञ्जसूदनः । विशेषेण भीषयतीति विभीषणः । लवणः । नन्द्यादिगणे निपातनार्णत्वस् । ग्राही ।

स्थायी । भन्त्री । विश्वयी । बृष्यभावा निपातनात् । विषयी । इह पत्वमिष । परिभावी – परिभावी ।

पाक्षिको वृद्धयभावा निपात्यते । पचादिराकृतिगणः । 'श्रिवश्वमरिष्टस्य करे' (३४८८) । 'कर्मणि यटेा ठच्' (१८३६) इति सूत्रयोः करोतेष्टेश्वाच्ययोगात् । अव्यवस्ययेपरे यक्षुण्विधानाच्च । केषां-चित्पाठस्त्वतु वन्धासंजनार्थः । केषांचित्पपञ्चार्थः । केषांचिद्वाधकवाधनार्थः । पचतीति पचः । चेलट् ।

मद् । चेरद् । देवद् । इत्यादयष्ठितः । नदी । चेरी । देवी । दीव्यतः ' द्युपध –' (२८१७) इतिकः प्राप्तः । जारभरा । श्वपचा । अन्योः 'कर्मण्यण्' (२८१३) प्राप्तः । न्यकृत्वादिषु पाठाच्यपक्षार्था ।

'वकोर्जि च' (३६५०) इति लुक् । 'न धातुलोपः –' (२६५६) इति गुणवृद्धिनिषेधः । चेक्तियः ।

नेन्यः । लोलुवः । पोश्रुवः । नरीष्टलः । '' चरिचलिपितवदीनां वा द्वित्वमच्याक्चाभ्यास्थिति वक्तव्यम् *' । आगमस्य दीर्घत्वसामध्यदिभ्यासहस्वी 'इलादिश्रेषः' (२९०१) च न । चराचरः ।

चलाचलः । पतापतः । बदावदः । '* इन्तेर्घत्वं च *'। घत्वमभ्यासस्योत्तरस्य तु 'ख्रभ्यासाच्च' (२४३०) इति कुत्वम् । घनाघनः । '* पाटेर्लि जुक्चोक्च दीर्वश्वाभ्यासस्य *'। पाटूपटः । पर्छे चरः । चलः । पतः । वदः । इनः । पाटः । 'रान्नेः कृति⊸' इति वा सुम् । रात्रिंचरो रात्रिचरः ।

2896. After the verbs classed as नन्द 'to be happy', यद 'to take' and पन् 'to cook' there are the affixes स्यु (अन) चिनि (इन्) and अन अ) respectively.

The word adi meaning 'and the rest,' is to be joined with every one of the above three words. These three affixes come respectively after the verbs of the above three classes. Thus after the verbs of बन्द class, comes the affix ह्य ; after the verbs of बन्द class, comes the affix ह्य ; after the verbs of बन्द class, comes the affix ह्य ; after the verbs of बन्द class, comes the affix अव.

The नन्दादि verbs will not be found in one place in the Dhâtupâtha. The list of the words formed by these affixes have, however, been collected in the Gaṇapâtha. Thus नन्द्+ एयु = नन्द्+ यु (I. 3. 8) = नन्द्+ स्त्रन (VI. 1. 1) = मन्दन, nom. sing. नन्दनः 'son' (lit, what gladdens). So also from the following causative roots, nouns are formed, meaning names:—वासि—वासनः or वासनः; मदि—मदनः; दूषि—दूषणः (or सूषणः); दाषि—वासनः; विध-वधनः; गोभि—गोमनः and रोचि—रोचनः

The following derivatives are names:— सहि सहनः; ति - तपनः; दिन - दमनः So also the following words: - जरुपनः, रमणः, दर्पणः, संकृन्दनः, संकर्षणः, संहर्पणः, जनार्दनः, पवनः, पवनः, मधुसूदनः, विभीषणः, लवणः (the ण in लवण is irre ular), चिन्न-विनाधनः, कुलदननः and शतुदमनः ॥

The ग्रहादि verbs are also nowhere enumerated in a group. The following are, however, those verbs:—ग्रह्—ग्रहित् nom. ग्राही; उत्सद —उत्साहित् nom. उत्साहि, उद्दर्स — उद्दासिन्, उद्भार — उद्दासिन्, स्था — स्थायिन्, मन्त्र — मन्त्रिन्, संमर्द — संमदिन्. So also the verbs रष्ठ, श्रु. वस्, वस् and ग्रा preceded by नि; as, निरष्ठन्, निश्चाविन्, निवासिन्, निथायिन्, निथायिन्. The verbs ग्रामि, व्याह्, संन्याह, ब्रम्, वद and वस take ग्रिन् when preceded by the negative particle; as, अग्रामिन्, अव्याहारिन्, अश्राच्याहारिन्, अव्याहारिन्, अव्याहारिन्, अव्याहारिन्, अव्याहारिन्, अव्याहारिन्, अव्याहारिन्, अव्याहिन् and अव्यासिन्. So also after verbs ending in a vowel when agents are non-conscious beings: as, अक्रारिन्, अहारिन्. So also, अविनायिन्, अविधायिन्, विषयिन्, विषयिन् (meaning a place) विधायिन् and विषयिन्, अभिमाविन्, अपराधिन्, उपरोधिन्, परिमविन् and परिमाविन्।

The following are पचादि words:—पचं, वच, वप, वद, चल, तप, पत, नदट्, भषट्, धम्, गरट्, सवट्, तरट्, चीरट्, ग्राहट्, जर, मर, खर, धम, सूदट्, देवट्, मेरर्ट्, सेव, मेष, क्रोध, अथ, दंश, दश, दम्भ, जारभर, श्वपच, मेघ, कीष, धप, मद, रज, दीषट्, चरट्।

The द in नदर &c., shows that the feminine of these is formed by long (IV. 1.15). The पनादि class is an आकृतिगणः. Because we find words not enumerated above also formed by ach affix. Thus the word करः 'doer' is an ach-formed word and is used by Pâṇini himself in the sûtra IV. 4. 143. So also the word घटः "dexterous" in the sûtra V. 2. 35. That अन is a general affix coming after almost all roots, we may infer from II, 4.74 which

declares that the Intensive character यह is elided before the affix अब ; thus showing that अब comes after all Intensive roots: and a priori after all simple roots. Some of the प्यादि words are read in order to fasten the anubandha द to them; others are merely illustrative; while the remaining words debar the application to them of other affixes like अब &c. Thus पव: is formed by अब meaning "the cook", and it is merely illustrative. While बदद, चेरद and देवह are read with the anubandha द indicating that their feminine is formed with long दे, as बदी, चेररी and देवी। In the case of देव the affix क was the proper affix because the root has a penultimate ह। But अब debars that क of III. 1. 135. In the cases of जारभरा and स्वयचा the affix अब of III. 2. 1. is debarred by अब ,for these words can be analysed as जार विभक्ति and स्वाचं प्यति। The word स्वयाकः is also another form of this word as found in the Nyańkvâdi list.

When the यक् is elided by II. 4.74 before the affix आज्, then there is no Guṇa or Vṛiddhi of the root because of the prohibition of I. 1. 4. Thus we have, चेक्यिम, नेज्यम, तेलुबा, पेलुबा and गरीमुजा ॥

Vart.—The roots चर्, चल्, पल्, and चल् take reduplication when followed by the affix अन् (III. 1. 134) and the reduplicate (abhyâsa) takes the augment आक् ॥ The final consonants of the Abhyâsa (reduplicate) are not elided in these verbs, in order to give scope to the augment, for if the final consonants be elided by VII. 4. 60, then the addition of the augment becomes unnecessary; as there is no difference between the augment and the âdeśa (shortening of the vowel) taught in VII. 4. 59. Thus चराचरः, चलाचल, चलायतः, चलायत

The above vartika is optional, so we have the forms चरः पुरुषेः, वला रयः, बदो सबुद्धः &c.

Vart.—The root इन् is reduplicated before the affix अव, and the augment आवा comes after the Abhyâsa, and प is the substitute of इ of the Abhyâsa. Thus इन्+अव = पन्+अवक्+इन्+अव = पनापनः (The second इ is changed into घ by VII. 3. 55), as in the phrase पनापनः खोभनश्चर्यगीनाम्॥

Vart.—The causative root पादि is reduplicated before the affix अर्, there is elision of जि (sign of the causative), and उक् is the augment of the Abhyâsa, and it is lengthened. Thus पादि+अर्=पाद्पदः॥

To the upapada or रात्र is optionally added the augment स when it is followed by a krit word (VI 3. 72.) Thus रात्रिक्यरः or रात्रिक्यरः ॥

२८९७ । इगुपर्धक्ताप्रीकिरः कः । १ । ३ । १३७ ।

सभ्यः कः स्यात् । चिषः । लिखः । वुषः । कृषः । चः । प्रीकातीति प्रियः । किरतीति किरः । सामकपविधिना गेवुल्तृचाविष । चेपकः—चेहा ।

2897. After a verb ending in a consonant but preceded by a, wor w (long or short), and after the verbs w 'to know', n'to please', and w 'to scatter,', comes the affix w (w).

Thus विष्+क=विष non. sing. विष: So also विख: 'inscription'; वुष: 'who knows'; क्रुग: 'lean'; वा+क=वः 'who knows' (VI. 4. 64); मी-क=मियः 'what pleases'; क्+क=कि+च (VII. 1. 100)=किर्+च (I. 1. 51)=किर: 'who scatters' i.e. 'hog'. By the rule of non-uniform affix (III. 1. 94) we have nvul and trich also. As वेषकः or वेसा ॥

Note.—The words देव 'God', सेव 'service' and सेष 'ram', should be read in the पचादि class of the last sûtra, being formed by the affix अब् and and not by क.

२८९८ । स्रातश्चीपसर्गे । ३ । १ । १३६ ।

कः स्वात्। 'श्वाद्व्यधा-' (२९०३) इति ग्यस्यापवादः। सुग्तुः। प्रतः।

2898. Also after a verb ending in long when there is a preposition along with it, the affix a is placed.

This is an apavada of III. 1. 40, and debars the affix w. Thus मस्या+
क=मस्य+ अ=मस्य: (VI. 4. 64). पुग्ले+ क=सुग्ल+ अ=सुग्ल: 'very weary' (आ
substituted for w by VI. 1. 45.) सुग्ले+ क=सुग्ला+ अ=सुग्ल: 'very languid'.
So also मदः ॥

The final set is dropped before the affix set by VI. 4. 64. There is elision of long set when an ardhadhatuka affix follows beginning with a vowel and having an indicatory set or set.

२८९९ । पाघ्राच्मा चेट् दुशः शः । ३१। १३९।

पिवतीति पिवः । जित्रः । घमः । घयः । घया कत्या । 'घेटिष्टिण्यात्स्तनं घरी' इति खश्रीयः क्षीप्याप्तः । 'खश्रीऽन्यत्र नेष्वते' इति इरदत्तः । पश्यतीति पश्यः । 'त्रः संज्ञायां न'। 'च्याप्रादिभिः--'(९३५) इति निर्देशात्॥

2899. The affix य (अ) is employed after the roots पा 'to drink', मा 'to smell', ज्या 'to blow', भेट् 'to suck', and हय 'to see'.

Thus पा+ ग= पिव् + अ (VII. 3. 78) = पिव 'nom. sing. पिवः; जित्रः। क्या + ग= पर्म + अ = (VII. 3. 78) = धनः; धे + ग= ध्यः; so also हुग् + ग= पर्यः, (VII. 3. 78) = धनः; धे + ग= ध्यः; so also हुग् + ग= पर्यः, (VII. 3. 78). As in यदा पर्यः पर्यते स्क्षमवर्णः। ध्या is the proper feminine of ध्य, as ध्या कन्या। The root चेट having one indicatory द would have made the feminine ध्यो with द्वीप as we have in स्तनन्थ्यी formed by खन्न but this ordains घ्या। According to Haradatta the feminine in द्वीप is formed only when the root takes खन्न and no where else.

Some commentators read the word 'upasarga' into this sutra. According to them the forms like ver: &c., cannot be formed.

The affix w, of which w is indicatory, the real affix being w, causes the root to undergo all those changes, which it undergoes in special tenses; for it is a sarvadhatuka affix there; see satra III. 4. 113 and VII. 3. 78.

Prohibition must be stated of the root $\pi\tau$, when the word to be formed is a name because of the word being so exhibited in II. 1 56. As $\pi\tau$ + $\pi\tau$ + $\pi\tau$ + $\pi\tau$ + $\pi\tau$ can $\pi\tau$ 'tiger' (an animal that goes about smelling). Here there is $\pi\tau$ and not the affix $\pi\tau$.

२००० । ऋनुपसर्गाक्किम्पविन्द्रधारिपारिवेद्युदेजिचेतिसातिसाहिभ्यप्रच । ३ । १ । १३८ ।

ग्रः स्वात् । तिम्पः । विन्दः । धारयः । पारयः । वेदयः । उदेजयः । सातिः सुलार्थः सीत्री हेतुमगप्यन्तः । सातवः । वासक्पन्यायेन क्विपि सात्परमात्मा । सात्वन्तो भक्ताः । 'षद् मर्थणे सुरादिः । हेतुमग्रयन्ता बा । साहयः । 'श्रुतुसर्गात्' किस् । प्रत्तिपः । '* नौ लिम्पेर्वाच्यः *'। निलिन्पा देवाः । '* गवादिषु विन्देः संज्ञायास् *'। गोविन्दः । श्रुरविन्दः ।

2900. The affix म is employed after the following verbs when used without a preposition: त्विम्प, विन्द and the causatives मारि, पारि, वेदि, उदेजि, चेति, सांति and सांदि.

Thus सिन्पः 'smearing'; चिन्दः 'acquiring'; घारवः 'holding' पारवः 'ferrying'; वेदवः 'knowing'; उदेशवः 'shaking'; चेतवः 'perceiving'; चातवः, and चाइवः.

The root चार्ति means "to cause happiness," and is a sûtra root with the causative चि added to it. Thus चातवः "one who causes delight." By the maxim of va sarupa III. 1. 94) we can have kvip also. As चात् परमात्मा "the supreme self, the giver of happiness." चात्वन्ता मन्ताः "The devotees are, &c." The /पद 'to endure' 'to forbear' is churâdi (No. 267) and so has taken the चि. Or it is the causative of चढ of Bhvâ li or Divâdi.

Why do we say 'when used without a preposition'? Observe प्रतिषः; here the affix is क.

Vart.—The verb लिए with the preposition नि takes the affix य. As निलिक्षा 'the name of certain deities', 'a cow'.

Vart.—The affix **प** is employed after चिन्द when compounded with the words नी, &c., and when the word to be formed is a proper noun. As गोविन्द: 'Kṛishṇa' (protector of cows); अरविन्द: 'a lotus' (having petals like spokes).

२९०१ । ददातिद्धात्योविभाषा । ३ । १ । १३७ ।

श्रः स्वात् । ददः । दपः । पत्ने वस्वमाणा सः । अनुपर्धगदित्येव । प्रदः । प्रधः ।

2901. The affix w is optionally employed, after the root to give,' and w 'to hold', when used without a preposition.

This debars w. Thus दद: 'giving'; or दाय: 'inheritance'; दप: 'holding' or बाय: 'having'.

When a preposition is used, the affix ष is not employed; as मदः, मधः.

२००२ । ज्वलितिकसन्तेभ्यो गाः । ३ । १ । १४० ।

इतिशब्द आदार्थः । ज्वलादिभ्यः कसम्तेभ्या गः स्याद्वा । पर्षेऽच् । ज्वालः-ज्वलः । चालः-चतः । अनुपर्शादित्येव । उज्ज्वलः । ' * तनोतेष्पसंख्यानस् * '। इहानुपर्शादिति विभाषेतिः च न संबद्यते । अवतनोतीत्यवतानः ।

2902. After the verbs beginning with war 'to shine' and ending with wa 'to go', when used without a preposition, the affix w is optionally employed.

The word sta in ratata means "beginning with". These are about 56 verbs, all belonging to the Bhvådi class. See Nos. 842, &c.

This debars the affix अब which comes in the alternative as ज्वाल or ण्वलः ;

The affix খ (অ) having an indicatory খু causes the vriddhi of the penultimate w. When the affix খ is not used, then অৰ্ is used, and we have the other form. But compound verbs take অৰু; as মতবৰঃ 'luminous'.

Vart.—The verb तन 'to stretch' must be included in this list, and it takes the affix स; as अवतान. The conditions 'option' and 'without preposition' do not apply in this case. The verb तन necessarily takes this affix, though compounded with an upasarga.

२००३ । प्रयाद्व्यधास्त्रसंस्त्रतीगावसावहृतिहश्चिषश्वसम्ब । ३ । १ । १४१ ।

प्रवेद्धमृतिम्या नित्यं गः स्वात् । प्रवेद्धोऽवस्यतेश्वादन्तत्वात्मिद्धे पृयग्पृदणस्यसर्गे कं बाधितुम् । अवस्यायः । प्रतिप्रयायः । आत् । दायः । धायः । व्याधः । 'स्नु गती' आङ्ग्रवेः संपूर्वश्च ।
आवुावः । संगुावः । अत्यायः । अवसायः । अवहारः । लेदः । प्रतेयः । स्वायः ।

2903. The affix w is employed after the following verbs also:—रवे 'to go', verbs ending in long आ, व्यथ 'to pierce', आसु 'to pain,' संतु 'to flow', अतीष् 'to pass on', अवसा 'to complete', अवद 'to take away', लिंद 'to lick', रिलय 'to embrace', and रवस 'to breathe'.

The root $\sqrt{3}$, before affixes, becomes $\sqrt{3}$, (VI. 1. 45) and is thus included in the phrase 'verbs ending in long $\sqrt{3}$. What is then the use of its separate enumeration? The separate enumeration is for the sake of excluding the application of every other rule which might have prohibited $\sqrt{3}$. Thus III. 1. 136 enjoins $\sqrt{3}$ when a compound verb ends in $\sqrt{3}$. But that rule does not apply to the verb $\sqrt{3}$.

Thus अवश्वायः 'frost', प्रतिश्यायः 'catarrh', दायः 'inheritance', षायः 'having', व्यापः 'pain', आस्त्रावः wound', संत्रावः 'flow', अत्यादः 'transgression', अवसायः 'conclusion', अवदारः 'taken away', सेदः 'licking', शिक्षयः 'embracing' श्वायः 'breath'. See VII. 3. 33.

२९०४ । दुन्योरनुपसर्गे । ३ । १ । १४२ ।

षः स्यात् । दुनोतीति दोवः । नीसाहचर्यात्यातुवन्धकाद्दुनोतेरेव षः । दवसेस्तु पथाद्माष् । इवः । नवनीति नायः । तपसर्गे तु प्रदवः । प्रथयः । 2904. The affix wis employed after the verbs & 'to burn' and without a preposition.

The root g is the Svâdi verb g g 'to burn' (No. 10), and not the Bhvâdi g 'to go' (No. 992). because it is read along with नी। The Bhvâdi g takes the अब् of the प्यादि class (III. 1. 134): as दवः।

Thus द + च = दो + अ (VII. 2. 115) = दाव: (VI. 1 78) 'burning'. So also ची + च = ची + अ = नाय: 'leading'.

Why do we say 'when used without a preposition'? Observe प्रदश्यः 'burning'; प्रदश्यः 'friendship'.

२७०५ । विभाषा ग्रहः । ३ । १ । १४३ ।

गो या । पहोऽच् । व्यवस्थितविभाषेयस् । तेन जलचरे गृाइः । 'भवतेश्व' इति काश्विका । भवेा देवः संवारस्व । भावाः पदार्थाः । भाष्यमते तु प्राप्तवर्थाच्चुरादिण्यन्ताद्व् । भावः ।

2905. The affix w is optionally employed after the verb at to seize'.

This debars the affix अन् which comes in the alternative. Thus यह + भ= यह + अ (VII. 2.116) = यादः 'seizing', 'a crocodile'; or यह + अन् = यदः 'a planet'.

The option allowed by this aphorism is a vyavasthita-vibhasha or definite option, that is to say, the affix we is always used when the word to be formed means a water animal, such as a crocodile, shark, &c., and in that sense the word is use. But not so, when heavenly luminaries are meant; there the word is use.

According to Kâsikâ vârtika this rule should be extended to the Bhvâdi root भू 'to be' also. Thus:—भावाः 'conditions' 'objects,' and भवः 'existence,' 'deity'. But this vârtika is not found in the Bhâshya. According to him bhâva is wrong. According to Bhâshya the word bhâva is derived from the Churâdi भू (भावि)। (No. 300) 'to obtain': i.e., from भावि॥

२००६। मेहें कः। ३।१।१४४।

गेहे कर्तिर ग्रदेः कः स्यात् । गृहाति धान्वादिकमिति गृहस् । तात्स्य्याष्ट्रहा दाराः ।

2906. The affix a is employed after the verb as when the agent so expressed denotes 'a house'.

Thus us + w (VI. 1. 16) = us 'a house,' i.e., that which holds paddy, grain, &c. The v is changed into we by the rule of samprasarana. The plural form us: means 'wife', as she is especially the person that constitutes the house; while the plural of us meaning 'house' will be usifu.

Note.—The subra is apparently redundant. Grihu could have been derived from grihu 'to take' with the affix w of III. 1. 135.

२७०९ । शिल्पिनि च्युन् । ३ । १ । १४५ ।

क्रियाकीयलं शिरुपं तद्वत्कर्ति र रेबुन्स्यात्। '* नृतिखनिरिञ्जिभ्य एव *'। नर्तकः - नर्तकी। खनकः - खनकी। '* असि अकेऽने च रञ्जेनेलोपो वाच्यः *'। रजकः - रजकी। भाष्यमते तु नृतिखनिभ्यामेव रेबुत्। रञ्जेस्तु 'क्कुन्यिस्पिसंबयोः' इति क्युन्। टाप्। रजिका। पुंयोगे तु रजकी।

2907. The affix रहा (अक) comes after a verb, when the agent so expressed denotes an artist.

Dexerity in action is called silpa.

Vart.—This affix should be confined to the verbs नृत 'to dance', खन् 'to dig' and रञ्ज 'to dye'.

Thus नृत्+ इत्त् = नर्ते + अक (VII. 1.1) = नर्तकः dancer.' The letter व is indicatory (I 3.6) and by IV. 1.41, it denotes that words formed by prefixes having indicatory प् form their feminine gender by the affix डिय. Thus the feminine of नर्तक is नर्तकी; so also खनकः 'miner', fem. खनकी; रजकः 'washerman,' fem. रजकी.

In the case of the root रंज the nasal is elided. According to the opinion of the author of Mahabhashya, only two verbs are governed by this sûtra namely नृत and खन. According to him, the verb रज्ज takes the affix क्युन. Thus रज्ज + क्युन = रज्+ यु (VI. 4. 37) = रज् + अब (VII. 1. 1.) = रजकः feminine रजिका, 'a washerwoman'; but the wife of a washerman will be रजकी ॥

२९०८। गास्यकन्। ३।१।१४६।

गायतेः स्यकन्स्यात्। शिल्पिनि कर्तरि । गायकः।

2908. The affix यक्त, (यक) comes after the verb न to 'sing,' when the agent so expressed denotes an artist.

As, गै+ यकन्=गायकः (VI. 1. 45) 'a singer', fem. गायिका.

२९०९ । स्युद् च । ३ । १ । १४९ । गावनः । टिस्बाद्वायनी ।

2909. The affix खुद् is also employed after the verb न 'to sing', when the agent so expressed denotes an artist.

By the word च 'also', the word गा of the last sûtra is drawn into this. Thus गै+चपुट्=गा+अन (VII. 1. 1)=गायनः fem. गायनी; the च is added by VII. 3. 33.

२०१०। हर्च्योहिकालयोः। ३।१। १४८।

हाको हाङश्च ग्युट् स्वात् ब्रीही काले च कर्तरि। जहात्युदकिमिति हायनी ब्रीहिश। जहाति भावाजिति हायनो वर्षम्। जिहीते प्राप्नोतीति वा।

2910. After the verb w, also the affix was is employed when the agent so expressed denotes 'rice' and 'time'.

The verb हा denotes the verbs हाक 'to abandon' and हाइ 'to go' both belonging to the Third Conjugation, forming जहाति and जिहीते as 3rd persing. Thus हा + पशुट् = हायनः 'a kind of rice' (that which jahâti 'leaves off' all water) हायनः 'a year' (that which jihîte 'goes through' all conditions.)

The accents are however different in the two. In one case the udâtta is on the middle; in the other, on the last.

२७१९। प्रमृल्वः समभिहारे बुन्। ३। १। १४७।

सनिमहारग्रह्येन राष्ट्रकारित्वं लक्ष्यते । प्रवकः । सरकः । लवकः ।

2911. After the verbs g 'to go', \(\) 'to move', \(\) 'to flow' and \(\) 'to cut', the affix \(\) is employed, when repetition is meant.

As, मु+ खुर्=मो + अक (VII. 1. 1) = प्रचकः; so also, सरक, स्वकः, and स्वकः. The word samabhihdra in the sûtra indicates that the action done by the agent must be well performed. The affix vun being thus ordained for the action, when it is well performed, it follows that it will not be employed where the action is repeatedly ill performed. The affix will be employed even when there is no repetition, but the action is well performed even at the first attempt.

इट९२ ऋाशिषि च। ३। १। १५०।

आयोर्विषयार्थवृत्तेर्धातोर्जु न्स्यात्कर्तेरि । बीवतात्-जीवकः । नन्दतात्-नन्दकः । आयीः प्रयोक्तर्धर्भः । आयाधितः चित्रादेरियमुक्तिः ।

2912. The affix st is employed after all verbs, when benediction is intended.

As, जीव + बुन् = जीवजः 'may he live' = जीवतात; नन्दनः 'may he be happy'.

The word आयोः means a sort of prayer; and it relates to action. The force of this affix is that of 'an agent', with the addition that the action is simply the object of a prayer of some one who wishes that that may be the action of that agent'.

The benediction here is the attribute of the person using the word. The speech is to be uttered by a father or a person like him, giving benediction on his son, &c., by saying "what:" h The feminine is what. See vartika to VII. 3. 45. S. 464

२०१३। कर्मग्यग् ।३।२।१।

कर्नयुपपदे पातोरपप्रत्ययः स्यात् । उपपद वनासः । कुन्नं करोतीति कुन्नकारः । आदित्यं पश्यतीत्यादावनिभिषानान्न । '* श्रीलिकानिभवयाचिरिन्यो चः *'। अकोऽपवादार्थे वार्तिकत् । मांयशीला । मांयकामा । मांसमधा । कल्याकाचारा । '* ईश्विषिभिन्यकेष *'। शुलप्रतीषा । बहुयमा । क्यं तर्षि नक्नापरभूपरादयः । कर्मकः श्रेषत्विष्यां भविष्यन्ति ।

2913. The affix we comes after a verbal root when the object is in composition with it, (as an upapada).

This gives rise to that well known kind of compounds called upapada samasas under II. 3. 65. Thus कुम्भव करोति 'he make a pot' = कुम्भवारः ॥ But we cannot form any compound of the phrase आदिन्य परवित, &c., because never found in usage.

Vart.—The affix w comes after the verbs शीलं, कार, मेश्व and आपर and the noun in composition with it retains its original accent. As मांबशील: 'addicted to flesh', fem. मांबशील: 'loving flesh', fem. मांबशील: 'loving flesh', fem. चांबलाना; मांबलाय: 'carnivorous', fem, मांबलवा; and कल्याचाचार: 'good-conducted', fem. कल्याचाचारा।

Vart.—The affix w comes after the roots ईस to look and सम् to forbear under similar circumstances. As सुखनतीसः, fem. सुखमतीसा 'expecting happiness'; बहुसनः fem. बहुसनः much forbearing'. How do you explain the forms गङ्गाबरः, भूषरः &c., not formed by अस् ? These are not upapada samasas at all: but genitive compounds, where the Genitive has the force of accusative by sesha rule of II. 3.50. Thus घरः is a noun meaning "holder." Therefore गङ्गासा घरः 'the holder of Ganga' = गङ्गासरः &c.

२७१४। ह्वाबामश्च । ३।२।२।

अपस्यात् । कापवादः । स्वर्गहायः । तन्त्रबायः । घान्यमायः ।

2914. The affix अस comes after the root हेन 'to call', वेन्र 'to weave', नाइ 'to measure' when the object is in composition with it.

This debars the affix क (III 2. 3); as स्वर्ग + क्रे + अया = स्वर्ग + क्रा + क

२०१५। स्रातोऽनुपसर्गे कः । ३।२।३।

श्वादन्ताद्वातोरज्ञपसर्गात्कर्मस्युपपदे कः स्वान्नास्। 'आता लोपः'। गोदः। पाण्यित्रस्। 'अजुपसर्गे' किस्। गोयन्दायः। '* कविया पर्वत्न संवसार्गिश्या दः *'। अद्य जिनाति ब्रह्मण्यः। 'सर्वत्न यद्दादातक्षेपपर्गे। आहः। प्रदः।

2915. The affix • comes after a verbal root that ends in long • when there is no upasarga preceding it and when the object is in composition with it.

This debars अब ; as गी+दा+क=गी+६+ अ=गोदः 'Giver of cows', (the long आ is elided by VI. 4. 64,). So also, कम्बलदः 'who gives a blanket'; पान्तित्रम् 'what protects the rear'; अक्रुलियम् 'what protects the finger' (a thimble)'.

Why do we say 'when there is no upasarga'? Witness गोसंदाबः 'who ceremoniously gives a cow', वडववंदाय 'who ceremoniously gives a mare'. Here the compound verb चंदा takes the affix आज.

Vart.—The affix se before which the final consonant with the vowel that precedes it is dropped, comes always after those roots whose semi-

vowel is vocalised in conjugation in cases where a would have otherwise Thus the root jyâ ends in long at come. Prasârani means samprasârana. and would have taken at But this root becomes vocalised by VI. 1. 16 before the vikarana sna. Therefore the upapada samasa will be agree: So also wit: and wit: " Had the affix been we, the forms would have been ब्रम्भितः, आहुवः and महुवः by vocalisation. The affix द prevents it.

२०१६। सुपि स्थः। ३।२।४।

सुपीति योगी विभव्यते । सुप्यपपदे आदन्तात्कः स्वात् । द्वाभ्यां पिवतीति द्विपः । समस्यः । विषमस्यः । ततः स्यः । सुपि तिष्ठतेः कः स्यादारम्भसामध्योमावे । ज्ञाखूनासुत्यानमाखृत्यः ।

The affix a comes after the root are, when in composition with a word ending in a case-affix, as an upapada.

In the three previous sûtras, the word in composition was always in the accusative case. This sûtra declares that with regard to the verb the upapada may have any case not necessarily the accusative. समस्यः = समे तिष्ठति ' who dwells in accessible position'; and विषमस्यः 'having an inaccessible position '; ततः स्यः ॥

This sûtra should be divided into two sûtras (yoga-bibhaga). Thus:-The affix & comes after every root ending in long wat, when in composition with a case-inflected word; as given fuela= [a+vi+a=[avi (VI. 4. 64. S. 2372) 'who drinks with two organs,' i.e., the proboscis and the mouth, an 'elephant'. So also पाइप: 'a plant' (what drinks through the foot) was 'a tortoise' (that always protects its mouth by by drawing it in, at the approach of danger). (2) चरित्यः ॥ The affix क comes after the root स्था when in composition with a word ending in a case-affix. Since this is a new rule, it applies when the verb denotes 'condition or state'; for when it denotes agent, the affix would have come by III. 4. 67. S. 2834. As आखुनास्+उत्यानस्=आखूत्य: 'the rising or appearance of rats,' 'a swarm of rats.'' See VI. 4, 64. S. 2372 for the elision of ar, and VIII. 4. 61. S. 118.

Note.—Why do we make this two-fold division, when we see the second rule is included in the first as the verb ह्या also ends in a long आ? The reason is that the first rule applies where the agent is indicated. while the second rule applies where condition is to be denoted. आयुनामुत्यानस् = आयुत्यः 'a swarm of rats'; so also यसभीत्यः a 'swarm of locusts'.

२९९९ । प्रष्ठोऽयगासिनि । ८ । ३ । ९२ ।

प्रतिष्ठत इति प्रश्लो गौः । अग्रतो गण्बतीत्यर्यः । 'अग्र--' इति किए । प्रस्यः ।

2917. The word we is irregularly formed when denoting 'a chief' or 'one who goes in front,'

Thus मही नी: 'a good cow' महोउरवः meaning a 'best horse'. Why do we say when meaning 'going in front'? Observe मस्ये दिमबतः पुरये. On the sacred peak of the Himalaya''. मस्या, ब्रोहीजास 'a measure.'

२०१८ । श्रमबाम्बगोभूमिसव्यापद्वित्रिकुशेकुशङ्क्षङ्गुसञ्जिपुन्जि-परमेविहें दिं व्यग्निभ्यः स्यः । ८ । ३ । ७७ ।

'स्थाः' इति कप्तत्वयान्तस्यानुकरणम् । यष्ट्यये प्रथमा । यभ्यः स्थस्य सस्य यः स्यात् । द्विष्टः । भिष्ठः । इत कभ्ये कभीणि सुपीति द्वयमप्यनुवर्तते । तत्राकमेकेषु सुपीत्यस्य संवन्धः ।

2918. The स् of स्थ is changed to स् after अन्त्र, आन्द्र गी, भूनि, स्था, अप, द्वि, त्रि, क्रु, ग्रेकु, अङ्गु, अङ्गु, मञ्जि, पुल्लि परने, वर्हिस्, दिवि and अग्नि॥

Thus अन्बत्तः, आम्बत्तः, गोत्तः, भूभितः, चव्येष्टः, अपच्टः, द्वितः, त्रित्तः, क्रुतः, श्रेकुतः, श्रक्तुतः, अक्तुतः, परमेत्रः, विद्याः, दिवित्तः, अग्नितः॥

The word स्य is formed by the affix क and is shown in the sutra in the first case, but with the force of the sixth case and means the word-form स्य, and it is not the genitive case of स्य, for then the rule would apply to गोस्यानम्, भूषिस्थानम् &c.,

No c.—Vart.—The same change takes place in स्था, स्थित, and स्थ ॥ As

Both the words कर्नीय and द्वाप are understood in the sûtras that follow: viz., the word करीय in sûtras that relate to transitive verbs, and the word द्वाप everywhere else.

२८१७ । तुन्दशोक्षयोः परिमृजायनुदो । ३ । २ । ५ ।

तुन्दशोकवोः कर्मकोषपपदयोराभ्यां कः स्यात् । '* आलस्यसुलाइरणवोरित वक्तव्यस् *'
तुन्दं परिमार्प्टीति तुन्दपरिकृतोऽलसः। श्रोकापजुदः। सुलस्याइर्ता । आललादन्यत्र तुन्दपरिमार्ष्य
एव । यश्च संवारासारत्वोपदेशेन श्रोकनपनुद्रित स श्रोकापनीदः। '* कप्रकर्ते सूलविभुजादिस्य
उपसंख्यानस् *'। मूलानि विभुजित मूलविभुजो रथः। आकृतिगखोऽवस्। मदीघ्रः। कुन्नः। गिल्ततीर्ति गिलः।

2919. The affix क comes after the verbs परिश्र 'to wash out' and अपनुद् 'to drive away,' when in composition with the words तुन्द 'navel' and बोक 'grief', as objects, respectively.

As तुन्धं परिष्टल आस्ते 'he lay lazy.' So also श्रोकापनुदः पुत्रो जातः 'a son, destroyer of sorrow is born'.

Vart.—This affix is to be applied only then, when the meaning of the word to be formed is 'lazy' and 'giver of happiness'.

The epithet तुन्दं परिमान: is applied to 'a lazy person'; while तुन्द परिमान: means 'who clears his navel'. So योजापतुदः means 'giver of happiness,' while योजापनोदः means 'remover of sorrow': he who by teaching the nothingness of the world removes sorrow is so called.

Vart.—The words मूलनिमुज: 'a chariot' and the rest should be included in the subdivision of words formed by the affix क. The words belonging

to this head can only be recognised by their form, there being no list of them to be found anywhere. Thus मूलविश्वः 'a chariot', नलशुवः 'a bow,' काकगुर 'sesamums', कुशुदम् (की नोदते) 'a lotus':

सहीत्रः 'a mountain'; जुन्नः 'a mountain'; गिन्तः 'a crocodile in the Ganges' (literally 'one who swallows'.)

२९२०। प्रे दाजः । ३ । २ । ६ ।

दाक्रयाण्जानातेश्य प्रोपपृष्टात्कर्मग्युपपदेकः स्यादगाऽपवादः । सर्वप्रदः। प्रियम्बः। प्रज्ञात्रसम्

2920. The affix we comes after a root having the form of we 'to give' &c., and we 'to know', when taking the preposition we and in composition with a word in the accusative case.

By III. 2. 3. the affix क was applied after verbs that ended in long आ and had no upasirga. Now begins the case of verbs with upasarga. This debars the affix आब्; as चर्चनदः (VI. 4. 64) 'giver of all; liberal', परिवतः (VI. 4. 64) 'acquainted with roads'. The long आ of दा and जा is elided by VI. 4. 64. S. 2372.

Why do we say 'when taking म'? With any other upasarga these verbs will take the general affix जाण; as गोरंगदायः ॥

२०२१। सिन रूपः । ३।२।९।

गासंच्यः ।

2921. The affix a comes after the root at 'to tell', when preceded by the preposition at and when the object is in composition with it.

The verb रूपा ends in long जा and by III. 2. 3 when compounded with an upasarga, it would have taken the affix जए. This debars जए; as गी-संख्य: (VI. 4. 64) 'a cowherd' (गाःसंबद्ध),

२०२२ । गापीष्टक्। ३।२।८।

अनुपष्टाभ्यामाभ्यां टक्स्यात्कर्मप्युपपदे । सामगः-सामगी । उपसर्गे तु सामसङ्गायः । '* पिनतेः सुरायीध्वारिति वाष्यस् *'। सुरापी । श्रीभुपी । अन्यतः सीरपा ब्राह्मसी । सुरां पाति रक्षतीति सुरापा ।

2922. The affix टक् comes after the verbs ै 'to sing' and क 'to drink' when used without a preposition, and when the object is in composition with it.

The phrase anupasarga is to be read again into this sutra by anuvritii from III 2.3, though this anuvritii had temporarily lain dormant in III. 2.6 and 7 as being unnecessary. This debars ; of this affix, and are indicatory, the showing, among others, that the feminine is formed by the affix and (IV. 1.14).

As, यक् गायति = यक् + गाः + टक् = यक्गः (VI. 4. 64) 'who sings Sakra hymns'. यामगः 'singer of Sâma', fem. यकगी and यामगी।

Vart.—The affix दक् comes after the verb पा when it means to drink and only when it is in composition with the words द्वरा and पीच as its object. This is an important modification of the general sûtra. Thus द्वराप fem. द्वरापी 'wine-bibber'; भीद्वपः fem. भीद्वपी 'spirit-drinker'.

Why do we say 'when in composition with sûrâ and sidhu'? Observe चीरपा ब्राह्मणी 'the milk-drinking Brâhmani'; formed by the affix क and the feminine, therefore, not formed by the affix के but by आ.

Why do we say 'when we means to drink'? When we means 'to protect' this affix is not used; as will 'who protects wine'.

When these words are compounded with an upasarga they do not take टक् but अथ ; as यहांगायः, सानसंगायः।

Note:—Vart.—There is diversity in the Chhandas as to the employment of these affixes; as या ब्राइयो सुरापो or सुरापा भवति नैनां देवाःपतिसोकं नयन्ति ' the Gods do not carry that Brâhmaṇi to the regions of her husband who drinks wine'.

२९२३। हरतेनुद्यनने अच्। ३। २। ७।

अंग्रहरः । 'अनुसानने' किए । भारदारः । '* ग्राक्तिताङ्गलाङ्कुग्रतामरविष्टिषटपटीषनुःष् ग्रहेरपसंख्यानम् *'। ग्रक्तिगृदः । लाङ्गलगृदः ॥ सूत्रे च घार्यये । सूत्रगृदः । यस्तु सूत्रं केवलनुपादसी म तु घारयति तलायेव । सूत्रग्राहः ।

2923. The affix my comes after the verb when it does not mean 'to raise up', when the object is in composition with it.

This debars আৰু . The word তথাৰৰ means 'to raise a load'. Thus আৰু হবেনি = আনহং: 'who takes a share, or sharer'; so বিৰুদ্ধং: 'an heir' (ছ + অৰ্ = ছং + অ = ছং:) (VII. 3. 84)

Why do we say 'when it does not mean to raise up'? For then the affix we will be employed; as witter: 'a burden-bearer,' a porter'.

Vart.—This affix comes after the verb ग्रह when in composition with the words गिक्त 'spear', लाजूल 'plough', अंकुग 'goad'; यन्द 'staff', तामर 'an iron club', यद 'jar', यदी 'a small jar', यजु 'a bow'; as गिक्स : 'a lancer', लाजूलग्रह: 'a plough-man', अंकुग्रह: 'an elephant driver', यन्दिग्रह: 'a staff-bearer', तामरग्रह: 'a club-bearer', पटग्रह:, पटीग्रह: 'a jar-bearer', यजुग्रह: 'a bow-bearer'.

Vart.—This affix comes after the verb गृह when the word चूल is in composition with it and the sense is that of 'holding'; as चूलगृह: 'a thread-holder'. When it has not this meaning we have चूलगाह: 'a thread-taker'.

२९२४। वयसिच। ३।२।१०।

उदामनाय सम्रम्। कवसहरः सुनारः।

The affix we comes after the verb to when the object is in composition with it and when the meaning of the word so formed is descriptive of age.

In this sûtra the verb es has the sense of udyamana which was specifically excluded in the last. The word वच्यू means the condition of human body as dependent upon time. This rule applies to those words which indicate the attainment of appropriate age for the accomplishment of objects described by the upapuda, or the reaching of that age in which the thing described by the upapada, naturally takes place; as अस्थिहर: सवा 'the dog that has reached the age when it can chew bones' (lit. when it can raise it up); कवयदरः कुनारः 'the boy old enough to wear (lit. 'to raise up or bear) the shield'; so that the verb here has the sense of 'raising up'.

२९२५ । स्त्राङ्गिताच्छील्ये । ३ । २ । ११ ।

पुरुषाचयाहरति तच्छीलः पुरुषाहरः । 'वाच्छीस्ये ' किस् । भाराहारः ।

2925. The affix अन् comes after the verb इन् (when the object is in composition with it), the root taking the preposition and the sense of the word so formed is inclination or accustomed occupation.

The word arealer means a natural inclination or habitual occupation: as पुरुषाहर: (पुरुष + आहरति = पुरुष + आहर) 'he who has a natural tendency towards fetching flowers or whose habitual occupation is to collect flowers'.

Why do we say 'when denoting inclination'? Otherwse the affix will be अस ; as भारमाइरित = भाराहार: 'who brings load'.

२०१६। ऋहैः । ३ । २ । १२ ।

अर्डतेर ब्स्यात्कर्भग्यपपदेऽकोपवादः । प्रकार्हा ब्राह्मणी ।

2926. The affix अन् comes after the verb अर्द 'to respect'. when the object is in composition with it.

This debars saw. The words so formed are especially of feminine gender. As प्रजाही बाह्य की 'a Brâhmana lady deserving of respect.'

२९२७ । स्तम्बकर्णया रिमजपीः । २।२।१३।

- '* इस्तियुचक्रयेरिति वक्तव्यम् * '। स्तन्वे रमते स्तन्वेरमे इस्ती । 'तत्पुदवे क्रृति-'(१७२) इति 'इलदन्तात्-' (१६६) इति वा केरलुक् । कर्षे वपः सूचकः।
- 2927. The affix secomes after the verb sect' and बर् 'to whisper' when the case-inflected words खन्ब 'a clump

of grass' and we 'ear' are in composition with them respectively.

The verb very is intransitive and the verb very can take an object under very limited circumstances only, namely, when the object denotes Sabda; therefore in the case of both these verbs, the object cannot be in composition as an accusative case; consequently the upapada here must be a general case-inflected word. Hence there is the anuvritti of the word very from sûtra III. 2. 4 into this, and the anuvritti of the word very is inapplicable here.

Vart.—The words to be formed must have the sense of 'elephant' and a 'tale-bearer'. Thus स्वस्थान = स्वस्थान 'an elephant (lit.', who sports in cluster of grass)' कर्ष जपित + कर्षे जपः 'a slanderer (lit. who whispers in the ear)'. The case affix is not elided, either VI. 3. 14. S. 972, or VI. 3. 9. S. 966 prevents the elision of the locative case-ending.

The affix अन् is not employed when the words to be formed do not mean an 'elephant' and a 'traducer'. Thus स्तन्त्व 'who plays in clusters of grass'. कर्षे विच्या मणक, 'the mosquito that hums near the ear'.

२०२८ । शिम घातोः संज्ञायाम् । ३ । २ । १४ ।

श्रम्भवः । श्रम्भदः । पुत्रभीतुग्रहणं बाधकविषयेऽपि प्रवृत्त्यर्थस् । क्रुक्तो हैत्वादियु टो पा सूत् । श्रम्भकरा नान परिवाजिका तञ्जीला ।

2928. The affix we is employed after all verbal roots, when we 'well', is in composition, and the word so formed denotes a name.

As यम्+कृ+ अन्= गंबरः lit. 'who does good'. So also गंमवः गंबदः। All these are proper nouns.

Why have we repeated the word dhâtu in this aphorism, when it was understood by anuvritti from sûtra III. 1.91? To this the reply is, that the repetition of the word dhâtu shows that there is prohibition of the affix that comes after the verb in certain senses (III. 2.20), when the word is in composition. The affix will be employed after the verb and not the affix to, when wi is an upapada, even when the sense to be indicated is that of cause, habit, &c. (III. 2.20). The result is that the feminine of var will be var, and not var, which, had the affix been to, would have been the proper feminine (See IV. 1.14). var means 'a female-ascetic,' a vulture' and 'one having the habit of doing good'.

२०२०। ऋधिकरेगी शेते। ३। २। १५।

खे मेते खययः । '* पार्र्विद्यूपसंख्यानम् *' । पार्र्वाभ्यां मेते पार्थ्वश्रयः । पृष्ठश्रयः । उद्दरेश मेते उदरम्यः । '* उत्तानादियु कर्तृषु *'। उत्तानः मेतेः उत्तानग्रयः । अवसूर्धग्रयः । अवन्ति मूर्या पस्य ने। अवसूर्थग्रयः । अवस्थिति स्वाप्ति स्वापति स्वाप्ति स्वाप्ति स्वाप्ति स्वाप्ति स्वापति स्वाप

2929. The affix we comes after the verb with to lie down's when in composition with a case-inflected word indicating location, i.e., in the locative case.

The word ज्ञेष (III 2. 4) a noun ending in a case-affix is understood in this aphorism. As से भेरे=समझ 'who lies in the sky'.

Vart.—The affix अस् comes after the verb भी when in composition with the words पार्च 'ribs', &c., though not necessarily denoting location; as पार्थाप्यां भेते = पार्थायाः 'who reclines on his sides', उद्रावः 'who lies on his stomach', प्रस्वाः 'who lies on his back'.

Vart.—So also when the words उत्तान &c., are in composition with it denoting agent and in the nominative case. As उत्तानः भेते = उत्तानभा । अवस्तु भेते = अवन्द्राभा भे the who sleeps with his face downwards.

Vart.—In the Chhandas the affix उच् comes after the verb को when in composition with the word गिरि in the locative. As विरोधि =िगरियः 'who lies on the mountain'. How do you explain the use of विरिध्य in the classical literature then, as in the following verse of Kalidâsa (Ku. I. 60 and 37) गिरिश्युपयमार प्रस्था य युक्ति 'She of the beautiful hair daily worshipped Giriśa'. It is formed by the affix य (V. 2. 100. S. 1907) गिरिश्यास्थि 'He who has hills', and not by this vâṛtikâ.

The letter s of set is indicatory denoting that there is elision of the final vowel with what follows it (I. 1.64).

२९३० । खरेष्टः ! ३ । २ । ९६ । अधिकरच उपपदे । कुवचरः । कुवचरीः ।

2930. The affix z comes after the verb vs 'to go' when a word in the locative case is in composition with it.

The word adhikarana of the last sûtra is understood in this. As जुरुष घरित = जुरुषर: 'who goes among the Kurus'. पद्मपर: 'who goes among the Madras'.

Of the affix z the real affix is z, the letter z being indicatory, showing that the feminine of these words is formed by the affix द्वीप्. See. IV. 1. 14), as সুৰখনী, সম্প্ৰী।

२०३१ । भिन्नवीमादायेषु च । ३ । २ । १७ ।

नियां चरतीति मिहाचरः। येशाचरः। क्षादायेति स्ववन्तम्। क्षादावचरः । सम्बर् भेषद स्थितां उद्दमरीम्' इति दवादिनु चरिष्ठति पाटात्।

2931. The affix wis employed after the verb we 'to go', when the words in composition with it are four 'alms', was 'army' and with 'having taken'.

The anuvritti of the words in the locative case does not extend to this aphorism, and hence the necessity of making a distinct and separate stitra.

Thus fracter: 'a beggar' (who goes for alms); detect: 'one who enters into an army'; satelett: 'one who goes after having taken'. The word addya is formed by lyap (the substitute of ktvå). How do you explain the word again the feminine in edg of agas which must have been formed by ta in order to get nîp? It is not formed by ta-affix, but it is a compound of ag + age. The word charat is read with t in Pachâdi list III. 1.134. S. 2896. The difference between an upapada compound such as bhikshâchara, and a noun compound as agest is that the former is a nitya, and the latter an optional compound. See II. 2.19. S. 782.

स्ट्र । पुरोज्यतोज्येषु सर्तेः । ३ । २ । १८ ।

पुरः बरः । अगुतः सरः । अगुन्ते बागुं वा सरतीत्यग्रे सरः । सूत्रे उनु घत्येद न्तत्वनिष निपात्यते ।

2832. The affix e comes after the verb च 'to move' when the words in composition with it, are चुरः, अपूतः and अबे, all meaning 'in front of or before'.

The last word is 'agre' with wand not 'agra'. This anomaly indicates that the word agreesar may be analysed not only in the locative, but in the accusative and instrumental also. As way with or will with a refer or will with a That the word in the sûtra is 'agre' and not 'agra' is implied by its being put last in the compound, otherwise as it begins and ends in a vowel, it would have stood first (II. 2. 33. S. 904). Moreover, even from 'agra' we could get the form 'agre-sara,' by non-elision of the 7th case-affix: the special mention of 'agre' shows that in analysis it may be in other cases than the locative.

As पुरः सरित = पुरः सरः 'who goes in front, a harbinger'. So also अनुवस् सरः and अगुंबरः 'going in front, a leader'. How do you explain अगुंबर in द्वसं तदगुंबर गंबित।कृष्णवारस्? It is a diversity according to Haradatta, allowable under III. 3. 113. S. 2841.

२०३३। पूर्वं कर्तरि। ३। २। १८।

कर्तृ वाचिति पूर्वभवद उपपदे सर्वेष्टः स्वात् । प्रवेः सरतीति प्रश्रेयरः । 'कर्तेरि' किए। प्रवें सरतीति प्रश्रेयरः ।

2933. The affix comes after the verb of 'to go', when is in composition with it, denoting the agent.

Thus द्वर्वः बरित=पूर्वेषरः '.going in front'.

Why do we say 'denoting the agent'? Otherwise the affix अष् will be employed. As प्रवेदेश बरवि च प्रवेदार: 'going to the east'.

२९३४ । कृजो हेतुताच्छील्यानुलोम्येषु । ३ । २ । २० ।

ष्यु ध्योत्येषु करोतेष्टः स्वात् । 'अतः कृकिन-' (१६०) इति सः । यशस्करी विद्या । आहु-करः । यजनकरः ।

2934. The affix comes after the verb at 'to make', when the object is in composition with it denoting 'cause', 'habit' and 'going with the grain' (concession).

The word हेतु of this sûtra means the final or conclusive cause, and is not the grammatical हेतु meaning 'agent'. वान्हील्य means 'habit,' and literally, the act of being accustomed to that. आयुत्तोच्य comes from अनुतोच meaning 'with the hair', that is to say, regular, in natural order, successive, and hence 'favourable', and 'agreeable', 'complaisance', 'acquiescence', &c. Of हेतु, we have बोक्करो कन्या 'the daughter that causes sorrow; यसक्करो किया 'honorable science'; the visarga of yasah is changed to s by VIII. 3. 46. S. 160.; कुतकरं वर्ग 'the family-making wealth'. Of वारकील्य, we have बाइकरः 'who performs obsequies'; अयंकरः 'who amasses wealth.' Of आयुत्तोच्य, we have वेषकरः 'who promptly does what he is directed'; यवनकरः 'who regularly does what he is told'.

Why do we say 'when having these senses'? Otherwise the affix will be अय्, As कुम्बकार: 'potter', नगरकार: 'city-maker'.

२९३५। दिवाविभानिशाप्रभाभास्कारान्तानन्तादिबहुनान्दीकिं लिपि-लिबिबलिमक्तिकत् चित्रकेत्रसंख्याजङ्घाबाह्वहर्यसहुनुरहःषु।३।२।२१।

2935. The affix ट comes after the verb क 'to make' when the following words are in composition with it:—दिवा 'by day', विभा 'light', निया 'night', प्रमा 'splendour', भाः 'light', कार 'work', अन्व 'end', अवन्व 'endless,' आदि 'beginning', बहु 'many', नान्दी 'benediction', किन्न 'what', लिचि 'writing', लिचि 'writing', बिन्न 'writing', बिन्न 'bolation', भिन्न 'devotion', कहु 'agent', चित्र 'painting', चेत्र 'field', words denoting numerals, चक्चा 'thigh', बाहु 'hand', अवर् 'day', बद 'what', बद 'that', चहुच 'bow' and अवन् 'wound'.

Both the words 'karma' and 'sup' are understood in this aphorism; that is to say, sometimes these upapadas have the accusative case and

sometimes they have other cases, as the construction may require. This affix z comes when the sense is not that of cause, &c., as it was in the last sûtra.

Thus বিবাৰণ: 'the sun.' The word বিৰা is an indeclinable and means 'in the day time'. There the upapada, therefore, is in the locative case. The sun is so called, because it makes creatures active in the day time.

So विभावर: 'the sun' (light-maker); निजावर: 'the moon' (the night-maker); मशाकर: 'the sun'; भारकर: 'the sun' (the letter च is not changed into visarga, as it belongs to the Kaskâdi list VII. 3. 48. S. 144; कारकर: 'agent'; धन्तकर: 'death' (endmaker); धनन्तकर: 'magnifying to any extent'; धारिकर: 'the creator'; बहुकर: 'the busy'; The word 'bahu' here means 'spaciousness', and so it is not sankhya: when meaning 'many' it is sankhya and would be governed by sankhya of this sûtra. नान्दीकर: 'the speaker of benediction'; जिंकर: 'a servant'; जिंकिकर: 'a scribe'; चिकिकर: 'a scribe'; चिकिकर: 'a scribe'; चिकिकर: 'a cultivator'; चिककर: 'a devotee'; चिकिकर: 'an agent'; चिककर: 'a painter'; चिककर: 'a cultivator'; चककर: 'doing only one thing', दिवार: 'doing two things'; जिककर: 'doing three things'; जिककर: 'a runner, an express'; चाहकर: 'a hero', 'a manual labourer'; खद्दकर: 'the sun' (VIII. 3. 48. S. 144. by which there is s).; बरकर: doing that; चरकर: 'doing that'; घटकर: 'bow-maker' (by VIII. 3. 45. S. 159 च is changed to च); अवरकर: 'causing or inflicting wounds'.

Vart.—The affix जन comes after the verb क when किए, यन, तन and बहु are in composition with it. The speciality of द affix is that the feminine of words derived from it is formed by long है; while the feminine of words derived by जन is formed by long जा. Thus जिंजरा a female servant यन्तरा, सक्तर; and बहुजरा; these words might be said to belong to the जजानि class (See IV. 1. 31). Even when 'hetu,' &c. (S. 2934) is expressed, there would be जन्म and not द for that is debarred. The feminine is by कीम् as किंजरी 'the wife of a servant'.

२९३६। कर्माख मृती। ३। २। २२।

क्षर्यग्रव्द उपपदे करोतेष्टः स्वाद्युती । कर्नदारो मृतकः । कर्नदाराऽन्यः ।

2936. The affix e comes after the verb ছ 'to make', when the word জন is in composition with it, and the sense of the word so formed is that of 'wages'.

The word सृति means service for hire, wages. The word कर्न does not mean the grammatical object but the word-form कर्न ; as कर्नकर: 'a hired labourer' (not a slave); otherwise the affix is अस् ; as कर्नकार: 'an artisan'.

२५३१ । न शब्द्कोबाकलहगायाबैरचातुसूत्रसम्ब्रयदेषु । ३ । २ । २३ । यु कृष्यो न । हेरवादियु प्राप्तः प्रतिविध्यते । शब्दकार इत्यादि । 2937. The affix e does not come after the verb क 'to make', when the following words are in composition with it:— चाद्द 'sound', एलोक 'verse', क्लह 'quarrel', नावा 'praise', वेर 'enmity', चादु 'flattery', चूल 'thread', चन्न 'hymns' and प्रके 'word'.

This prohibition relates even when the sense is that of cause, habit, &c., of S. 2934. The affix द being prohibited, the general affix आश् takes its place. As अवद्यारः 'sounding, sonorous'; रवोककारः 'a verse-maker'! कवद्यारः 'one who foments quarrels'; गागाकारः 'a writer of Gâthâs or prakrittic verses'; वैरकारः 'an enemy'; चाहकारः 'a flatterer'; यूत्रकारः 'an author of sûtras'; चन्त्रकारः 'a composer of Mantras'; चनकारः 'an author of Padapâtha'.

२९३८ । स्तम्बशकृतीरिन् । ३ । २ । २४ ।

'क ब्रीडियन्खयोरिति वक्कव्यम् *'। स्तम्बकरिर्विदिः। ग्राहुत्करिर्वत्सः। 'ब्रीडियन्सयाः' किया। स्तम्यकारः। ग्राहुत्करितं ।

2938. The affix षत् comes after the verb क when the words in composition with it, are स्तर्भ 'a sheaf', and यहत 'ordure'.

Thus रुतन्व + कृ + दन् = क्रुन्व केंदिः : nom. sing. स्तन्व केंदिः; so also मक्रत्केंदिः.

Vart.—This rule is applicable when the sense of the words to be formed, is that of 'rice' and 'a calf' respectively. Therefore स्वस्थकरिः, means 'rice', and चक्रत्यकिः 'a calf'.

When the words have not the senses of 'rice' and 'a calf', the affix आख is employed. As स्तन्यकार: 'sheaf-maker', यक्तुकार:, 'ordure-maker'.

२९३९ । इन्तेद्वं तिनाथयोः पशौ । ३ । २ । २५ ।

हृतिनावकोदपपदनोद्गं ज दनस्यात पत्रौ कर्तिर । हृतिं दरतीति दृतिद्दिः । नावं नासारज्ञुं दरतीति नायद्दिः । 'पत्रौ' किस् । हृतिदारः । नायदारः ।

2939. When the agent indicated is an animal, the affix द्वार comes after the verb द 'to take', the words in composition with it being द्वार 'a leather-bag' and नाव 'nose-string'.

Thus द्वतिहरिः 'a dog' (a carrier of skin); नायहरिः 'a beast' (that carries the nose-rope.' The word नाय means 'a rope put in the nose of animals.'

When the words formed do not denote an animal, the affix आण is employed; as ह्राविहार: 'a water-carrier (a carrier of a leather-bag for holding water). नायहार: 'a carrier of his master'.

२९४०। फलेग्रहिरात्ममभरिष्च। ३।२।२६।

कतानि शृक्षाचि फ्लेग्रिंशः। उपपदस्य एदन्तत्वं ग्रहेरिन्प्रत्ययस्य निपात्यते। आत्नानं विभ-वीति ज्ञात्मंगरिः। ज्ञात्मनो सुनागमः। सृज इत्। चात्कुश्चिंगरिः। चान्द्रास्तु आत्मेादरकुण्चि-विविति वेदुः। 'क्वोत्स्नाकरमन्तुदरंगरवस्त्रकोराः' इति सुरारिः। 2940. And the words wants and missens are irregularly formed.

The word फलेगुद्धिः is formed by adding the affix इन् to the verb गृह and making the upapada end in the vowel इ. Thus फलानि पृक्षाति — फलेग्रिंडिः 'the fruit-bearing, i.e., a tree'.

The word आत्मक्मिरः is formed by adding the augment मुन् (न) to the upapada आत्न, and the affix इन् to the verb सूज्. Thus आत्मानं विमर्ति = आत्मक्मिरः 'selfish' (one who feeds his own self).

The word 'and' indicates that there are other such irregularly-formed words. As द्वावस्मारिः 'gluttonous, selfish' (caring to feed his own belly). उदरम्मरिः 'gluttonous, selfish'.

Chandra Grammarian says that when the words with ext and will, are in composition as upapadas, then also the above forms are valid. As we find Murâri, author of Anargha-râghava using the form waterast in the following verse:—

च्यातस्या करम्मनुद्दरं भरयस्कोराः।

The word कुचि सराः in the following, is wrong it ought to be कुचि सरवः ।

निरिस्तु कनका चसः इति म सन्ति चारम ब्रजाः किटिस्तु घरची धरः कति न सन्ति भूदारकाः। मद्यु मसयानिकाः कति न सन्ति क्राधिन्मराः। प्रशुस्तु विद्युपासयः कति न सन्ति क्राधिन्मराः।

२०४९ । एजेः खश् । ३ । २ । २८ । वयन्तादेकेः खश्रुस्यात् ।

2941. The affix we comes after the verb we 'to tremble' when ending in wand when the object is in composition with it.

Note.—This affix comes after the causative of ve. Of the affix very the letters very and very indicatory, the real affix is very. The very indicates that the augment very is added to the upapada ending in vowel (VI. 3. 67.) The very indicates that this is a Sârvadhâtuka affix (III. 4. 113), and therefore the vikaraṇas like very &c. (III. 1. 68.) will be employed here.

२९४२ । अरुद् विषदजस्तस्य मुम् । ६ । ३ । ६७ ।

अन्यो द्विषतोऽजन्तस्य च सुनागमः स्यात्तिखदन्त उत्तरप्रदे न त्वव्ययस्य । शिक्वाच्यवादिः । धनमेजयतीति जनमेजयः । : वातश्चनीतिलश्चभेष्यज्ञचेट्तुद्वशाविभ्यः स्वय स्पर्यस्थानम् *'। वातस्रानीतिलश्चभेष्यज्ञचेट्तुद्वशाविभ्यः स्वय स्पर्यस्थानम् *'। वातस्राना स्रान्धः ।

2942. उस is the augment added immediately after the final vowel, of अरस्, दिवस, and of a stem ending in a vowel, unless it is an Indeclinable, when a word formed by a जिस affix follows.

Note.—Thus अवन्तुदः, द्वियन्तपः, काश्चिंगन्या &c. See III. 2. 35, 39, 83. The स् of अवस् and the त of द्विचत are dropped by VIII. 2. 23.

Note.—Why do we say 'of खबब् &c'? Observe विद्युगन्या ॥ Why do we say 'not an Indeclinable'? Observe दोषामन्यमहः, दिवामन्याराजिः ॥ Why do we use the word अन्त in अजन्त, when merely saying अवः would have sufficed by the rule of tadanta-vidhi? This indicates that the shortening taught in the preceding sûtra does not debar the अप augment, nor does अव debar the shortening. So that अव is added after the shortening has taken place.

Thus जनसेजयि = जनसेजयः (जन + एजि + अप् + लग् = जनस् + एजे + अ + अ) जनसे-जयः 'who a wes mankind'.

Vart.—The affix खग comes after the verbs खम 'to go', बेट 'to suck', दुइट 'to strike', दा 'to leave' when in composition with the words वात 'wind', युनी 'a bitch', तिस 'sesamum' and यह 'flatulence'. As बातमलाः इनाः 'swift antelopes' (going with the wind). For युनी, the following applies by which the long दे of युनी is shortened.

२०४३। खित्यनव्ययस्य। ६।३।६६।

खिदन्ते परे पूर्वपदस्य इस्वः स्वात् । तता मुस् । ग्रुनिंघयः । तिसंदुदः । श्रवेंजहा नाषाः । श्रवेरिपामयब्दस्तं जहातीति विगदः । जहातिरन्तर्भावितयययः ।

2943. A short is always substituted for the final of the first member, when the second member is a word formed by an affix having an indicatory w, but not when the first member is an Indeclinable.

Thus धुनी + चे + खम् = चुनिन्धसः 'a bitch-sucker'; तिसंदुदः 'an oilman'; ग्रह्मच्या जापाः 'a kind of bean' (that causes or cures flatulence.) The word जहाति has the causative sense latent in it and means "causes to go away."

Thus काशिंगण्या, हरिशिंगण्या ॥ The augment सुस् does not prevent the shortening, had it done so, the rule would have been unnecessary. But हेावानण्याचाः, दिवानण्यापाणिः, where देशा and दिवा are Indeclinables there is no shortening. The above words are formed by ख्या (III. 2. 83). The phrase anavyayasya indicates by implication that the word खिल् here means जिल्ला contrary to the maxim enunciated in VI. 3. 17. चन्तपदाचिकारे पर्ययगृष्णे वदण्यविधिनेष्यक्रे ॥ For an Avyaya can never take a खिल् affix which is ordained only after dhâtus.

२९४४ । नासिकास्तनयोष्टर्माचेटोः । ३ । २ । २९ ।

अन्न वार्तिकस्-'* स्तने घेटे। नाविकायां ध्मश्चेति चाष्यस् *'। स्तनं घवतीति स्तनं धयः। घेटिष्टिस्वात्स्ततं घवी। नाविकंषनः। नाविकंषवः।

2944. The affix जर् comes after the verbs क्या 'to blow' and चे 'to suck' when नार्विका 'nose' and स्तम 'breast' are in composition with them as object.

Var:.—It should be stated that stana is compounded with $\sqrt{\text{dhet}}$, while nasika is compounded with $\sqrt{\text{dhet}}$ and $\sqrt{\text{dhma both}}$.

The feminine of स्तनं घरः is स्तनं घरीः as the verb मे has an indicatory ट्रा

But नासिका is compounded with both ज्ञा and चे as नासिका + ज्ञा + क्या + क्या = नासिक + स् + भ्रम + अ (VI. 3 66 and 67; VII 3. 78) = नासिकां भ्रम 'blowing and breathing through the nose'. So also नासिकां भ्रम 'drinking through the nose'.

२९४५ । नाडीमुष्टयोष्ट्य । ३ । २ । ३२ ।

स्तवीरपपदयोः कर्षकोष्मिविटोः खग् स्वात् । 'ययासंख्यं नेष्वते'। माश्विषमः-माश्विषयः । कुष्टिषमः-कुष्टिषयः । ' * षटीखारीखरीष्ट्रपगंक्यानम् *'। षटिषमयः-पटिषय ब्ह्यादि । सारी परिमायविशेषः । खरी गर्देभी ।

2945. And when the words नाहो 'a tube' and इन्द्रि 'fist' are objects in composition with the verbs बना and के, the affix अध् is employed.

Ishthi.—(Here also the irregularly-formed Dvandva compound দাৱীয়াই shows that there is non-applicability of the rule of yathasankhyd; for য়াভি being a বি ought to have stood first (II. 2. 32).

Thus नाडिन्थनः 'blowing through the tube'; मुश्चिन्थनः 'blowing through the fist'; नाडिन्थनः 'sucking through the tube', an infant; मुख्यिन्थनः 'an infant'.

Vart.—The words ghatî, khârî (a measure), kharî (she-ass) should be enumerated.

The word and in the aphorism indicates that there are other words also so formed. Thus घटिन्थमः, घटिन्थमः, खारिन्थमः, खारि न्थमः, (बातन्थमः, बातन्थमः, 'a mountain'), so also खरिन्थमः।

२०४६ । उदि कूले रुजिवहोः । ३ । २ । ३१ ।

चन्युर्वाभयां यजिविदिभ्यां कूले कर्नय्युपपदे सम् स्यात् । कूलसुद्रुक्रतीति कूलसुद्रुक्यः । कूल सुद्रदः ।

2948. The affix अब् comes after the verbs बन् 'to break into pieces' and बद्, 'to carry' when preceded by the upasarga बन and the word ब्रन 'bank' is in composition with them as the object.

Thus खूलसुद्धाति = खूलसुद्धाः 'breaking down banks' (such as a chariot, river, elephant, &c.); खूलसुद्धाः 'tearing up or carrying away the band'.

२७४७। वहाम्बे लिहः । ३ । २ । ३२ ।

षदः रकन्यस्तं सेढीति वहं लिद्दे। गीः। अदादित्वाच्छपो । सुक् । स्त्रमो कित्वान्तगुषः । अधं-सिद्देश वातुः । 2947. The affix অম্ comes after the verb বির ' to lick when the word in objective case in composition with it, is the word বি 'the shoulder of an ox' or আম ' a cloud'.

As बहंबिहा गौः 'the shoulder-licking cow'; अअं बिहो वायः 'the cloud-licking wind'. The root बिह् belongs to the Adâdi class, so the vikaraṇa अप् is elided. The च of बिह् is not gunated as the affix अभ् is जिन् (I. 2. 4. S. 2234).

२९४ । परिमागी पचः । ३। २ । ३।

प्रस्थंपचा स्थाली । खारींपचा कटाइः ।

2948. The affix an comes after the verb ve 'to cook' when the word in objective case in composition with it denotes a measure.

Thus बस्यं पवित= बस्यंपचा 'a pot having the capacity to cook a prastha of food'; so also द्रोयम्पचः, खारिम्पचः 'a kettle.'

२९४९ । भितनसे च । ३ । २ । ३४ ।

मितंपचा ब्राह्मणी। गर्लपचा यवागुः। पचिरत्र तापवाची।

2949. The affix खग् is employed after the verb पष् when fनन 'a small quantity' or नख 'nail' is the word in composition with it in the objective case.

The aphorism has its scope when the words formed do not denote measures, which was the case in the last sûtra. Thus faatual measures the Brâhmanî who cooks a little, i.e., a niggardly Brâhmanî'; autual ualus 'the nailscorching barley gruel.' Her pach denotes 'to scorch', 'to heat.'

२९५० । विध्वस्षोस्तुदः । ३ । २ । ३५ ।

बिधु तुदः । सुनि कृते संयोगीन्तस्य लोपः । ऋषंतुदः ।

2950. The affix अम् comes after the verb इद 'to strike', when विद् 'the moon' or अवस् 'a wound' is the word in composition with it in the objective case.

As विश्वन्द्रदः राहः 'the Râhu that eclipses the moon'; अवन्द्रदः 'corrosive, wounding the vital parts'. For the addition of the augment पुष after the word अवस्, see VI. 3. 67. S. 2942. Thus अवस्य + तुद। Now ब्र the final of a conjunct consonant is elided by VIII. 2. 23. S. 54, and the form is अवन्द्रः।

२९५१ । स्रमूर्यललाटयादू शितपीः । ३ । २ । ३६ ।

अवूर्यमित्वसमर्थसमासः । द्वियाना नामः संबन्धात् । सूर्ये न प्रयन्तीत्यसूर्यपश्या राजदाराः । स्रवादंवपः सूर्यः । 2951. The affix जग् comes after the verb हुण् 'to see' and जग् 'to heat' when अपूर्व and जजाद are respectively the words in composition with them in the objective case.

Thus अगूर्य + ह्रण् + खग् = अगूर्य स्परयः; as अशूर्य स्परया राजदारा 'the king's wives not even seeing the sun' (being shut up in the harem, and so having no opportunity of seeing the sun, far less any other person who is a stranger, that is, they are so well protected that even the sun cannot see them, much less any irreverent gaze).

So also ललाउन्तपः 'heating the fore-head' (such as the sun).

The word अवूर्य is an incomplete or impossible compound, as the negative अ applies to the verb इस and not to the word सूर्य. This is in opposition to the rule of samartha pada vidhi (II. 1. 2).

२०५२ । उग्रंपर्येरंमद्पाणियनार्च । ३ । २ । ३९ ।

एते जिपात्वन्ते । जग्रनिति जियाधियेषणं तस्मिन्जुषपदे हुयेः खण् । जग्रं परवतीत्युग्रंपरवः । इस्तिद्धं तत मान्यति दीप्यतेऽविन्यनत्वादिति दरम्मदे। नेपज्योतिः । इस् निपातनाद्दयन्य । पायथे। क्षायक्तेऽस्मिनिति पाणिपनाऽध्या । अन्यकाराद्मावृत इत्यर्थः । तत्र हि स्पिक्षिपमे।दनाय पाणयः प्रवासन्ते ॥

2952. The words उग्रस्पाय, इरम्बद and पाणिन्थन are irregularly formed.

Thus उद्यापायि = ज्यापायाः 'fierce-looking'. The word ugra is an adverb; with this as an upapada, khaś is added to driś द्या पर्वि = द्राव्य 'delighting in drinking, an epithet of Agni, a flash of lightning'. The word ira means 'water' that which is excited or illumined by water is so-called. As an anomaly the vikarana syan is not added. So पाणिक्षणः प्रमातः dark roads'; literally "where hands (pâṇayah,) are clapped (dhmâyante), owing to darkness, in order to drive away the snakes, &c."

२०५३ । क्रियवशे वदः खच्। ३ । २ । ३८ ।

्रिर्ययदः । वर्षवदः । '* गमेः सुपि वाच्यः *'। असंज्ञार्यनिदम् शितंगने। इस्ती । '* विहा-यंशा विद इति वाच्यम् *'। '* सच्य डिद्वा वाच्यः *' विहंगमः-विहंगः । भुजंगमः-भुजंगः ।

2953. The affix जर comes after the verb वर 'to speak' when जिय or वर्ग is the word in composition with it in the objective case.

Thus नियं बदति=मियंबदः 'who speaks kindly'; वयंबदः 'who professes submission'.

Of the affix অৰু, the letters অ, and আ are indicatory; আ indicates the insertion of the augment নুৱ (VI. 3. 67), and আ shows that there is shortening of the vowel in certain cases (VI. 4. 94. S. 2955)

In the case of जिय and वय with बद, the affix खण् would have given the same result as the affix खण्. Making a separate affix in this sutra is for

the sake of the aphorisms that follow, where this affix will produce different effects than vv.

Vart.—The affix खन् comes after the verb गम् 'to go' when a word ending in a case-affix is in composition with it. As नितंत्रनी इस्ती 'the slow-moving elephant'; मितंत्रना इस्तिनी 'the slow-moving she-elephant'. The words so formed are not epithets or names.

Vart.—This affix comes, under similar circumstances, when the word in composition with गर is विद्यापत; and the latter is then replaced by the word विद. As विद्यापता गरवाति = विद्यामः 'a bird (that which goes through the sky)'.

Vart.—In the Vartikas above given, the affix खन may optionally be considered as if it had an indicatory इ. The force of इ is to cause the elision of the final vowel with what follows it. As विद्या or विद्यान 'a bird'. So also भूनेननः or भूजनः 'a serpent' (what goes crookedly).

्रत्थुः । द्विवत्परयोस्तापैः । ३ । २ । ३० । कारतात्रः

2954. The affix are comes after the verb are 'to heat', when fare or we is the word in composition with it in the objective case.

Note.—The verb $\overline{a}\underline{q}$ belongs both to the Bhu and the Chur classes. Both are meant in the sûtra. In the case of the Bhvddi, the verb $\overline{a}\overline{i}\overline{q}$ is the causative ending in $\overline{i}\overline{q}$ of $\overline{a}\underline{q}$; while in the Churddi, all verbs take $\overline{i}\overline{q}$.

Note.—Thus द्विषन्तं तापचित = द्विषन्तपः (VI. 4. 94) 'one who destroys his enemies', so also परन्तपः 'one who subdues his enemies, a hero'.

The are becomes as by the following sutra, which shortens the vowel.

२०४५। खिच हुस्य । ६। ४। ०४।

खण्परे को उपधाया इस्वः स्यात् । द्विषन्तं परं वा तापग्रतीति द्विषंतपः । परंतपः । घटषटी-श्रहकाल्लिक् विधिन्दपरिभाषानिस्या । तेनेइ न । द्विषतीं तापग्रतीति द्विषतीतापः ।

2955. The penultimate of the Causative stem is shortened before the affix खन् ॥

Thus द्वियन्तयः, परंतपः, पुरंदरः ॥ See III 292. and 41.

This affix, however, will not apply when the above upapadas are in the feminine gender. In this case the general affix अब् will be employed; as दिवती तापरित = दिवतीतापः। The maxim "that a masculine includes the feminine for the purposes of the application of Grammatical rules "is not of universal application, because had it been so, Kâtyâyana would not have used both the masculine ghata and the fem. ghâti in vârtika under S. 2945.

२०५६ । वाश्वियमी व्रते । ३ । २ । ४० । बावसन्द उपपदे यमेः अवस्वाद्यते गम्ये । 2956. The affix at comes after the verb at 'to curb' when the word at 'speech' is in composition with it as object, and the sense indicated is that of a vow.

२९५७ । वाचंयमपुरंदरी च । ६ । ३ । । ६९ ।

बाक्ष्युरोरमन्तत्वं निपात्यते । वाश्यमा मीनव्रती । 'ब्रते 'क्रिस् । श्रश्यक्षादिमा वाश्यं यण्ड-सीति वाग्यामः ।

2957. वाचंबन and पुरन्दर are irregularly formed.

The word जत means a vow taken according to the rules of Dharmasastra. Thus बाचंग्र आस्ते 'he has taken the vow of rigid silence'.

Why do we say 'vow'? Otherwise the form is चान्यानः 'restraining speech' (VI. 3 69) owing to want of power, &c.

Not.—Similarly पुरंदारपति=पुरन्दरः see below, for its formation. The shortening of पान and दार takes place by VI. 4. 94. S. 2955.

२०५८। पूः सर्वयोदिश्विहोः। ३।२। ४१।

पुरं दारयतीति पुरंदरः । सर्वे नदः । सहियद्यमसंद्यार्थेषु । 'भगे च दारेः ' इति काश्रिका । बाहुतकेन सन्दिमित्वाहुः । भगं दारयतीति भगंदरः ।

2958. The affix जब् comes after the verbs चार 'to split' and बह् 'to bear' when respectively in composition with the words बुद् 'a city' and बर्ब 'all', in the objective case.

As মুখ বাষোৱি=মুখেৰুই 'name of Indra (who splits asunder cities)'(VI.3. 69 and VI. 4. 94); ঘৰ্ষাইয়েলা 'the king who is all-forbearing'. The মুখ is taken here in order to form words which are not Names. When Names are to be formed, it takes khach by S. 2963.

Vart.—So also when the word भग is in composition with the verb दारि; as भग्नदः 'a fistula in the anus'. This vâtika is given in the Kâśikâ. The word can be formed by the rule of 'bahulam' also according to some.

२०५० । सर्वकूलाञ्रकरीषेषु जयः । ३ । २ । ४२ ।

चर्वे बपः खलः । जूलंकमा नदी । अभंकमी बायुः । वरीपंकमा वात्या ।

2959. The affix जब comes after the verb क्य 'to rub' when the words उर्च 'all', कूल 'bank', अब 'cloud' and करीव 'a dry cowdung', are in composition with it in the objective case.

As वर्षेक्षणः जलः 'a villain, a rogue'; कूर्लक्षण नदी 'a river'; अश्व कार्यः 'a wind'; अरीपंक्षण घात्या 'a strong wind'.

२९६०। मेघर्तिभयेषु कृजः। ३। २। ४३।

भेषंकरः । ऋतिंकरः । भयंकरः । सयग्रब्देन तदन्तिविधः । स्त्रमयंकरः ।

2960. The affix लच् comes after the verb इ 'to make' when the words नेच 'cloud', ऋति 'misfortune' and भच 'fear' are in composition with it in the objective case.

As भेषंकर: 'producing clouds'; ऋषिकर: 'giving pain'; भयंकर: 'frightful'.

Vart.—The tadanta vidhi applies in the case of upapadas like भय,
&c. This is an exception to the vartika under I. 1. 72. S. 26 by which,
in the case of affixes, tadanta-vidhi was prohibited. Thus we have
भिभवद्भर: 'who causes security'.

र्त्हर । क्षेत्रप्रियसद्रेऽग् च । ३ । २ । ४४ ।

एयु क्षुकोऽपरयात् । चात्सच् । घेमंकरः-घेमकारः । त्रियंकरः-प्रियकारः । मद्रंकरः-मद्रकारः । चेति वाण्येऽपग्रहणं हेत्वादियु ष्टो मा भूदिति । क्षयं तर्दि ' अल्पारम्भाः घेमकराः' इति कर्मणः ग्रेथत्वदिवतायां पर्वादाच् ।

2961. And the affix अन् as well as जन् comes after the verb इ'to make' when the words चेन 'happiness', जिन 'pleasant' and जह 'joy' are in composition in the objective case.

The word 'and' denotes that the affix at is also to be included.

Thus डेनबारः or डेनंबरः 'propitious'; श्रियकारः or प्रियंकरः 'showing kindness' 'मद्रकारः or मदंबरः 'causing delight'.

The repetition of the affix we when its anuvritti could have been read into this sûtra by using the word we optionally, indicates that these words never take the affix & of sûtra III. 2. 20. S. 2934 though cause, habit, &c., may be denoted; so that the feminine of those words is formed by we and not by we have do you explain we with what 'small beginnings lead to or cause prosperity'. The form Kshemakara is derived by the we of the Pachâdi class, the object denoting a relation not otherwise specified.

२९६२। आशिते भुवः करणभवयोः । ३। २। ४२।

आधितयण्य उपवरे नवतेः खच्। आधितो भवत्यनेनाधितंभव श्रोदनः। श्राधितस्य भवन भाधितंभवः।

2962. The affix we comes after the verb x 'to be' when in composition with the case-inflected word with 'satisfied by eating' and the sense is that of instrument or condition.

The word 'siq' of III. 2. 4 is understood here.

Thus आधितंभवः meaning 'food' the quantity of rice sufficient to feed the guests to their satiation: literally by that which one is satiated. आधितं भावति आनेत. Here the word denotes instrument. And आधितंभवः also means 'satiety', which denotes condition, namely, the state of being satiated.

व्यक्षि । संद्वायां मृतृवृजिधारिसहिक्षियदमः । ३ । २ । ४६ ।

विश्वं विभवीति विश्वंभरा । रयंतरं साम । यह रयेन तस्तीति व्युत्पिसात्रं न त्ववयवार्याः जुननः । पितंवरा कन्या । यत्रुं कया हत्ती । युनंधरः पर्वतः । यत्रुंतपः । यत्रुंसहः । ऋरिंदमः । यभिः यमनायां तेन एकर्मक हत्युक्तस् । मतान्तरे तु अन्तर्भावितययथेऽत्र दिनः ।

2963. The affix we comes after the following verbs when the words to be formed denote a name:—viz., w 'to bear', o 'to

cross over', बु 'to choose', जि 'to conquer', पादि 'to hold', परि 'to bear', तपि 'to heat' and दम 'to subdue'.

Both the words कर्मीण and मुचि of III. 2. 1 and 4 are understood here and should be applied as the occasion requires. Thus विकास 'carth' (that which supports all); रचंतरं 'the Rathantara Sâma.' 'The etymology is merely रचेन तरित, but the whole word does not show in it the meanings of its different components. The word rathantara, however, is considered to be a compound, the result being that it takes the accent of the compound and has the avagraha of the compound. As in रथन्तरवाजकारा वरिष्ठः the avagraha is after रवं। The accent is on the second member by अप्रवास्त्र मक्रिक्दरः। Had it been an indivisible word there would have been no avagraha, and accent would have been on the first as it is a Neuter noun (see Phit. II. 3). पतिवरा 'a girl' lit. (who is about to choose a husband); मञ्जयः 'an elephant' lit. (who conquers the enemy); युगंघरः 'a mountain' or 'the pole of a carriage to which the yoke is fixed'; अवस्थः 'Satrunsaha' (withstanding an enemy; यन'त्रवः 'Satruntapa' (destroying an enemy); श्रीरंदनः 'Arindama' (victorious). The ./dam is Transitive when meaning 'to pacify.' This has already been mentioned (see S. 2519 root दश). According to another opinion, the root dam has latent in it the sonse of the causative and so becomes Transitive.

Why do we say 'when denoting a name'? Observe आउरमारः 'he who supports his family'.

२०६४। गमश्च। ३। २। ४९।

चुतङ्गमः ।

2964. And the affix we comes after the verb we 'to go' when in composition with a word ending in a case-affix, and when the word to be formed denotes a name.

As युर्तमः 'Sutangama'. Though the verb गए could well have been included in the last aphorism, the separation serves the purpose of carrying the anuvritti of गए into the subsequent sutras.

२९६५ । अन्तात्यन्ताध्बदूरपारच्वीनन्तेषु डः । ३ । २ । ४८ ।

संवायानिति निमृत्तम् । स्यु गमेर्डः स्यात् । जिस्वसामध्यीदनस्यापि छेलीपः । खन्तं यण्छ-तीत्यन्तम् बृत्यादि । '* सर्वत्रपन्नयोज्ञपतंत्वदानम् *' एर्वत्रयः । पन्नं पतितं यण्छतिति पन्नगः । पन्निति पदातेः क्तान्तं क्रियाविशेत्रयम् । '* जरशा लोपत्त *'। जरण मण्डानित्रुरमः । '* सुदुरोरिषिकरमे *'। सुतिन मण्डत्यत्र सुगः । दुर्गः । ' ग्रन्यत्रापि द्वृत्यत इति वक्तव्यम् *'। ग्रानगः । '* डे च विद्याये। विद्यदेशे वक्तव्यः *'। जिन्दः ।

'end' अत्यन्त 'excessive,' अध्यन् 'road,' हर 'far,' पार 'across,' सर्वे 'all' and अन्त 'endless'.

The anuvritti of the word चंद्रायाच् does not extend to this. As अन्तयः 'having gone to the end, thoroughly conversant'; अत्यंन्तयः 'going too fast'; अव्याः 'a way-farer'; इरमः 'going to a distant place'; पारमः 'completely familiar'; पर्दमः 'going everywhere, the Supreme Being'; अनन्तमः 'going to infinity, moving for ever'.

Of the affix s the letter & is indicatory, the real affix being w, The & indicates that the seportion of the word to which this is added, must be elided (VI 4.143); as अन्त+गम+ड=अन्त+ग+अ (the कि portion अस of गम् is elided) Now though the rule VI. 4.143 says 'when that which has an indicatory & follows, there is clision of the se of a w'; yet in the present case, such clision takes place, although the word गम् here is not one of those called w (I. 4.18); because the presence of s as an indicatory letter must not be unmeaning and should find some scope.

Vart—The द is also employed when the words in composition are सर्वत्र 'everywhere' and पन्न 'creeping'; as सर्व त्रनः 'Supreme Spirit'; पन्नमः 'a snake.' पन्नम् is an adverb formed by the affix त added to the ्रपद् (IV. 60) and means 'creepingly' or 'downward'

Vart.—So also when the word in composition is उरस् 'breast', and there is elision of its final. As उरस् + गर्+ इ = उरमः 'moving on breast, a snake'.

Vart—So also with the words द 'well' and दर 'bad' when the resulting words denote location. As दुन: 'that in which one goes easily, easy of access' दुन: 'difficult of access, a fort'.

Vart—Others say, that this ह is added when other words besides the above stand as upapadas. Thus भाषतः 'going to the village'.

Vart.— विद्यावन is replaced by विद्य when the affix द (III 2. 48) comes after the verb गन्; as विद्याः 'a bird'. Thus we have three forms: विद्या, विद्यान ।

२९६६ । स्राशिषि हनः । ३ । २ ४९ ।

श्रमु वध्याच्छ पुदः । 'आशिषि ' किए । श्रमुघातः । '* दारावाहनीऽयन्तस्य च टः संघा-याम् *'। दावज्य उपपदे आङ्घूर्याद्वन्तिरण्ट क्षारञ्चान्तादेशे वक्तव्य इत्यर्थः । दार्वाघाटः । '* पारी वा *' चार्यापाटः चार्यावाटः । '* कर्मणि एनि च *'। कर्मण्युपपदे संपूर्वाद्वन्तेवक्तं वित्यर्थः । वर्णान्कंद्वन्तीति वर्णवंघाटः । वर्षसंघाटः । वर्णकंघातः । पदसंघातः ।

2966. The affix s comes after the verb st to kill', when the object is in composition with it, and when benediction is intended.

The affix z is understood in this sutra. Thus ugy awnq=uge: 'may he kill the enemy'.

Why do we say 'when benediction is intended'? Otherwise we have सञ्चातः 'who kills his enemy'.

Vart.—The affix आज comes after the verb आहत् when the word दाव 'wood' is in composition with it, and its final letter is changed into ए, when the word so formed denotes a name. As दाव आइन्ति = दावीबाट: (दाव + आहत् + अक्) 'the wood-pecker'.

Vart —So also optionally when the word चार 'beautiful' is in composition under the circumstances detailed in the last vartika: as चार्वाचाद: or चार्वाचाद:।

Vart.—So also, when the verb इन is preceded by the preposition उत्त. and is in composition with a word in the objective case, the affix आण is employed; and the final is replaced by द; as वर्णान संदन्ति = वर्णसंघादः or वर्णसंघातः 'the alphabet'; पदानि संदन्ति = पदसंघादः or पदसंघातः 'connecting the words that are separated, an annotator'.

२९६९ । ऋषे क्रीशतमसीः । ३ । २ । ५० ।

ज्ञपपूर्वोद्धन्तेर्द्धः स्वात् । प्रनाशीरर्थनिदम् । क्लेशापदः पुत्रः । तभाऽपदः सूर्यः ।

2967. The affix ड comes after the verb इन 'to kill' when it is compounded with the preposition अन्, and when the object in composition with it, is the word क्रेंग 'pain' or तमस् 'darkness'.

As, क्रोबापदः पुत्रः 'the pain-allayer, i.e., the son'; तमापदः सूर्यः 'the darkness destroyer, i.e., the sun'.

This aphorism has its scope when the sense is not that of benediction.

२०६८ । कुमारशीर्षयोशिनः । ३ । २ । ५१ ।

कुमारपाती । ग्रिरसः शीर्षभावी निपात्वते । शीर्षपाती ।

2968. The affix विकि comes after the verb इर 'to kill' when the word in composition with it is कुमार 'a child', or भी 'head'.

Thus कुमार + हन् + णिनि = कुमार - भात + इन् (VII. 3. 54 and VII. 3. 32) = कुमारपातिन् Nom. sing. कुमारपाती 'child-killer'. So also भीर्थ पातिन् Nom. sing. भीर्थ पाती 'head-striking'.

The word and is an irregular form of the word fare

२०६७ । लहारी जायापत्यीष्टक् । ३ । २ ५२ । इन्तेष्टक्स्याल्लक्षणवित कर्तरि । जायाच्नो ना । पतिच्ली स्त्री ।

2969. The affix टब् comes after the verb इन 'to kill' when it is in composition with the word जाया 'wife' or पनि 'husband' as object, and when the word so formed denotes the agent possessed of that attribute (or when the word so formed denotes a mark).

The word जन्म of this sutra gives rise to the doubt whether it means अवसे कर्नीर or जनमानिक. In the former case the meaning will be 'when the agent is itself the mark'; as जागानाः 'a mole' (a mark on the body indicative of the death of one's wife). In the latter case the meaning will be 'when the agent is possessed of the attribute denoted by the word'; as जागानाः 'the murderer of his wife'; पनिचनी 'the murderer of her husband'.

Of the affix दक् the letters द् and क् are indicatory. The ट् shows that the feminine is formed by ई, and क् causes the elision of the penultimate ज of इन. Thus जाया + इन् + टक् = जाया + इन् + ज (VI. 4. 98) = जायाचनः (VII. 3. 54).

२९७०। अमनुष्यकतृ के जा। ३। २। ५३।

जायाच्नस्तिलकालकः। पतिच्नी पाणिरेखा। पित्तच्नं पृतस्। 'अमनुष्य-' इति किस्। आखुवातः शूदः। अय कथं बलमदः प्रलम्बच्नः। शत्रुच्नः। कृतच्न द्वत्यादि। मूलविशुकादित्वा- त्विद्वस्। चारवाता नगरवाता दस्तीति तु बाहुलकात्ति॥।

2970. And the affix eq comes after the verb eq 'to kill' when the object is in composition with it, and when the word to be formed denotes an agent other than a human being.

As जायाच्नस्तिकाकालकः 'the mole' (literally that which indicates the death of one's wife), पतिच्नी पाणिरेखा 'the line of the palm of the hand' (that which indicates the death of one's husband). These two forms were deducible also from the last aphorism. स्तेष्मचनं मधु 'honey' (literally that which has the property of destroying the phlegm). पितस्न पूर्व 'clarified butter' (lit. that which destroys the bile).

Why do we say 'when the agent is not a human being'? Observe आयुषातः भूदः 'a Sûdra' (literally one who kills the mice). Here the affix is अस्. How do you explain the forms मन्यवनः the killer of Pralamba demon, (an epithet of Balabhadra), Satrughna, or कृतवनः? These forms are valid under Mûlavibhujâdi class (III. 2. 5. vârt S. 2919.): and are formed by the affix क

Why is the affix \overline{c} not employed in the following? बीरवाते or नगरवाते इस्ती 'an elephant' (i e., who kills a thief.) Here the word is formed by the affix \overline{a} on the analogy of sutra III 3. 113 which allows a diversity in case of $krity\alpha$ affixes, which diversity is extended in this case to a krit affix.

२९७१ । शक्तौ हस्तिकवाटयोः । ३ । २ । ५४ ।

इन्तेष्टक्स्यारुक्कती द्योत्यायाम् । मनुष्यकर्तुकार्यमिदम् । इस्तिष्नो नाा कवाटष्टमञ्जोरः । कपाटेति पाठान्तरम् ।

2971. The affix टक् comes after the verb इन 'to kill' when the word in composition with it as its object is इस्ती 'elephant or क्वाट 'gate' and when the sense indicated is that of power.

The sûtra applies where the agent is a human being. As इस्तिनं इन्तुं यक्तः = इस्तिचनः मनुस्यः 'a man who is strong enough to kill an elephant'; so also कपाटचनः 'a burglar' (who is capable of breaking open the doors).

Why do we say 'where power is indicated'? Observe विषेण इस्तिनं इन्ति = इस्तिचातः 'who kills the elephant by poison'. Here the affix is प्राकृ.

Another reading is क्रपाटः ॥

्ररु७२ । पाणिघताडघी शिंलि्पनि । ३ । २ । ५५ ।

इन्तेष्टिक्टिलोपो घटवं च निपात्यते पाणिताडयेगस्पपदयोः । पाणिषः । ताडयः । 'श्रिक्पनि' । किस् । पाणिषातः । ताडयातः ॥ ' * राजय उपसंख्यानस् * ' । राजानं इन्ति राजयः ।

2972 The words पाणिष and ताडप are irregularly formed when denoting an artificer,

These forms are thus evolved. This affix दक is employed after the verb इन् in composition with पाषि 'hand' and नाड 'a blow' as object; then the दि portion of इन्, i.e., अन् is elided, and इ is changed into प irregularly. Thus पाणि + इन् + दन = पाणि + इन् म = पाणि पः 'a drummer' (workman or handicraftsman); नाडपः 'a smith'.

Why 'when denoting an artificer'? Observe पाविचातः 'boxing'; ताडमातः 'hammering'.

Vart.—The word राजवः should be enumerated in this connection; राजवः 'a regicide'. The affix खुन् is taught now in the following:—

२०१३ । स्राट्यसमगस्यूलपलितनग्नान्धप्रियेषुच्य्यर्थेण्वच्वौ कृजः करणे स्युन् । ३ । २ । ५६ ।

स्यु म्व्यर्थेन्त्र म्व्यन्तेषु, क्षर्म सूपपदेषु क्षृत्रः ख्युन्स्यात्। अनाह्यमाह्यं क्रुवेन्त्यनेन आह्यं क्षरणम्। 'अञ्बो' किस् । अह्योक्कवेन्त्यनेन । इद्द प्रतिषेषसामर्थ्यास्ट्युडिप नेति काणिका । भाष्यमते तु स्युट्ट स्यादेव । अम्वावित्युत्तरार्थम् ।

2973. When the sense of the word to be formed is that of an instrumental agent, the affix च्युच comes after the verb फू 'to make', when the following words are in composition with it as objects:—आडव 'rich', सुमा ' fortunate', स्पूल ' big', परिवत ' grey', म्म ' naked', अन्य ' blind' and मिय ' pleasant', provided that, these words have the sense of the words formed by the affix चित्र, though not actually ending in the affix चित्र. (S. 2117).

The affix Fea (V. 4. 50) is added to a noun when it is in compc sition with the verbs of to become, of to make and one to be'; its force being that a thing attains to a condition in which it previously was not. The feat being an optional affix, its sense is two-fold; namely, words ending in feat and words not ending in feat. Both may have the force of feat. In the present sûtra, however, the words that actually end in feat have been ex-

cluded, while words which do not take the affix fea, but have the force of fea are included in the present sutra.

Thus आहव + कृ + ज्युत् = आहव + कर् + अत् = आहव करणम् 'that by the instrumentality of which the poor becomes rich, viz., wealth, prosperity, means of enriching'; सुगंकरणम् 'making happy,; स्यूजंकरणम् 'by which one becomes big'; पित्तंकरणम् 'rendering grey'; नगंकरणम् 'making naked'; अन्यंकरणम् 'making blind'; पियंकरणम् 'showing kindness'.

Why do we say 'when the force is that of the affix च्व'? Otherwise आउप' तैसेन कुर्वन्ति, i.e., अभ्यनयन्ति 'they anoint with oil.' Here though something is joined with what it previously was not joined, namely, with oil, yet as the radical word is not prominent here, the sense is not that of चित्र and hence this counter-example.

Why do we say 'when not ending in the affix रिव'? Observe आरधी कुर्वन्ति अनेन 'they make rich by this'. Here the affix रुपुत् is not employed.

Kásika.—It might be objected: 'well if खुन is not used, then the affix स्प्रद must be used (III. 3. 117) as there is no difference between उप्न and स्प्रद; both having the efficient portion पु; what is then the use of prohibiting चित्र? We reply, 'because there is this prohibition, when the affix खुन् is not employed the affix स्प्रद will not also be employed. Thus by implication the affix स्प्रद is also prohibited. The prohibition of चित्र in this sûtra is for the sake of the aphorisms that follow'.

Bhdshya.—Pâtanjali observes that this prohibition is superfluous, because there is no distinction between उद् and उद्भा. For the word formed by any one of these affixes have the same form and the same accent. Nor is there any distinction in the feminines of their derivatives. For the word formed by नज्, रनज्, रेक्, अक् and उद्भा take है in the feminine as well as the words वर्ष and वद्भा. Nor is there any distinction in their samdsas. For in both the cases it will be nitya samdsa. Nor is the prohibition made for the sake of the augment द्भा. For it being an indeclinable, द्भा cannot come after it. The prohibition, therefore, is of no use to this sûtra, but it is inserted here for the sake of the following sûtras.

२९९४ । कर्तरि भुवः खिष्णुच्खुकजी । ३ । २ । ५९ ।

आहवादियु च्यार्थेष्वच्यान्तेषु भवतेरेती स्तः । अगाह्य आहवो भवतीति आहव भविष्णुः । आहव भावुकः । 'स्पृथोऽमुदके विवन्' (४३२) पृतस्पृक् । कर्मणीति निष्ट्रमम् । मन्त्रेण स्पृथतीति मन्त्रस्पृक् । 'ऋत्विगद्धृष्टकान्द्युष्टिकान्द्युष्टिकान्द्रयुक्तिक प्रमाने क्ष्य्य (३०३) व्याख्यातम् । 'त्यदादिषु दृषेर-नालोषने क्ष्य्य (४२९) ' * समानान्ययोश्चेति बाच्यम् * '। सहस्—सदृशः । अन्यादृक् —अन्यान्द्रमः । स्वन्यादृक् । स्वर्थाः । स्वन्यादृक् । स्वर्थाः । स्वर्याः । स्वर्थाः । स्वर्याः । स्वर्याः । स्वर्थाः । स्वर्थाः । स्वर्थाः । स्वर्याः । स्वर्याः । स्वर्थाः । स्वर्थाः । स्वर्याः । स्वर्याः । स्वर्याः । स्वर्थाः । स्वर्याः ।

2974. When the word to be formed denotes an agent, the affixes farge and gas, come after the verb & to become, when it is in composition with words with c, provided that

these have the sense of the words formed by the affix feathough not ending in feat.

Thus आडचम्भविष्णुः 'becoming rich (who was not rich before)'; आडच-ष्मायुक्तः 'becoming rich'.

Why do we say 'when denoting the agent'? Not so when it denotes the instrument. The affixes will apply when the sense of the upapada is that of चिंब, otherwise not; as आरबी भविता 'he will be rich'.

These affixes will not apply when the upapada ends in चित्र; आरयी भविता।

२९७४ । क । रुएशोऽनुदक्षे क्विन् । ३ । २ । ५८ ।

2974A. The affix दिवन comes after the verb स्प्रम् ' to touch', when it is in composition with a case-inflected word other than उदक 'water'.

By III. 2.4, the anuvritti of the word द्वाप is to be read into this sûtra. It might be objected 'why do we not read the anuvritti of the word कर्म instead of द्वाप, because the verb स्थ्रण is a transitive verb, and after such verbs, the anuvritti of कर्म ought to come from III. 2.4'? To this we say there is no harm in reading the anuvritti of द्वाप in this case; because the word कर्मेर of the last sûtra is also, in a way understood here, and indicates the collection of all sorts of agents whether objects, instruments, &c., and this can only be when the first member of the compound is a word in general.

Thus पूर्व रएयति = पृतस्प्रम्, nom. sing. पृतस्प्रम् 'he who touches clarified butter'. रप्रम् निवन् + सु = रप्रम् निवन् (VI. 1. 68) = रप्रम् + o (VI. 1. 67, and VIII. 2. 62). So also मन्त्रेण रप्रयति = मन्त्ररप्रम् 'who touches with hymns'; करोन रप्रयति = जनस्प्रम् 'who touches with water'. But उद्योत = उद्यस्पर्यः here we have the general affix अस्. See S. 432.

२८९४ । ख । ऋत्विग्दभृक्काग्दिगुष्यिगं चुयुजिक्रुञ्चां च । ३ । २ । ५० ।

2974B. The words ऋत्विन् 'a domestic priest', दण्क 'impudent', सक् 'a garland', दिक् 'a direction' and उच्चिन् 'a quatrain' are irregularly formed by adding the affix दिवन; and so also after the verbs अञ्च 'to worship', युनि 'to join' and कुड़न है' to approach', the affix दिवन is employed.

The first five words are irregular forms. Thus श्रुत्त + यन् + क्विन् = श्रुत्विक् 'he who performs sacrifice in the season (श्रुत्त) or to the season (श्रुत्त). This word, however, is a कि word in which it is fruitless to search for its etymological meaning. यून् + क्विन् = दंपृक्. Here there is reduplication and the final has acute accent. यून् + क्विन् = स्क्. Here there is augment अन्. द्र्य + क्विन् = दिक्. So also उन् + स्निह् + क्विन् = जिल्लाक्. All these are in fact crude nouns, their current meaning having little traces of their root meaning.

The affix दिवन comes after the three roots युज्, अञ्जु, and कुण्च. Being read along with the five above-mentioned irregularly-formed words, there is some irregularity in the application of दिवन to these verbs. Thus the affix दिवन comes after अञ्जु only when a word ending with any case-affix precedes it in composition. As $\pi + 333 + 433 = 1$

The affix दिवस comes after युजिर and कुड्स when these are uncombined. Thus युज्+ दिवस = युज्. In nominative singular, युज्+ स = युङ्स + स (VII. 1. 71) = युङ्ज् + o (VI. 1. 68) = युङ् (VIII. 2. 62) 'who joins'. When the root युज् is in composition with an upapada, it takes the affix दिवस (see III. 2. 61). As अध्ययुक् 'yoked with horses'.

So also ज्ञान किवन = ज्ञान , nom sing. ज्ञान , 'a curlew'. The non-elision of the ज (VI. 4. 24) of ज्ञान is an irregularity, as this word has been taught in connection with other irregular words See S. 373.

२९९४। ग। त्यादादिषु द्रशोधनालोचने कञ्च। ३। २। ६०।

2974C. And the affix कर comes after the verb हुन् ' to see' when it is in combination with न्यह, &c., and does not signify perception.

See 429.

The force of 'and' is that the दिवस also comes under similar circumstances. त्यस्, &c. are pronouns, for a list of which see I. 1. 27. Thus त्याह्रण् nom. sing. त्याह्रण्, 'such-like' when it is formed by दिवस; and त्याह्रण: 'such-like' when the affix is कन् . So also तद्+हृण्+िक्यम् = ताहृण् (VI. 3. 91) nom. sing. ताहृज् (VI. 1. 68, VIII. 2. 36 and 62, VIII. 4. 56); and ताहृण: when कन् is the affix. So वाहृज् or याहृण: 'what-like'.

What is the force of the letter ज of कज़? It is for the sake of accent; the udatta is on the first syllable of those words which are formed by an affix having an indicatory ज or τ (VI. 1. 117). But the indicatory τ would have given the same accent, there being no difference between कज़ and कर in this respect. The indicatory τ then serves only the purpose of distinguishing the affix कज़ from कर in sûtra IV. 1. 15 in which कज़ is taken and not कर. Had we not formed this separate affix, then for कज़ कर of that sûtra, we should have read कर्करप् so that the feminine of words formed by कर would have also taken long τ , so that the feminine of uras: (ura + कर्प. 4. 29) would have been urash instead of बावका.

Why do we say 'when not signifying perception'? See तं परवित = तह में:
'who sees that'. The words त्याह्रक्, ताह्रग्, &c., are crude nouns, in which the
etymological sense of the root not being visible, the act of seeing can never
be denoted by these words.

Vart.—This rule applies also when the words समान and अन्य are in composition with हुग्. 'As सहक् or सहुगः 'like' (समान + हुग् + क्विन् = स + हुग् VI. 3. 89); so also अन्याहुगः or अन्याहुक् 'of another kind'.

Vart.—The affix क्च comes also after the root हुग्. As ताह्चः, याह्चः, कन्याह्चः and कीह्चः। तद्+हृग्+क्च=ता+हृग्+क्च (VI.3.91.)=ताह्य्+च (VIII. 2.36)=ताह्रक्+च (VIII. 2.41)=ताह्रक्+च (VIII. 3.59)=ताह्रवः।

२९७५ । सत्सृद्धिषदुह्युजविद्भिद्च्छिद्जिनीराजमुपसर्गेऽपि क्रिप्। ३ । २ । ६१ ।

क्ष्यः क्षिक्षक्वाहुपवर्गे बत्यवित च सुष्युपपदे । द्यु वत् । उपनिषत् । अष्टस्ः । मसः । मित्र-ह्यिट् । प्रद्विट् । मित्रपुक् । प्रमुक् । गोपुक् । प्रमुक् । अश्वयुक् । प्रयुक् । वेदवित् । निविदित्यादि । '* अग्रयामाभ्यां नयतेकी वाष्यः *' । अग्रयीः । ग्रामयीः ।

2975. The affix विवय comes after the following verbs when in composition with a word ending in a case-affix, though it may be an upasarga, viz:—वर 'to sit', वू 'to bring forth', दिव 'to hate', दुइ 'to bear malice', दुइ 'to milk', युच 'to join', 'to concentrate the mind', विद 'to know', 'to become', 'to consider', विद 'to divide', विद 'to cut', वि 'to conquer', वि 'to lead' and राच 'to shine'.

The phrase 'the word ending with a case-affix' is understood in this sûtra. The anuvritti of \mathbf{w} is not to be taken in this sûtra, for the same reasons as in III. 2.58 S. 2974 A. The upasargas are also words ending in a case-affix, i.e., they are also subanta words. Their special mention in this section, indicates by implication $(j \hat{n} d p a k a)$ that wherever in the previous sûtras, the word subanta (a case-inflected word) is used, it does not include an upasarga (III. 1.106).

The root मू being read in conjunction with दिव shows that खदादि class verb is meant here, and not दुदादि class. The verb युज includes, both जुजिद् 'to join' and युज् 'to concentrate one's mind'. The verb विद includes the three verbs having the sense of 'to know', 'to become' and 'to consider', but does not include the verb विद 'to gain', because that root has an indicatory जु (विद्जु) while all these verbs have indicatory ज.

Thus, चत् दाचत 'the dweller in the sky'; उपनिचत 'the dweller in the presence of the master';— शुचिपत 'dwelling in purity'; अन्ति एवत 'dwelling in the skies', 'epithets of Brahma' (Kath. 5. 2); उपवत 'serving'. यू—अपद्यृः 'oviparous'; यत्यः 'bringing forth hundred'; मतः 'parent'. दिष् - पित्रदिद् 'treacherous'; मदिद् 'hostile'. दुद्-- पित्रमुद् 'treacherous'; मदुद् 'hostile' (VIII. 2. 37). दुद्-- नेपुद् 'cowmilker'; मयुद् 'milker' (VIII. 2. 32. and 37). दुद्-- अपद्युद् 'carriage'; मयुद् 'impulse', विद्-- वेदविद 'knower of Veda';

मिवत 'knower'; इस वित 'knower of Brahma' and निविद 'invocation'. निव् साम्हिनत 'wood-cutter'; मिनत 'cutter'. विद्—रण्युच्छिद् 'rope-cutter'; मिन्छद् 'a cutter'. जि—समुनित 'enemy-conqueror'; मिनत 'conqueror'. नी—सेनानीः 'leader of an army'; प्रचीः 'a leader'; सामचीः 'head-borough'; अग्रचीः 'first'. (Why is there cerebral w in these words? Because the word सामची has a cerebral w in sûtra V. 2. 78 and that indicates that these words will have w, as also by sûtra VIII. 4. 3). राज्—विराद 'splendour'; सम्राद 'emperor' (the letter w is added by VIII. 3. 25).

Vart.—The letter च replaces the च of the root नो 'to lead', when the words 'agra' and 'grâma' are in composition with it, as अग्रची: and ग्रामची:।

२७७६। मजी खिवः। ३।२।६२।

मुज्युपसर्गे चापपदे भनेपिर्वः स्वात् । श्रंमभाक् । प्रभाक् ।

2976. The affix चित्र comes after the verb मन् 'to share' when in composition with a word ending in a case-affix, whether it be an upasarga or not.

The words 'upasarga' and 'supi' are understood in this sûtra. As अंध अवते = अंगमान्। Nom. sing. अंगमान् 'sharing a portion. So also when in composition with a preposition; as प्रमान् 'division'.

२७९९ । ऋदोजनने । ३ । २ । ६८ ।

विट् स्वात्। ज्ञाममत्ति ज्ञामात्। सस्यात्। 'ज्ञमन्ने' किस्। ज्ञन्नोदः।

2977. The affix विट् comes after the verb आह 'to eat,' when in composition with a case-inflected word other than अन्त 'food'.

Thus ज्ञामनि = ज्ञामात् 'eating raw food'; ग्रस्वात् 'granivorous'.

Why do we say 'when अन्त is in composition?' Because with आग्त as an upapada, we have अन्तादः 'eating food', which is formed by the general affix अस् (III. 2. 1.)

२९७८ । कृठये च । ३ । २ । ६९ ।

अदेविंट्। प्रवेश सिद्धे वचनमरवाधनार्थस्। अव्यात्। आममांसमसकः। ससं तिर्द्धः अव्यादी-उस्तप आसुरः ' इति। पक्वनांस शब्द उपपदेऽस् । उपपदस्य अव्यादेशः पृषादरादित्वात्।

2978. The affix विद comes after the verb आई 'to eat,' when the word करा is in composition with it

As क्रव्यमित = क्रव्यात ' carnivorous'.

Why has it been made a separate sûtra, when this form could have been obtained by the last sûtra also? To this the vârtika replies: 'This has been made a separate sûtra in order to indicate that the rule of बारूप (III. 1.94) does not apply here.' Therefore the affix we will not apply in the alternative. If the affix we does not apply, how then we get the form mours: in the verse mainticate with (Amarakosha I. 1.62) which is evident-

ly formed by the affix अन् ? The affix अन् comes after the root when the word formed means the eater of meat which has been cut, dressed and cooked'; thus mante: means a man who eats meat cooked and prepared, i.e., a meat-eater, a Rakshasa as opposed to a vegetarian or civilised man, while कल्यात means 'an animal which eats raw flesh'; the word कल्यादः in fact may be regarded as an irregular form falling under the प्रशादरादि class of sûtra VI. 3. 109. Thus पक्यमांस + अद् = अव्य + अद् the upapada pakvamâmsa is replaced by kravya irregularly under Prishodarâdi.

२७७७ । दुहः कब्घप्च । ३ । २ । ७० । कामद्रघा।

The affix any comes after the verb se 'to milk' when in composition with a word ending in a case-affix and the letter replaces its final.

As कामह्या 'a milch cow, giving abundance of milk'.

्र९८० । ऋन्येभ्योऽपिदृष्ट्यन्ते । ३ । २ । ७५ ।

बन्दशीति निवृत्तस् । मनिन्यवनिब्बनिष्विन् एते प्रत्यया धाताः स्यः ।

2980. These affixes viz. मनिन्, क्वनिप्, वनिप्, and विच् are seen after other verbs also besides those ending in long आ.

The word wester is not understood here.

As these affixes all begin with a consonant, the question arises, will they take the augment ag . This is answered by the next aphorism.

For examples of this sûtra, see 2981 and 2982.

२९८१। नेड्विशिकृति। १।३।८। बशादेः कृत इयन स्यात् । ग्रु । सुशर्मा । प्रातरित्वा ।

The augment se is not added to a krit-affix beginning with a sonant consonant (वर्ष pratyâhâra).

As सु+ मू 'to injure' + मनिन्= सुगर्मन्, 1st. sing. जुगर्मा who destroys well i.e., destroys sin or ignorance'. प्रातर् + इ 'to go'+ क्वनिप् = प्रातर् + इत् + वर् (VI. 1. 71)=मातरित्वन, 1st. sing. मातरित्वा 'who goes early'.

२९८२ । विड्वनोरनुनासिकस्यात् । ३ । ४ । ४१ ।

अनुनासिकस्यात्स्यात् । विजायत इति विजावा । स्रोणु । अयावा । विच् । सेट् । रेट् । सुगस् ।

A stem ending in a nasal, and followed by the विद 2982. or बन्, always substitutes long जा for its nasal.

Thus अन्जाः, गोजाः, ऋतजाः, अदिजाः, गोषाः (e. g. गोषा इन्द्रोनुषा अपि Rv. IX. 2. 10), कूपलाः, शतलाः, सहस्रलाः, दिविकाः, अग्रेगा उन्नेतृकास् ॥ The affix विट् (which is totally elided) is added under III, 2, 67. The e of ee is changed to e by

VIII. 3. 108. in नीया ॥ With the affix यन we have the following:—विकास क्षेत्रीकास (III. 2. 75). The repetition of the word खनुनाविक in this sûtra shows that the limitation of anudâttopadeśa, &c., which applied to the खनुनाविक of sûtra VI. 4. 37. S. 2428 does not apply here.

Now we give examples of the affixes taught in III. 2. 75. S. 2980.

बि+जन्+विन् = वि+जा+वन् (VI. 4 41) = विजावन्. Ist sing विजावा who brings forth'. जग्नेगावा 'who goes before'. So also from / जोज् Bhuâdi 482 we have जोज्+वन् = जो + जा + वन् = ज्वावन्. Nom. S. ज्वावा। रिव् + विज् = रेष् (VII. 3 86) 1st sing. रेष्ट् 'who injures'; as in रेडिंच पर्ण नवेः (Yajur. Ved. VI. 18). Similarly from / rush with विज्, the form is रोट्। So also जुगज् formed by विज्

Note.—The word 'also' in S. 2980 has the force of removing all conditions under which these affixes were employed in the previous aphorisms, that is to say, these affixes come even when there is no upadada. As भीषा,

The words 'are seen' in this sutra show that all verbs do not admit of these affixes indiscriminately. It is only when we see a particular form that we can infer the existence of these affixes.

२९⊏३। क्रिप्च।३।२।9६।

अवसपि हश्यते । 'सत्सूद्विप-' (२९७५) इति त्वस्यैव प्रपत्न्यः । उसास्त्रत् । पर्यभ्वत् । खाइभ्रष्ट् ।

2983. And the affix forg is also seen after all verbs, whether having an upapada or not in the Vedic as well as in the modern Sanskrit.

As उलावा: संपते=उलासन् (VI. 4. 24) 'falling from the pot'; पर्यप्यत् 'falling from the leaves'; बाहाइ अव्यति=वाहाअग्, Ist. sing. वाहाअट् 'falling from a car'. The हा islong by VI. 3. 137. See Rig. Ved. 1. 3. 8.

२९८४ । श्रन्तः । ८ । ४ । २० ।

पदान्तस्वानितेर्गस्य णत्वं स्वादुपसर्गस्यान्तिमित्तात्वरह्नेत् । हे प्रास् । 'श्वास इत्-' (२४८६) इतीत्वस् । मित्राखि, शास्ति नित्रशीः । '* आंशासः सवी उपचावा इस्वं वाष्त्रस् *' आशीः । इस्वास्त्रे । गीः । प्रः ।

2984. The wof wa is changed into w, when it is preceded by an upasarga competent to produce the change, provided it occurs at the end of a pada.

As दे माल ! दे पराल !! ॥ This rule is an exception to VIII. 4. 37. by which the final म in a pada is not changed into ल ॥ The word अन्तः in the sutra is to be understood to be equivalent to पदान्तः, and the rule applies when the word is in the vocative case.

The word min is a frag formed word, and the n final is not elided in the Vocative Singular because of the prohibition of VIII. 2.8; in every other place, when the n is padanta, it would be dropped; and therefore the illustration is given with Vocative singular, which alone satisfies the requirements of this sûtra.

By VI. 4. 34. S. 2486, the आ of /शास् is changed to इ before कियम्।
As मित्रशीः = मित्राणि शास्ति। The stem is मित्रशिश् nom मित्रशीः।

Vartika:—The आ of गान् preceded by the preposition आह् is changed to ह before kvip. As आशी: from आधिन्। Similarly are formed गी: and प्र: with the affix kvip. The crude forms are गिर् and प्र।

२९८५ । इस्मन्त्रन्तिषु च । ६ । ४ । ९९ ।

स्यु कादेईस्वः स्वात्। तजुन्छत्। 'अनुनासिकस्य क्विन' (२६६६) इति दीर्घः। 'मा ने। धातोः' (३८९)। प्रतात्। प्रयात्। 'च्छ् वोःन' (२५६९) इत्यूट्। अवस्रूः। 'च्यर्त्वरन्य' (२६५८) इत्यूट्। ज्ञः। ज्ञरौ। ज्ञरः। तः। स्त्रू। जट्। वृद्धिः। जनानवतिति जनौ। जनावौः। जनावः। मूः। सुवै।। सुनः। सुनः। सुन्वः। सुन्वः। 'राल्लोपः'। (२६५५)। मूर्कापूः। सुरौ। सुरः। पुर्वी। धूः।

2985. The penultimate of खादि is shortened before the affixes इस्, मन, अन् and क्वि॥

Thus खदिस्, खद्मन् (neuter), खत्रस्, धामच्छत् and उपच्छत् ॥ The first three are Unadi affixes.

As तनुष्धत्।

'From the roots तम् and यम् with affix kvip, are formed मतान् and मगान्; thus मगम्-स्विय् = मगाम्-विवय् = (the lengthening of the penultimate is by VI. 4. 15. S. 2666) मगान् (म changed to न् by VIII. 2. 64. S. 341.) So also is मतान्।

From the दिव् 'to play', with affix kvip, is formed अवद्य: 'dice-player? The व् is changed to क by VI. 4. 19. S. 2561. Thus अवदिव् + क्विप् = अवदिक् + क्विप्।

From the roots ज्वर् and त्वर् with the affix kvip, are formed क्रर् and त्वर्, the व is changed to क by VI. 4. 20. S. 2654. They are declined thus: N S. क्रा d. क्ररी। pl. क्ररा। Nom. S. त्वा d. त्ररी। pl. त्ररा। From क्विय् (S. 2654) is obtained च्या with kvip) From the root अव (S. 2654) is derived का with क्विय्. Thus अव्+िक्वय् = अ + कर् + क्विय् = का। d. क्वी। pl. ज्वा। With the upapada जन we have जन + अव् + क्विय् = जन + ओ = जनी। with the vriddhi. It is declined. Nom. S. जनी। d. जनाया। pl. जनावः।

From मब् (S. 2654., with kvip) is obtained मूः, declined as Nom. S.मूः d. सुवी। pl. सुवः। But सुमूः, d. सुन्वा, pl. सुन्वः

From मुन्दां (S. 2656), by applying VI. 4. 21. S. 2655, is obtained with kvip मृ:। मूरी। pl. मूरः। From अपूर्वी we get Nom. S. मृ:। d. भूरी। pl. मूरः।

२९८६। गमः क्षी। ६। ४। ४०।

अनुनासिकलोपः स्यात्। अङ्गगत्। '* गमादीनामिति वक्तव्यत् * 'परीतत्। संयत्। सुनत्। '* अङ्च गमादीनामिति वक्तव्यं लोपश्च * '। अग्रेगूः। अग्रेभूः।

2986. The nasal of गच is always elided before चित्र ॥
Thus अक्रगत, कविक्रगत, अध्वगती इरयः ॥ The त is added by VI. 1. 71.

Vart.—It should be stated of गस and the rest. The elision takes place here also संयत् परीतत्, सन्त ।

Vart.—The nasal of गन्, &c.. is elided before कड़ : as, अग्रेगः, अग्रेशः ॥

२९८९ । स्यः क च । ३ । २ । ९९ ।

चात्विवप् । ग्रंस्यः । ग्रंस्याः । 'ग्रामि घाताः-' (२९२८) इत्वचं वाधितुं सूत्रस् ।

2987. The affixes क and विवय come after the verb स्था when it is in composition with a word ending in a case-affix or an upasarga.

Why has this aphorism been made, when by III. 1 4. स्था would have taken क and by III. 1.75. it would have taken क्विय also? This repetition is for the purpose of prohibiting the prohibition, that is to say, the sûtra III. 2. 14. S. 2928 prohibited the sûtra III. 2. 4. S. 2916 and the present sûtra removes that prohibition. Thus यंद्य: and यंद्य: But for this sûtra, this form could not have been evolved; for, with the upapada यम, the verb स्था would have taken the affix अम् by III. 2. 14.

२९८८ । सुप्याजातौ शिनिस्ताच्छील्ये । ३ । २ । ९८ ।

खजात्यर्थे सुपि धातीर्णिनिः स्यासाच्छील्ये द्योत्ये। उष्णभोजी। भीतभाजी। भ्छजाती' किस्। ब्राह्मणानामन्त्रयिता। 'ताच्छील्ये' किस्। उष्णं भुङ्के कदाचित्। इह वृत्तिकारेणा-पर्माभन्न एव सुपि णिनिरिति व्याख्याय उत्प्रतिभ्यामाङि सर्तेष्णसंख्यानिमिति पठितस्। इरदत्त-माधवादिभिञ्च तदेवानुमृतस्। एतच्च भाष्यविरोधादुपेश्यस्। प्रशिद्धरथोपसर्गेऽपि णिनिः। 'च क्सूवोपजीविनास्'। 'अनुयायिवर्गः'। 'पतत्यधो धाम विद्यारि'। 'न वञ्चनीयाः प्रभवाऽनु- जीविभिः' इत्यादै। (* साधुकारिण्युपसंख्यानस् *'। '* ब्रह्मणि चदः *'। अताच्छील्यार्थं वार्तिकद्वयस्। साधुदायी। ब्रह्मवादी।

2988. When 'habit' is to be expressed, the affix for comes after a verb, provided that the word with a case-affix in composition with it does not mean a genus.

Thus उच्च + अन् + चिनि = उच्चभोनिन, 1st. sing. उच्चभोनी 'who eats his meal hot.' So also घीतभोनी, &c.

Why do we say 'when it does not mean a genus'? Witness ब्राह्मणाना-नन्त्रियता 'the inviter of Brahmanas.' We cannot form ब्राह्मणानामन्त्रयी ।

Why do we say 'when habit is to be expressed? Witness उड़क अक्त कराजित 'he sometimes eats hot.' The author of the Kâsikâ vritti says that though the anuvritti of the word 'sup' was understood in this aphorism, its repetition here declares that the upasargas are not included and he gives the following vartika:—

Vart.—The verb आबु in composition with the preposition उत् or प्रति should be enumerated as taking this affix. As उदायारिय, fem. उदायारियो, 1st. plural उदायारिया:. So also प्रत्यायारियो, pl. प्रत्यायारियय:! Haradatta and Mâdhava have followed Kâsika in this respect.

This is however, against the Bhashya and should be discarded. Moreover this affix comes even with upsaragas. As अनुवाचित, अनुजीवित्, उपजीवित्, &c. As in the verse सब्भूवापजीवितात् ; अनुवाचिवर्गः। पतास्वयो भाग विचारि । मवश्यनीयाः मभवाउन्जीविभिः।

Vart.—So also when the sense is having skill in such and such action'. As वायुकारी 'excellent worker'; वायुकारी 'giving liberally.'

Vart.—So also after the verb वद preceded by आहा. As अक्षवादिन in अध्यादिन वदिन्त 'the knowers of Brahma say'. These two vartikas cover cases where there is not the sense of 'habit'

२९८९ । कर्तर्यु पमाने । ३ । २ । ७९ ।

विनिः स्यात् । उपपदार्थः सर्तो प्रत्यवार्थस्य सर्तु स्पमानस् । उच्टू इव क्रीयति उच्टुकायी । भ्वाक्तरावी । अताच्कील्यार्थं जात्ययं च सूत्रस् । 'कर्तिर' कित् । अपूपानिव भवयति मायान् । 'उपमाने 'किस् । उच्टुः क्रोयति ।

2989. The affix for comes after a verb when it is in composition with a word denoting an object of comparison, expressing the agent, the sense of the affix being 'doing something like that', that is to say, when the upapada agent is the standard of comparison of the agent denoted by the word to which the sense of the affix refers.

Thus उच्द इव क्रोग्रति = उच्द्रकोग्रिन् 'who makes a noise like a camel'; प्यांग-राविष् 'who makes a noise like a crow'.

This sutra applies where 'habit' is not indicated: or where 'genus' is denoted in opposition to the last aphorism.

Why do we say 'when expressing the agent'? Witness as अनुपानिव भव-यति मापान 'he eats masha like apupa'. Here अनुप is object and not agent, and hence no composition takes place.

Why do we say 'denoting a standard of comparison'? Otherwise there will be no composition. As उद्याः क्रीयाति 'the camel makes noise'.

२९९०। व्रते । ३ । २ । ८० ।

पिनिः स्वात् । स्विपद्रल्यावी ।

2990. The affix fafa comes after a verb, in composition with a word ending in a case-affix, when 'vow' is meant.

The word and means a 'vow' as regulated and ordained by the Scriptures. This condition 'when vow is expressed 'applies to the completed word, that is to say, when the complete word made up of the root, the upapada, and the affix, denotes a vow. As ***ufusation** 'the vow of sleeping on bare ground (and nowhere else) or a person who has taken this vow' waightfur 'who has vowed not to eat during the performance of a Srâddha ceremony'.

Why do we say 'when vow is to be expressed'? Otherwise there is no composition. As स्परिक्त सेते देवद सः 'Devadatta sleeps on bare ground'.

This sûtra is also an exception to III. 2. 78 applicable when 'habit' is not meant, or when 'genus' is to be expressed.

२००९ । बहुलमाभी हराये । ३ । २ । ८९ ।

पौनःपुन्ये द्वीत्ये सुप्पुपपदे विनिः। घीरपाविव उधीनराः।

2991. The affix for comes after a verb diversely, when continued repetition of an action is to be expressed.

The word आशीषप्य means continued repetition, that is to say, zealous practice or assiduous performance of anything, but does not mean habit. As क्यायपाविका गान्धाराः 'the people of Gândhâra are kashâya-drinkers'. क्याय+पा+किन=क्याय+पा+युक्त+किनि (VII. 3. 33.) So also जीरपायिक उधी-नाराः 'the people of Usinâra are milk-drinkers'. चौनीर-पायिको बाहीकाः 'the people of Bâhlika are sauvira-drinkers'.

By using the word 'diversely' in the sûtra, this affix is not applied in other places, as in the following:-कुरमायलादः 'a grain eater'.

२०७२। मनः । ३। २। ८२।

श्रुपि मन्यतेषितिः स्यात् । दर्शनीवनानी ।

2992. The affix to the comes after the verb we 'to think', when there is a word with a case-affix, in composition with it.

The word 'supi' is understood in this sûtra. As दर्शनीयमानी 'who thinks himself handsome'; योभनंमानी 'who thinks himself beautiful'.

Note.—The verb मन् belonging to the 4th conjugation is taken here and not that belonging to the 8th conjugation: because the anuvriti of the word 'diversely' is understood here. In the present aphorism, whether we take the Divâdi or Tanâdi मन् the resulting form would be the same, namely, मानिन. But not so in the next aphorism, where before the affix अम् there would be difference of form owing to the vikarana, i. e., in the 4th conjugation रवन would be added, but not so if the verb belonged to the 8th class.

२७७३। स्रात्ममाने खप्रव। ३। २। ८३।

स्वक्षमेके मनते वर्तमानान्मन्यतेः सुपि खश् स्थात् । चाविशानिः । पविद्यतमातमानं मन्यते पविद्य-तंमन्यः । पविद्यतमानी । 'खित्यनव्ययस्य' (२८४३) । कालिंगन्या । ' अनव्ययस्य' कित् । दिवा-मन्या ।

2993. And the affix an comes after the verb an 'to think,' when the word in composition with it is a word with a caseaffix, and when it is employed to signify thought, whereof the object is self (the sense of the affix being 'thinking himself as such').

The word आहमनान means 'thinking of one's own self.' By the word 'and' it is meant that the affix चिनि may be employed in the same sense. This rule applies where the agent, indicated by the sense of the affix, thinks himself possessed of the qualities of 'handsomeness,' &c., denoted by the upapada. As दर्भनीयमन्यः or दर्भनीयमानी 'who thinks himself handsome'; परिडतंमन्यः or परिडतंमन्यः or परिडतंमन्यः or परिडतंमानी 'who thinks himself learned!'.

२९९३। का खित्यनव्ययस्य । ६ । ३ । ६६ ।

The long vowel is shortened before खग् by VI. 3. 66. S. 2943. Thus कालिंगन्या। Why do use in S. 2943 'when not an Indeclinable word'? Observe दिवासन्या।

२९९४। इच एकाचोऽम्प्रत्ययवच्च । ६ । ३ । ६८ ।

इजन्तादेकाचोऽम्स्यात्व च स्वादान्वत्विदन्ते परे । 'श्रौतोऽम्यचोः' (२८५) । गांमन्यः । 'वाम्यचेः' (३०२)। ज्ञियंमन्यः । स्नीमन्यः । नृ । नरंमन्यः । भुवंमन्यः । श्रियमात्मानं मन्यते श्रिमन्यं कुलम् । भाष्यकारवचनाच्छीयव्दस्य इस्वा सुममारभावश्य ।

2994. A monosyllabic word, ending in any vowel other than w, when followed by a word formed by a first affix, receives the augment we, which is added in the same way as the affix we of the Accusative singular.

The word अस is to be repeated here thus इस एकाचोऽस, अस्पत्ययवण्य ॥ Thus गांगन्यः, खोंमन्यः or खियंगन्यः, श्रियंगन्यः, भ्रुयंगन्यः ॥ By force of the atideśa अम्प्रत्ययवत्, the changes produced by the Accusative ending are caused by this augment also: viz: the substitution of long आ, the substitution of a vowel homogenous with the first, the guna, the substitutes इस् and उत्वह As आ-गां मन्यः (VI. 1. 93. S. 285.); प्रवस्वय as खोंगन्यः (VI. 1. 107. S. 194.); guna, as, —गरंगन्यः (VII. 3. 110 S. 275) from न । And इस् and उत्वह, as क्रियंगन्यः, भ्रुवंगन्यः (VII. 4. 80. S. 302.) Why do we say ending in a vowel other than आ (प्रम्)? Observe स्वन्यन्यः ॥ Who do we say a monosyllable ?? Observe सेवाभ्रं गर्यः ॥

The affix आन is elided after a Neuter noun (VII. 1. 23), therefore, will this आन also be elided when श्री is treated as Neuter? As श्रियमात्मानं मन्यते बाह्मणकुलं = श्रियंगन्यम् or श्रिमन्यम् ॥ The second form is the valid form according to the great commentator. Here there is shortening of भी, and the absence of आम and सुन् augments.

२७७५ । भूते । ३ । २ । ८४ ।

श्रिधिकारीऽयम् । 'वर्तमाने लट्' (२१५१) इति यावत्।

2995. All the affixes to be treated of hereafter should be understood to come in the sense of past time.

The phrase 'with the sense of past time' is an adhikâra or governing aphorism and exerts its influence up to aphorism III. 2. 123. S. 2151; that is to say, these affixes give a signification of past tense to the verb whose anuvritti is also understood throughout the subsequent sûtras; see III. 1. 91.

Thus it will be taught in the next aphorism: 'after the verb यज्, when the word in composition is in the instrumental case, the affix जिनि is employed. Here to complete the sense we must read into the sûtra, the words 'with the sense of past time'. As अग्रिक्शेमेनेक्टबान् = अग्रिक्शेमवाजिन् 'who has sacrificed with an Agnishtoma or a five-day series of offerings'.

Why do we say 'with the sense of past time'? Otherwise these affixes will not be employed. As अभिन्दोचेन वजति 'he sacrifices with Agnishtoma':

२९९६। करेंगे यजः । ३। २। ८५।

करण उपपदे भूतार्थादाजेणि निः स्यात्कर्तरि । सामेनेष्टबान्सामयाजी । अग्निक्टोमयाजी ।

2996. The affix चिनि comes after the verb चन् 'to sacrifice' with the sense of past time, when the word in composition is in the instrumenal case.

The anuvritti of जिनि and not of ज्या is to be read into this sutra. As अग्निस्टोमयाजिन 'who has sacrificed with Agnishtoma.' Here Agnishtoma is the instrument for the attainment of the desired fruit. So also रोमयाजिन्।

२०९९ । कर्मणि हनः । ३ । २ । ८६ ।

चितृव्य घाती । कर्मगीत्येतत् 'सहे च' (३००६) इति यावदिधिक्रियते ।

2997. The affix for comes after the verb var to kill', with the sense of past time, when the word in composition is in the accusative case.

As वितृत्यचातिन् 'who has ki'led his paternal uncle'; इन्+चिनि=चन्+चिनि (VII. 3. 54.)=चन्+चिनि (VII. 3. 32)=चातिन् (VII. 2. 116.)

This affix is employed only when censure is implied. Therefore it is not employed in भोर इतवाद 'he has killed the thief'.

The anuvritti of the word कर्नीच of this aphorism extends up to sútra III. 2. 96. S. 3006.

२००८ । ब्रह्मश्रू गावृत्रेषु किए । ३ । २ । ८९ ।

च्यु कार्नमूपपदेयु इन्तेभू ते चिवप्स्यात् । ब्रह्महा । भूतहा । वृज्ञहा । 'विवप्य' (२९८३) इत्येव चिद्वे निवनार्यनिदन् । ब्रह्मादिच्येव इन्तेरेव भूत यव विवयेवेति चतुर्विघोऽत्र नियम इति कार्यिका । ब्रह्मादिच्येव विवयेवेति द्विविधा नियम इति भाष्यम् ।

2998. The affix force comes after the verb et 'to kill' with the sense of past time, when the following words in the accusative case are in composition: we 'a Brahmana,' we 'at feetus' and en 'Vritra'.

As सक्षर्व 1st. sing. ससदा 'who has killed a Brahmana'; अ जादा 'who has killed a fœtus'; अञ्चर 'who has k lled Vritra,' i.e., Indra'.

Since by satra 2983, the affix forg was ordained to come after all verbs, and therefore would have come after the verb eq also, where is the necessity of the present aphorism? This aphorism makes a niyama, i.e., the verb eq takes the affix forg only when it is composition with the words are, &c. Four-fold restriction is here intended according to the Kasika:—

- (1) When इन has, as upapada, the words बस, &c., and not any other word; as उन्दं स्तवान 'he has killed the man'.
- (2) When the words us, &c., are upapadas of any other verb than eq, then this affix is not employed; so that the verb must be eq,; thus upapadas of the verb must be eq.; thus
- (3) The क्षिप is the only affix to denote past time in the case of to preceded by us, &c., and no other affix can be employed in this sense.
- (4) This is employed only in the past tense and not in any other tense; as native to or referring the kills or will kill the Brahmana'. According to the Bhashya, the niyama is two-fold only namely 2 and 3, i.e. the upapadas must be Brahmana, &c., and the affix must be kvip.

२००० । सुकर्मपापमन्त्रपुर्वेषु कृतः । ३ । २ । ८० ।

सुक्रमीदिय च कृतः विवय्स्यात् । त्रिक्षिरेऽत्र नियम इति काश्विका । सुकृत् । कर्मकृत् । पापकृत् । मन्त्रकृत् । पुण्यकृत् । विववेषेति नियमात्कर्म कृतवानित्यत्रात्न । कृत्र स्वेति नियमा-न्यन्त्रमधीतवान्यन्त्राच्यायः । स्त्रस्र न विवय् । भूत स्वेति नियमान्यन्त्रं करोति करिस्यति केति विवसायां न विवय् । स्वादिक्येवेतिनियमाभावादम्बस्मिन्नश्युपपदे विवय् । शास्त्रकृतं । माज्यकृत् । 2999. The affix विवय comes after the verb क 'to make' with the sense of past time, when the following words in the accusative case are in composition:—इ.'well', कर्म 'action', पाप 'sin', संग्र 'hymn' and पुण्य 'virtue'.

The phrase 'in the accusative case' is understood in this aphorism, and applies to all the abovementioned words, except द्व which being an attributive word, of course, cannot take any case-terminations. As दुक्त (VI. 1. 71) 'who has done well'; सर्वकृत 'who has done all works'; पापकृत 'who has committed sins'; पंत्रकृत 'who has made a mantra'; प्रायकृत 'who has done virtuous actions'.

This stitra also ordains a restrictive rule or niyama. Three-fold restriction is intended here according to the Kâśikâ: nam ly, restrictions with regard to past time, root kri and the affix; but not with regard to upapada. 1. The restriction being that the affix must be kvip, we have no अस् in कर्मकृतवान्॥ 2. The root must be क्, we have मन्त्राध्यायः == सन्त्रमधीतवान्॥ 2. The root must be क्, we have मन्त्राध्यायः == सन्त्रमधीतवान्॥ 2. There fore no kvip in the Present or Future; as सन्त्रं करोति or करिष्यति। There being no restriction with regard to the upapadas, this affix is employed when words other than these स कर्म, &c., are upapadas. As, यासकृत् who has made Scriptures'; भाष्यकृत् who has made a commentary'. The न is added to the root by VI. 1. 71.

३०००। सामे सुजः। ३। २। ७०।

सामसुत्। चतुर्विघोऽत्र नियम इति काशिका। एवसुत्तरसन्नेऽपि।

3000. The affix tart comes after the verb & 'to press out juice', with the sense of past time, when the word कान, in the accurative case, is in composition.

As, रामसुत ' who has pressed the soma juice, or soma-distiller'; 1st dual रामसुत: ।

This sûtra is also for the sake of making a niyama of restrictive rule. The four-fold restriction is here intended, i.e., as regards the verb, the tense, the upapada and the affix. This is according to the Kâśikâ. So also in the next sûtra.

३००१। अभावेः । ३। २। ए१।

अधिचित।

3001. The affix force comes after the verb for to collect' with the sense of past time, when the word win in the accusative case, is in composition.

As, আমিবির 'one who has kept the sacred fire'; lst. dual অমিবিরী; lst. plural আমিবির:।

Here also, as in the last aphorism, four-fold restriction is intended.

३००२। कर्मस्यरयाख्यायाम् । ३।२। ९२।

कर्मग्युपपदे कर्मग्येय कारके चिनोतेः विवयस्यात् अग्न्याधारस्यलविशेषस्याख्यायास् । प्रयेन इयं चितः प्रयेनचित् ।

3002. In expressing an object the affix force comes after the verb for 'to collect' with the sense of past time, when it is in composition with a word in the accusative case, provided that the word so formed is the name of the place or altar of fire.

The words चे: and कर्नीण are understood in this sûtra. The Name is expressed by taking the complete word consisting of the verbal root, the upapada and the affix. As प्रेनचित् 'a fire altar which has been arranged in the shape of a hawk'; कहाचित् 'the fire altar arranged like a heron'.

The word आउप indicates that these words are rudhi words, their sense depending upon usage rather than etymology. The arrangement of bricks for sacrificial purpose with regard to fire, gets these various names; that is, when the bricks are arranged like a falcon, it is called **variag**, and so on.

३००३। कर्मग्रीनिविक्यः। ३।२। ९३।

कर्मण्युपपदे विपूर्वात्कीणातेरिनिः स्यात्। '* कुत्सितग्रहणं कर्तव्यस् *' सेामविक्रयी। प्तविक्रयी।

3003 The affix star comes after the compound verb tags to sell, in the sense of past time, when in composition with a word in the accusative case.

Varietta.—The repatition of the word कर्मीच in the sûtra, though its anuvritti might have been drawn from the last aphorism, indicates that when the object carries with it sense of censure on the agent, then only this affix is employed and not with every and any object. As धार्माकिय्य 'the seller of soma plant'; प्राविकाय्य 'the seller of liquors'; employing disapproval of the action of those persons who carry on these mean professions. But not so in धार्याविकाय: 'the seller of paddy'.

३००४। दृशेः कनिष्। ३। २। ८४।

कर्मणि भूत इत्येव। पारं हृष्टवान् पारहृश्वा।

3004 The affix एकनिष् comes after the verb हुण 'to see' in the sense of past time, when in composition with a word in the accusative case.

As मेरद्रयन् 1st sing. मेरद्रयना ' who has seen the Meru'. पारद्रयना ' who has seen the end or the other side '

Though the affix क्वनिष् was valid by sutra III. 2. 75 its repetition here shows that no other affix comes in this sense after this verb.

३००५। राजनि युधिक्जः।३।२। ए५।

क्वनिण्स्वात् । युधिरन्तर्भावितणवर्षः । राजानं चाधितवानराजयुध्वा । राजकृत्वा ।

The affix क्वनिष comes after the verbs अव 'to fight' and & ' to make' with a past signification, when the word राजर 'king' is in composition, in the accusative case.

How can the verb gy, which is an intransitive verb, govern an object? It is a transitive verb, inasmuch as it is taken to be a causative verb, with the जिच् affix latent. As राजयुष्यन, 1st. sing. राजयुष्या (VII. 2. 7.) ' who has caused the king to fight'; राजकृत्वन्, 1st. sing. राजकृत्वा (VI. 1. 71.) ' who has made a king'.

३००६। सहे च । ३। २। ए६।

कर्मणीति निवृत्तम्। सहग्रुच्वा । सहश्रुत्वा ।

The affix क्वनिय comes after the verbs उप and m. with a past signification, when the word चद 'with,' is in composition.

The anuvritti of karmani ceases.

The word we, being a particle, and not denoting a substance, is incapable of taking any case. As सहयुध्वन् 'who has made to fight with ', सहकृत्वन् 'who has done any thing along with another'.

३००९। सप्तम्यां जनेहैं:।३।२। ९९।

सरिविषम्। मन्द्ररायां जातामन्द्ररजः। 'ख्यापोः-' (१००१) इति इस्वः।

The affix s comes after the verb sq 'to be produced'. with a past signification, when the word, in composition with it, is in the locative case.

As सरसिजस् । So also उपसरे जातः = उपसरजः । जन्+ ड = ज्+ अ (VI. 4. 143) = ज 'born of the first conception '; मन्द्राजः 'born in the stable '. Here सम्द्रा is shortened to west by VI. 3. 63 S. 1001.

३००८ । पञ्चम्यामजाती । ३ । २ । ९८ ।

जातिशब्दवर्जिते पञ्चन्यन्त उपपम् जनेर्डः स्यात् । संस्कारजः । अद्रष्टजः ।

3008. The affix & comes after the verb जर, with a past signification, when the word in composition with it, is in the ablative case, which does not denote a genus.

As ব্রুৱিল: 'born through understanding; নংকাবেল: 'born of habit'; বুঃবেল: 'born through pain'. অনুভৱন: "result of the past karmas (adṛishṭa)."

Note.—Why do we say 'when not denoting a genus '? Observe इस्तिनो जातः 'born of elephant '; अश्वाकतातः 'born of horse '.

३३०९। उपसर्गे च संज्ञायाम्। ३। २। ९९।

'मजा स्याटसंतती जने '

3009. The affix s comes after the verb st with a past signification, when an upasarga is in composition and when the sense is simply appellative.

The term here being simply appellative, and not descriptive, cannot be explained by giving the signification of its component elements. As मजा: 'people', or 'a son'; as in the sentence मजास्वात्यंतती जने (Amarakosha III. 3. 32.)

३०१०। अन कर्मिया। ३। २। १००।

अनुपूर्वाकतनेः कर्मग्युपपदे डः स्थात् । पुनांसमनुबध्य जाता पुमनुजा ।

3010. The affix s comes after the verb sq with a past signification, when the root takes the preposition sq and is compounded with a word in the accusative case.

As पुगनुका 'a girl born after the male child, i. e., a girl having an elder brother '; स्त्रमनुकाः 'a boy born after the female child, i.e., a boy having an elder sister '.

३०११ । प्रक्येष्वपिद्धश्यते । ३ । २ । १०९ ।

अन्येष्टवय्यपपदेषु जनेकः स्यात् । अजः । द्विजः । अग्रजातः । अपिशव्दः सर्वोपाधिव्यभिषा-रार्थः । तेन थात्वन्तरादिष कारकान्तरेष्विष कवित् । परितः खाता परिखा ।

3011. The affix s is seen to come after the verb st with a past signification, though it be in preposition with other nouns, having cases other than those mentioned in the previous sûtras.

Thus the locative case has been dealt with in sûtra III. 2.97; but the affix comes when the upapada has any other case than the seventh. As न जायते = अजः ' unborn '; दिशीतः = दिलः ' twice-born '.

Thus, it is said in sûtra III. 2. 98 that the upapada may be in the ablative case when genus is not denoted. We see, however, the affix employed when genus is denoted. As बाह्यणजी धर्म: इतियजं गुद्ध ।

It is declared in sûtra III. 2. 98 that when appellative is meant, the affix s comes after the compound verb जन. We find, however, the affix employed when the sense is not simply appellative; as अभिनाः or परिचाः 6 born or produced all round, i. e., hair '.

It is declared in sûtra III. 2. 100. 'When an object is in composition with the verb अञ्चल this affix is employed'. But it may also be employed when no object is in composition. As अञ्चल: 'born after, i. e., younger brother'.

The force of the word with 'though' is to free this rule from all restrictions and conditions. So this affix comes after other verbs and other cases in composition with such verbs. As with which has been dug all round); with 'a pond'.

The Past Participles.

३०१२ । क्तक्तवतू निष्ठा । १ । १ । २६ ।

स्ती निष्ठासंबी स्तः।

3012. The affixes kta and ktavatu are called Nishtha.

३०१३ । निष्ठा । ३ । २ । १७२ ।

भूतार्घवृत्तेर्घातोर्निष्ठा स्वात् । तत्र 'तयोरिब-' (২८३३) इति भावकर्मणोः क्तः । 'कर्तरि कृत्' (২৫३२) इति कर्तरि क्तवतुः । उकावितौ । स्नातं भवा । स्तुतस्त्वया विष्णुः । विष्णुर्विषयं कृत वान् ।

3013. The affixes called first come after a verbal root, employed with the sense of past time.

By III. 4. 70. S. 2833, the affix kta denotes 'state' and 'object,' i. e., it is Passive Participle; while the ktavatu is Active Participial affix by virtue of III. 4. 67. S. 2832. The च and क 's are इत, the real affixes are त and वत । As स्नातं भया 'bathed by m3'. स्तुतस्त्वया विष्णु: "Vishnu was praised by thee." विष्णु विषय कृतवान् 'Vishnu made the universe'. As कृ + क = कृतम् 'made; कृ + कवतु = कृतवन्, 1st. sing. कृतवान् 'done'; so also भुक्तम् and भुक्तवान् 'eaten'.

३०१४ । निष्ठायामगयदर्थे । ६ । ४ । ६० ।

्रयदर्थो भावकर्मणी तताउन्यत्र निष्ठायां चिया दीर्घः स्यात् ।

3014. A long is substituted for the इ of चि before the Passive Participle in क, when it has not the sense of the future Fassive Participle in चवर।

Note.—The force of पवत, is to denote condition (Impersonal action) and object (passive). When the Past Participle has not the force of पवत, the vowel of जिं is lengthened. Thus आचीणः, प्रतिक्रोतः all used in the active sense. The क is added to the Intransitive जिं to denote the agent (III. 4.72). Thus प्रजीविषयं देवद्यस्य 'this is the spot where Devadatta perished'. Here क is used with a Locative force (III. 4.76). Why do

we say 'not having the force of प्यतः?' Observe অधितमस्मिने हो: ॥ Here त is added with the force of condition, and akshitam means 'imperishable'. The vowel not being lengthened the त is not changed to न (VIII. 2. 46).

३०१५ । क्षिया दीर्घात्। ८। २। ४६ ।

दीर्घात्वियो निष्ठातस्य नः स्यात् । श्रीणवान् । भावकर्तणोस्तु श्वितः कामे। सया । 'श्युकः किति' (२३८९) । श्रितः –श्रितवान् । भूतः –भूतवान् । श्वतः । '* कर्णाशुं वद्गाया वाष्यः *'। तेन ककाष्ट्रवाचनेट् । कर्श्वतः । वृतः । वृतः ।

3015. The π of Nishtha is changed to π , after $f\pi$, when the root-vowel is lengthened.

Thus सीया: क्षेत्रा:; भीयो जाल्म:; सीयस्तपस्थी। The vowel of सि is lengthened by VI. 4. 60 and 61.

Why do we say 'when the vowel is lengthened,? Observe अधितमीस सामेसेशः॥ The word अधितं is formed with क्र in the sense of भाव and means 'imperishable'. The Nishthâ being added in the sense of प्यत्, there is no lengthening of the vowel by VI. 4. 60.

The root चिं includes the two roots चिं चये and जिन्नासगत्यीः ॥ As चितः कामे नया ॥ See also the commentary of Sâyana on ऋधितो तिः सनेदि मं वाजिमन्द्रीः सहस्मिणं॥ (Rig. I. 5. 9).

३०१५। का अयुकः किति। ७। २। ११। S. 2381.

Karîka:--बाच्य कर्वार्ज्जबद्वाचे। यङ्प्रसिद्धिः प्रयोजनम् । आपश्च प्रतिवेधार्थमेकाचश्चेत्र-पग्रहात् ॥

3015A. The augment we is not added to an affix having an indicatory we, when it comes after the root fa, or after a monosyllabic root ending in we, we or we in the Dhâtupâtha.

As श्रित्चा, श्रितः, श्रितबात् ॥ So also with roots ending in उक् vowels: as बुत्वा, युतः, युतवात् ; लूत्वा, लूनः, लूनवात् ; श्रत्वा, श्रृतः, वृतवात् ; तीर्त्वा, तीर्णवात् ; ॥ भूतः । भूतवात् । बुतः ॥

Why 'त्रि and उक् ending roots only'? Observe विदितः ॥ Why having an indicatory क्? Observe अधित, अधितुम, अधितव्यम्॥ Some read two क's in the sûtra and would apply it to the indicatory ग् also, as भूच्छ (III 2.139).

Karika:— जणु is treated as if it was च, when the affix यह is to be applied, आस is to be prohibited, or इट is to be debarred.

The Aurnu being thus treated as a monosyllabic root, does not get इट्।
Thus कर्य तः। So also जुतः। यूतः।

३०१६। रदाभ्यां निष्ठाता नः पूर्वस्य च दः। ८। २। ४२।

रेफदकाराभ्यां परस्य निष्ठातस्य नः स्यात् । निष्ठापेश्चया पूर्वस्य भातार्दकारस्य च । श्रृ । 'र्झ्यत इत्-' (२३९०) । रपरः । सत्वस् । श्रीर्थः । बहिरङ्गत्वेन वृद्धेरिश्चित्वान्नेद्द । कृतस्यापत्यं कार्तिः । भिन्नः । विन्नः । 3016. After र and द, for the व of the participial suffix व and तवत, there is substituted न, and the same substitution takes place also for the preceding द ॥

After रः — अस्तीर्णम् विस्तीर्णम्, विशीर्णम्, निगीर्णम्, अवगूर्णम् ॥ Thus from भूश् we get शू + क्त = श्चि + क्त (VII. 1. 100. S. 2390) = शिर् + क्त. (I. 1.51. S. 70) शिर् + न (VIII. 2. 42. = S. 3016) = शीर्ण।

Note.—Why do we say "after द and द"? Observe कृतः, कृतवार ॥ The word द here does not denote the common sound द, which would include ऋ also, but the consonant द॥ But even if द be taken a common sound-name including द and ऋ, yet the च change does not take place in कृत, &c., because between द and the द sound, there intervenes vowel-sound द, for ऋ is sounded not like pure द, but द -t-a vowel sound.

Note.—Why do we say "of the Participial suffix"? Observe कर्सा, इसी ॥ Note.—Why do we say "for the त"? Observe चरितम्, इरितम् ॥ Here the व of the Nishtha does not follow immediately after the augment दर् intervenes.

Note.—Why do we say "of the preceding "? The succeeding द will not be changed. As भिन्नवहुश्यास, भिन्नविद्धः ॥

In the word कार्ति: the descendant of कृत: the त of Nishthâ is immediately preceded by इ, but no change has taken place, because the Vriddhi, by which क is changed to कार्, is Buhiranga and consequently asiddha, and for the purposes of न change, the इ so obtained is invalid. For the Vriddhi is ordained because of the न of इन् added to कृत; and it lies outside of the nishthâ त, and so is Bahiranga.

After द:- भिन्नः, भिन्नवान्, खिन्नः, खिन्नवान् from निद् and खिदु ॥

३०१९। संयोगादेराता धातार्यएवतः । ८ । २ । ४३ ।

निष्ठाातस्य नः स्यात् द्वाजः । स्त्यानः । ग्लानः ।

3017. For the π of the Nishtha there is substituted π , after a root ending in π_1 and commencing with a conjunct consonant, if the latter contain a semi-vowel.

Thus from ्रिंश कुत्यायाम् we have मद्राणः, मद्राणवान् ॥ स्त्यानः ॥ ग्लानः, ग्लानबान् from ग्ले ॥ These roots द्वा and ग्ला end in आ, have a conjunct consonant in the beginning, one of which is a semi-vowel र and ल ॥

३०१८। ल्वादिभयः। ८। २। ४४।

एक विश्वतिलू जादिभ्यः प्राग्वत्। लूनः। ज्या। 'ग्रहिज्या' (२४९२)। जीनः । '* दुग्वोर्दी-र्घर्य *'। 'दुगती'। दूनः। 'दुदु उपताप' इत्ययं तुन गृह्मते सानुबन्धकत्वात्। ' मृदुतया दुत्या' इति माघः। गूगः। '* पूजी विनाग्रे *'। पूना यवाः। विनष्टा इत्यर्थः। पूतमन्यत्। '* सिनोतिर्गाधकर्मकर्षु कस्य *'। सिनो ग्रासः। 'ग्रास इति किश्व। सिता पाग्रेन सूक्तरी। 'कर्षः कर्त्व क्-' इति किश्व। सितो ग्रासो देवद्योन। 3018. The व of Nishtha is changed to न, after the root जू and the twenty roots that follow it.

These roots belong to Kryadi class, and commence from जूज्बेदने (IX. 13) and end with व वर्णे (IX. 32).

Thus लूनः, लूनवान्, धूनः, धूनवान्, from ज्या जीनः, जीनवान् the vocalisation is by VI. 1.16. S. 2412.

Note.—After a root ending in ऋ or ऋ and after a root of Luadi class, the त of the affix किन् is c anged to न, like as in Nishtha. Thus की जि:, गी जि: भी जि:, सूनि:। These are from कू (IX. 26), गू (IX. 28), मू (IX. 18), सू and पूज् ।

Vâr.—The vowel of the roots हुनती (Bhu. 991) and मु (Bhu. 997), are lengthened before the Nishthâ which is changed to न । As आहून:, विग्नः ॥ The root दु 'to heat' (Sva. 10) has an indicatory दु and is therefore not taken. Its Nishthâ त is not changed to न । As इतः in मृद्धतथा दुतथा (Mâgha).

Vârt.—The न change takes place after पूज् 'to destroy' (Bhu. 1015). As पूना यवाः = विनन्दाः ॥ But पूर्व धान्यं from पूज् 'to purify' (IX. 12).

Vart.—The same change takes place after the root नि बन्धने of Svådi class No. 2 when used in a Reflexive sense of becoming a morsel fit for swallowing. As निने ग्रासः स्वयमेव, i. e, where a morsel by being mixed with curd, condiment, &c., becomes rounded of itself, there this form is used. बच्चमानः पिपडीकियमाचा ग्रासा, यदा दच्चादिव्यक्रम वर्षेन तत्रानुक्ष्यं प्रतिपदाते तदाउवस् प्रयोगः ॥ But when not used in this sense, we have चिता पाणेन सूकती the she-hog is bound in the noose '. Moreover, the ग्रास must be the object and not the subject of the verb. Therefore not here: सिता ग्रासा देवदसेन ॥

३०१ए। ऋोदितश्च। ८। २। ४५।

भुजा भुग्नः । दुक्षोशिव । उच्छूनः । स्रोहाक् । महीणः । 'स्वादय स्रोदितः ' इत्युक्तम् । सूनः— सुनवान् । दूनः—दूनवान् । स्रोदिन्मध्ये डीङः पाठशामध्यान्नेट् । उङ्डीनः ।

3019. The व of Nishtha is changed to न after a root, which has an indicatory को in the Dhatupatha.

Thus from /bhuj o (Tud. 124),: भुग्न । भुग्नवान् । /tu o śvi (Bhu 1059) एडब्रूनः । उच्छूनवान् । /o hâk (Juha 8):— प्रहीणः

So also खोलस्त्री-लग्नः, लग्नवान्, खोवित्री-उद्विद्रः, उद्विग्नवान् ॥ खोप्यायी वृद्धीः-खापीनः, आ पीनवान् ॥

The roots सूङ् प्राणिमस्ये (Div. 24) &c. are considered as खोदित See Divâdi root 24. Thus, सूनः, सूनवान; दूङ्—दूनः, दूनवान; दोङ्—दीनः, दीनवान; सीङ्—सीनः, सीनवान; सीङ्—सीनः, भीनवान्; रीङ्—रीणः, रीणवान्, लीङ्—लीनः, लीनवान्, बीङ्—दीणः, वीणवान्॥

The root हो which otherwise takes इट् does not do so in the Nishth as it is included in the आहित class. Thus उद्देशनः ।

३०२० । प्रसमूर्तिस्पर्शयाः इयः । ६ । १ । २४ ।

प्रवस्य मति पाविन्ये एपर्ये चार्चे प्रवेकः श्रेतसारणं स्थानिग्हायात् ह

3020. There is vocalisation of the semivowel of the root। स्वा (रवे) 'to go' when the nishtha affixes follow, when the sense is "coagulation" or "cold to touch".

The word व्यक्ति means 'hardening of a fluid,' by coagulation, &c.

Thus इये + का = यि + का। Now applies the following sûtra by which the nishthâ त is changed to न।

३०२१ । इयोगस्पर्शे । ८ । २ । ४९ ।

श्येको निष्ठातस्य नः स्यादस्य ग्रें बाँ। 'हलः' (२५५०) हित दीर्घः। श्रीनं घृतस् । 'अस्पर्ये'' किस्। श्रीतं जलस्। 'द्रवन्तिस्पर्धेयाः' किस्। संश्याना वृश्चिकः श्रीतात्संकुचित हत्ययः।

3021. The Nishtha a is changed to a after va, but not when the Participle denotes 'cold to the touch.'

Thus चि+त=चि+न=चीनं (the lengthening is by VI. 4. 2. S. 2559) as चीनं पूर्व 'frozen butter'.

Why do we say 'not cold to the touch'? Observe भोतं जनम्' cold water'. Why do we say 'there is vocalisation when meaning 'coagulation' and 'cold. to touch'? There is no vocalisation when the sense is not that of 'coagulation' or 'cold', as संख्यानेर वृश्चिकः 'the rolled up scorpion'. The short द is lengthened in भीन, &c., by VI. 4. 2. S. 2559.

The word स्पर्श is a guna word formed by षज्, and denotes the particular guna or sensation to be sensed through the organ of touch. In this sense it is derived from the root स्प्रा संस्पर्यों । It also denotes a disease, derived from स्प्रा उपताचे । There is nothing to show, what स्पर्श is meant in the sûtra. Explanation is the only refuge here.

३०२२ । प्रतेष्च । ६ । १ । २५ ।

प्रतिपूर्वस्य प्रयः संप्रसारणं स्वान्निष्ठायास् । प्रतिशीनः ।

30.2. There is vocalisation of var preceded by the upasargar and, when the nishtha affixes follow.

Thus मितियोगियाम् ॥ This sutra applies to cases where the words need not have the meaning of "coagulation" or "cold".

३०२३ । विभाषाभ्यवपूर्वस्य । ६ । १ । २६ ।

रयः संप्रसारणं वा स्यात् । प्रभिष्यानं प्रभिष्यीनम् भृतन् । प्रवश्याने। व्यविषयः । इयवस्यितविभाषेयम् । तेनेइ न । समवश्यानः ।

3023. There is optionally the vocalisation of प्रया followed by the Nishtha affixes, when the upasargas जांच and जब precede it.

Thus अभिषीनम् or अधिरयानम् मृतं, अवशीना or अवश्याना वृश्चिकः॥ This option applies even when the word means "coagulation" and "cold". As (?) अवशीनं or अवश्यानं मृतं, नेदः॥ अवशीता or अवश्याना वागुः, &c., अवशीतं or अवश्यानमुदनं॥

The पूर्व in this stitra serves the same purpose as in VI. 1. 23. Thus अधिकंत्रीनं or अधितंत्रमनं अवनंगीनं अवसंत्रमनं ॥ The word पूर्व shows that it is a vyavasthita vibhâshâ, hence there is no option allowed when अभि and अब are in the middle, as, समित्रमानं, समवत्रमानः ॥ Here we cannot have the alternative forms समित्रमीनं, &c.

३०२४। अञ्चोरनपादानं । ८। २। ४८।

अष्ठचा निष्ठातस्य नः स्यान्न त्ववादाने ।

3024. The Nishtha wis changed to wafter wee, but not when it is in connection with an Ablative case.

Thus समक्ती ग्रञ्जनेः पादा = सङ्गती ; तस्मात् पणवा म्यक्ताः ॥ The इट् augment is not added in समक्तः by the following.

३०२५। यस्य विभाषा। ८। २। १५।

षस्य क्यि विश्वापयेड् विद्वितस्ततो निष्ठाया इपन स्वात्। 'उदिता वा '(३३२८) इति क्त्वायां विद्त्यादिक नेट्। समकनः। 'अनपादाने 'किस्। उदक्तसुदवं कूपात्। नत्यस्यासिक्षत्वात् 'वृक्ष-' (२८४) इति पत्वे प्राप्ते। '* निष्ठादेशः पत्वस्वरप्रत्ययेड् विधिषु सिक्को भाष्यः *'। युक्षः। ध्रम्णुणवान्।

3025. The Participial-affixes do not take we, after those roots, to which another suffix can optionally be added, with or without this augment w

That is, a root which is option illy Set before other affixes, is invariably anit before Nishthâ. Thus by VII. 2. 44, बल consonant beginning affixes are optionally बर् after the roots प्. &c. The Nishthâ after प्. &c., will be invariably anit. Thus विष्तः, विष्तवान्; गृहः, गृहवान् ॥ By VII. 2. 56. S. 3828. the roots having an indicatory उ, optionally are followed by Set करवा ॥ The Nishthâ after. उदिन roots will invariably be anit as व्यवकः (from /añchu 't, honor'.)

Nov. —By the vartika तन पदि दरिहाणानुष्यं स्वापानुष्यं स्वापान्यं स्वापान्य

Why do we say in S. 3024 'when not in construction with an Ablative case'? Observe उदसमुदनं सूपात् = उद्धृतं 'drawn out'.

The word व्यक्तम् is from the root अञ्च व्यक्तिम्रहण कान्तिगतिषु, and not from the root अञ्च and hence the Nishtha is not changed.

The change of a into a is ordained by a Tripâdi rule (VIII. 2. 48. &c.) and therefore it is considered asiddha (VIII. 2. 1. S.12), and therefore the of /vrasch requires to be changed to a before a by VIII. 2. 36. S. 294. This is, however, prevented by the following.

Vart.—The substitute of the Nishthâ affixes should be considered as valid or siddha for the purposes of the rules relating to the (1) changing of w to प्.(2) accent (3) affix, and (4) बद augment. As (1) वृक्षः, वृक्षावात् ॥ The root is जोवाद (Tudâdi 11) the indicatory जो shows that the nishthâ a is changed to त (VIII. 2. 45. S. 3019). This nishthâ substitute is considered as valid or siddha, and the final of the root is not changed to प. as it otherwise would have been by VIII. 2. 36. S. 294. for त would have been still considered as त or a जात् letter. The equation is as follows:—वाया + त = वाया + त (VIII. 16) = वाया + त (VIII. 2. 45) = व्या + त (VIII. 2. 29) = वृक्ष + त (VIII. 2. 30) = वृक्ष (VIII. 4. 1) The wise changed to w by VIII. 2. 30, by considering ज as asiddha and therefore equal to त of a जात् letter. Thus it will be seen that this त is जात्वा for the purposes of rule VIII. 2. 30, but it is चित्र only for the purposes of rule VIII. 2 36.

३०२६ । परिस्कन्दः प्राच्यमस्तेषु । ८ । ३ । ७५ ।

पूर्वेश नूर्वन्ये प्राप्ते तदनावो निपात्यते । परिस्कन्दः । 'प्राच्य-' इति किस् । परिस्कन्दः-परिस्कन्दः । 'परेपव' (२३११) इति विकल्पः । 'स्तन्मेः (२२०२) इति पत्वे प्राप्ते ।-

3026. The word परिस्तान्दः is used without the cerebral change in the country of Eastern Bharata.

This is an anomaly. The w required by the VIII. 3. 74. S. 2399 is prohibited. The other form is परिष्कन्दः ॥ The word परिष्कन्दः । s formed by the affix अस् or it is a Nishthâ, the s being elided. The word भरत qualifies the word माज्य ॥

Prof. Bohtlingk translates it ''परिस्कान्य is seen in the usage of the Eastern People and the Bharata". He bases his construction on the sûtras II. 4.66, and IV. 2.113, where माज्यभरतेषु means "the Eastern People and Bharata".

Why do we say 'Eastern'? Observe परिष्कन्दः or परिस्कन्दः। The double form is by the option of VIII. 3. 74. S. 2399.

The woof $\sqrt{\epsilon \pi \tau}$ required to be changed to w by VIII. 3. 67. S. 2272. The following sutra prevents that.

३०२७ । प्रतिस्तब्धनिस्तब्धी च । ८ । ३ । ११४ ।

प्रात्र पत्यं ने स्यात ।

The words मित्तवय and निस्तवय are anomalous.

In these words the w is not changed to w, though so required by VII. 3, 67, S. 2272.

३०२८ । दिवाऽविजिगीषायाम् । ८ । २ । ४७ ।

दिवा निष्ठातस्य नः स्यादविजिगीयावास् । दुवूनः । विजिगीयायां तः । दुवूतसः ।

3028. The Nishtha a is changed to a, after fag when the sense is not that of 'play'.

The word विजिगीया means "desire of conquest or gain", but here it means "gambling".

Thus आदानः,= श्रीदरिकः, परिदानः= चीणः॥ Why do we say "when it 'deos not mean to play "? Observe द्युतं वर्तते ॥ Here the throwing of dice is with the desire of winning or gaining victory (vijigîshâ) over the opponent.

३०२७। निर्वागीऽवाते । ८ । २ । ५० ।

कावात इति च्छेदः । रिनपूर्वाद्वातानिष्ठातस्य नत्वं स्वाद्वातश्चेत्वती न । निर्वाणाऽग्निसु निर्वा । घाते तुं निर्वाता वातः।

The word factor is irregularly formed by changing 3029.the Nishtha a to a, when the 'wind' is not the agent of the verb.

The word निर्वाण is formed the root वा, with the preposition निर् and the Participial affix त ॥ Thus निर्वाधाउरिनः, = उपधान्तः, निर्वाधः प्रदीपः, निर्वाधा भिष्टः = उपरतः ॥

Why do we say when not meaning "the wind"? Observe faolar aras. नियतिं धारीन ॥

In the sentences निर्वासः बदीपा वातेन, निर्वाशाउनिवातिन, the न change has taken place, because the location of the verb at is in the nefty and safen. and not in the यात, which is merely an Instrument. Hence the above vritti uses the words "if the sense of the verb at has not the word at as its agent".

३०३० । शुषः वतः । ८ । २ । ५१ ।

निष्ठात इत्येव । ग्रुष्कः ।

3030. This substituted for the Nishthat after the root TIN As शुक्कः, शुक्कवान् ॥

३०३१। पची वः। ८। २। ५२।

पक्षः ।

3031. a is substituted for the Nishtha after the root uto As पक्षकः, पक्षमवास् ॥

३०३२। क्षाया मः। ८। २। ५३।

सामः।

3032 न is substituted for the Nishtha न after the root व । Thus साम:, सामवान् ॥

३०३३। स्त्यः प्रपूर्वस्य । ६। १। २३।

आत्स्त्यः संप्रसारणं स्वान्निष्ठायास्।

3033. The verb स्त्या (स्त्ये and प्राये) when preceded by म changes its semivowel to a vowel, when a Nishtha affix follows.

The phrases "when the nishtha follows", and "there is vocalisation" are understood here. The anuvitti of एकी does not run here. The roots स्त्ये and रवर्ष both assume the form स्त्या and are included here. Thus $\mathbf{n} + \mathbf{n} = \mathbf{n} = \mathbf{n} + \mathbf{n} = \mathbf{n} =$

३०३४। प्रस्त्याउन्यतरस्याम् । ८ । २ । ५४ ।

'निश्वातस्य की वा स्यात् । प्रस्तीमः-प्रस्तीतः । 'प्रात् ' कियु । स्त्यानः ।

3034. च is optionally substituted for the Nishtha च, after the root रूचे preceded by म।

Thus मस्तीमः or मस्तीतः, मस्तीमवान् or मस्तीतवान् ॥ In the second alternative when न deos not come, we first vocalise the root स्त्या into स्ती, and then add त ॥ Had Samprasâraṇa not taken place first, then the Nishṭhâ त would have been changed to न after स्त्या by VIII 2. 43. But when samprasâraṇa is once made, the root no longer has a semivowel and so there remains no occasion for the application of VIII. 2. 43.

Why do we say "when preceded by प्र?" Observe संस्थानः (VIII. 2. 43). संस्थानवास् । If it was intended that vocalisation should take place when प्र singly stood before, then the sûtra could well have run thus प्रस्थः ॥ The use of the word पुर्वस्य implies that the rule applies when u stands first, though other upasargas may intervene between it and the root. Thus प्रसंस्तीतः, प्रसंस्तीतवास् ॥ The compound प्रयूवस्य should be explained as a Bahuvrîhi = प्रः पूर्वो यस्य प्रश्चवर्गयपुदायस्य स प्रपूर्व (that which consisting of root and upasarga is preceded by u is called uua). Therefore the rule is made applicable to utitala: &c.

३०३५ । ऋनुपसर्गात्फुल्लक्षीबकृशोक्षाचाः । ८ । २ । ५५ ।

जिफला। फुरुलः। निष्ठातस्य लत्वं निपात्यते। फ्रावत्वेकदेशस्यापीदं निपातनिष्यते। फुरुलं-यान्। सीबादि। तु क्तप्रत्ययस्यैव तलोपः। तस्यासिद्धत्यात्माप्तस्येटोऽभावश्च निपात्वते। सीबा मक्तः। कृशस्तुः। उल्जापो नीरोगः। 'खनुपसर्गात् ' किम्।

3035 The irregular Participles फुल्ल 'blown,' शीव 'drunk, mad' कृष 'lean' and उल्लाप 'healthy' are formed then only, when no Preposition precedes them.

The word फुल्ल is derived from the root जिम्ला विगर्गे the त is changed to ल। The change of ज to उ (VII. 4. 88) and the want of इट् augment (VII 2. 16) are regular. The same change takes place before स्वतु also, as फुल्लवान्॥

The affix a is elided after the roots कीव्, कृष् and उत्—लाष्, and as the elision is asiddha there would have been बट्, but as an anomaly the augment बट् is prohibited also; this is the irregularity in जीवः, कृषः and उल्लापः ॥

Why do we say when not preceded by a Preposition? Observe (प्रकृतवाः दुमनदः, प्रशीदितः, प्रकृतितः, प्रोहतादितः ॥ In the case of लाण्, prepositions other than उत् are prohibited).

३०३६। प्रादितश्च । ७। २। १६।

ख्याकारिता निष्ठाया प्रथन स्यात्।

3036. The Participial-affixes do not get ve augment after a root which has an indicatory with

The root जिल्ला has an indicatory आ, and so its nishtha will not take इट्रा Thus फल्+क। Now applies the following by which the आ of फ is changed to उ॥

Note.—As जिनिदा—मिननः, निन्तवान्; जिनिवदा—विवरणः, विवरणवान्, जिनिद्दा— दिवन्नः, स्विन्तवान् ॥ The च implies that other roots not enumerated are to be also included, as आरवस्तः, धान्तः ॥

Note.—This and the sûtra following it in the Ashtâdhyâyî could have been made into one, as आदिवरच विभाषा भावादिक्षणीः॥ The separate making of two sûtras indicates that the rule of यस्य विभाषा (VII. 2. 15), applies with the restrictions and limitations of the rule ordaining 'option', i. e. the prohibition of षष्ट् augment, with regard to the participial-affixes is limited by the same conditions, which apply to the optional employment of षष्ट् before other affixes in the विभाषा rules (यद्वपाधिवभाषा, तद्वपाधः मिविषेषः)॥ Thus VII. 2. 68 ordains षष्ट् optionally to the affix षष्ठ after the roots गम, षष्ट्र विषय and विषय ॥ The root विष्ट् there is the Tudâdi root meaning 'to acquire'. The rule यस्य विभाषा will apply to this विद् with this meaning: and not to विष्ट् meaning 'to know' the Past Participles of which are विदिवस, विदिवसम् ॥

३०३९। तिचा १।४। ८८।

चरफलीरत उत्स्यासाहै। किति प्रफुश्तः । प्रति वितः । प्रकृशितः प्रोल्लाधितः । कर्य निर्दि 'साप्रदुनं सानुनतः प्रफुल्लम् 'दति । 'फुल्ल विकशने 'पचाटः म् । सूत्रं तु फुल्तादिनिधृत्त्यर्थम् । ' *उत्फुल्लसंफुल्लयोषपसंख्यानम् * '

3037. w is substituted for the vowel of जर् and अन् before an affix beginning with न having an indicatory क

Thus चूर्ति: (= चरण or ब्रह्मणः) ममुल्लाः and ममुल्लि॥ The anuvritti of बर् चुकारभ्यासस्य dees not apply here, though present. See VIII. 2 55.

Thus फल् + त = पुल् + त = पुल्तः। so also महीवितः। मह्मितः। मिल्लापितः। How do you explain the form मपुल्लम् in लोग्रद्धमं सानुमतः मपुल्लम्। (Raghu II. 29). It is not the Passive Part. of जिफला, but a derivative of ्रपुल्ल 'to bloom' with the affix अन् of the Pachâdi. The present sûtra prevents the forms पुल्ल, &c.

Vart — The forms उत्पुरनः and संपुरनः should be enumerated. Here त is changed to त, though the root has taken a Preposition.

In the word परिकृश:, the word परि is not a Preposition with regard to the verb कृश; परिनत: कृषः = परिकृशः ॥ So that परि is upasarga of the verb गतः understood, hence we have the form कृशः ॥

३०३८ । नुद्विदेगन्दत्राघाद्रीभयाग्रन्यतरस्याम् । ८ । २ । ५६ ।

यभ्यो निष्ठातस्य ने। वा। तुन्नः-तुत्तः। 'विद' विषारणे रौधादिक एव सृक्षते। छन्दिना परेण साहचर्यात्। विन्नः-वित्तः। वेत्तेस्तु विदितः। विद्यतेर्विन्नः। छन्दी।

3038. The Nishtha व may optionally be changed to न, after द्वद, वद, उन्द, जा, जा, की ॥

Thus जुण्नः or जुत्तः, विश्नः or वित्तः, (सञ्जूनः, or सञ्जूतः, श्राणः or श्रातः, श्राणः or श्रातः, श्रीणः or हीतः)॥

With regard to the w change was not ordained by any rule, and so it is an aprapta vibhasha. With regards to others, the w change would have always taken place by VIII. 2. 42 and 43, this makes it optional.

The root विद् विचारणे of Rudhadi is to be taken here, and not other विद roots, because it is read along with /undi which belongs to that class.

Thus Nishthå of विद्—विक्ति of Adådi class is विदितः; (2) of विद्—विदाते, of Divådi class is विक्तः only; (3) of विद् of Tudådi is विक्तः; (4) of विद of Rudhådi are both विक्तः and विक्तः u The Tudådi विद has also the form विकः in the sense of भोग by VIII 2.58.

The root was is read in the Dhâtupâtha with an indicatory long \$, the force of which is explained in the following sûtra:—

३०३९ । प्रवीदिता निष्ठायाम् । ९ । २ । १४ ।

रववतेरीदितरच निश्वास्थन। उन्नः-उत्तः। आकः-आतः। आकः-आतः। श्रीकः-श्रीतः। 3039. The Participial affixes न and नवन (kta and ktavatu), do not get the बद् augment after रिव, and after the 'root which has an indicatory दें॥

Thus उन्द्+स=उन्मः or उत्तः। The Past Participle of /त्रा (S. 3038) is त्रातः or त्रायः। Of /त्रा (S. 3038) is त्रायः or त्रातः। Of /ही, हीयः or हीतः।

३०४०। न ध्याख्यापृमूचिर्द्धमदाम् । ८ । २ । ५९ ।

वभया निष्ठातस्य नत्वं न । थ्यातः । ख्यातः । पूर्तः । 'राक्लोपः '। सूर्तः । मत्तः ।

3040. The Nishtha a is not changed to न after च्या, ख्या; मुख्यं and नव॥

Thus ध्यातः, ध्यातवान्, स्यातः, स्यातवान्, प्रसेंः, प्रसेवान्, नूर्सेवान्, नू

This debars the we change prescribed by VIII. 2. 42, 43. S. 3016 and 3017.

The root मुखि is exhibited in the sutra in its lengthened from; the root, and is lengthened by VIII. 2. 78, and the varies elided before a by VI 4. 21. 5. 2655.

३०४१ । वित्ती भीगप्रत्यययोः । ८ । २ । ५८ ।

विन्दतेनि शाण्तस्य निपातात्रयं भाग्ये प्रतीते चार्ये । वित्तं धनस् । वित्तः पुरुषः । ' स्नन्ये।ः' किस् । विननः । 'विभाषा गमदन-' (३०११) इति क्वसी वेट्त्वाविह नेट् ।

3041. The irregularly formed Participle and denotes 'possession' and 'renowned'.

This is derived from विद्यु लाभे of the Tudådi class, the a is not changed to a though so required by VIII. 2. 42. S. 3016.

Thus विस्तरस्य बहु = धनमस्य बहु 'he has much riches'. Because riches are enjoyed (भुज्यते), so they are called भोग or 'enjoyments' par excellence.

In the sense of 'renowned', we have विसोध्यं मनुष्यः 'this man is renowned or famous''. Here विसः = मतीतः ॥ मतीयते = मत्ययः ॥

Why do we say when having the sense of 'possessions' and 'famous'? Observe विकास The root is anit in the Nishthâ because it is optionally वेट् before कांग्र affix by VII. 2. 68, S. 3099. See S. 3025.

३०४२। भित्तं शकलम्। ८। २। ५०।

4 , " " " " " " "

भिन्नमन्यत् ।

3042. The word first is irregularly formed in the sense of a fragment, a portion.

Thus भिन्न तिष्ठति, भिन्न मपतिति । This is synonymous with मन्तत । The root-meaning of भिन् is not very manifest in this word, it may be taken as a rudhi word. The regular form is भिन्न under VIII. 2. 42. S. 3016.

३०४३ । ऋगामाधमगर्ये । ८ । २ । ६० ।

आधाताः क्ते तकारस्य नत्यं निपात्यते आधनपर्यव्यवहारे । भूतमन्यत् ।

3043. The word चण is irregularly formed in the sense of 'debt.'

It is derived from ऋ, the त is changed to न। The word अपनर्ज is compounded from अधन ऋगे "he who in a debt transaction holds a lower position, i.e, a debtor." The other form is ऋतं 'truth, right.'

३०४४ । रूफायः रूफी निष्ठायास् । ६ । १ । २२ ।

रूफीतः ।

3044. The स्की is the substitute of स्काव to swell, when the Nishtha affixes follow.

Thus स्फीतः, स्फीतवार ॥ Why do we say "when the Nishthâ affixes follow"? Observe स्फातिः formed by फिन्॥ In the phrase स्फाती भवति, the word स्फाती is the feminine of the word स्फाति formed by फिन्॥

३०४५ । इतिनष्ठायाम् । ७ । २ । ४७ ।

निरः कुषा निष्ठामा इट्स्यात्। 'यस्य विभाषा' (३०२५) इति निवेशे प्राप्ते पुनर्विधिः। निष्कुषितः।

3045. The augment इद is added to the Participial affixes a and तबत, after दुख preceded by निर्॥

As निच्छुषितवान, निच्छुषितः ॥ The special mention of सट् in the sûtra is for the sake of making its addition invariable, otherwise it would have been optional, or debarred by VII. 2. 15. S. 3025. In the subsequent Ashtâdhyâyî sûtra, the addition becomes again optional.

३०४६ । वसतिज्ञुघोरिट्। १। २ । ५२ ।

आभ्यां बस्वानिष्ठयोर्नित्यमिट् स्यात् । उपितः । भुधितः ।

3046. The affix ktvå, kta and ktavatu always receive the augment इट् after वस् (वस्ति) and मुध्।

As उपित्वा, उपितः and उपितवान् मुधित्वा, मुधितः, मुधितवान् ॥

Note.—The an of the Adadi class will get not as it is enumerated in the list of nots. The repetition of not shows that the rule is invariable, the 'optionally' of the preceding Ashtadhyayî sûtra does not affect it.

३०४९ । स्राञ्चेः पूजायाम् । ९ । २ । ५३ । प्रजार्यादक्षेः क्ल्बानिश्वेगरिट् स्वात् । स्राञ्चतः । गता त्यक्तः । ş.

3047. The affixes ktvå, kta and ktavatu take the augment at after the root asu, when meaning 'to honor or do something to show honor.'

As अधिवत्या जान जुहोति, अधिवता अस्य गुरवः (III. 2. 188, VI. 4. 30. II. 3. 67). By VII. 2. 56 अध्यु would optionally have caused इट् to come before ktvå, and hence by VII. 2. 15. S. 3035 never before the Nishthå. This sûtra ordains invariable addition of this augment. Why do we say when meaning 'to honor'? Observe उदसमुद्दां सूपात, 'the water is raised from the. well,' where /anchu means 'to go'. See VIII. 2. 48. S. 3024, and VII 2. 15. S. 3025.

३०४८ । लुभी विमाहने । ७ । २ । ५४ ।

श्रुभः क्त्वानिष्ठयोर्नित्यमिट् स्वान्न तु गार्थ्ये । श्रुभितः । गार्थ्ये तु शुक्धः ।

3048. The affixes ktvå, and kta, ktavatu take at after the root at (Tud. 22) when meaning 'entangled or confused.'

As जुनित्वा and लेकित्वा, विज्ञानिताः क्षेणाः, विज्ञानितः चीनन्तः, विज्ञानितानि पदानि॥ विनेष्या = आयुलीकरणं॥ By VII. 2. 48 जुन would have optionally caused बट् to come before ktvå, and then by VII. 2. 15 the Nishthå would never have been चेट्॥ Hence this sûtra. Why do we say when meaning 'to entangle'? See जुन्धः वृषतः= भीतेन पीडितः,॥ जुन् 'to be greedy' (Div. 128) is not governed by this rule, but by VII. 2. 48. As जुन्ध्वा or लेकिन्या and जुनित्वा (1. 2. 26)॥

३०४९ । क्लिशः क्त्वानिष्ठयोः । ७ । २ । ५० ।

इड्बास्यात्। 'क्षिय उपतापे' नित्यं प्राप्ते। 'क्षित्रः विवाधने'। अस्य वत्वायां विकल्पे विद्वेऽपि निष्ठायां निषेधे प्राप्ते विकल्पः। क्षिथितः-क्षिष्टः।

3049. The affixes ktvå, kta, and ktavatu, may optionally take इद after क्रियु ॥

As क्रिंड्वा or क्रिशित्वा, क्रिंड: or क्रिशितः, क्रिंड्वाच् or क्रिशितवाच् ॥ क्रिश् (Divadi 52) उपनापे, being anudatta would always have taken चट before ktvå and Nishthå. Hence this rule ordains option with regard to ktvå. क्रियु विवापने (IX. 50) having an indicatory क would have optionally taken चट before ktvå by VII. 2. 44, but then the Nishthå affixes by VII. 2. 15 would never have taken the augment.

३०५०। पूछक्च । ७। २। ५१।

प्रुकः क्ल्वानिष्ठयोत्तिङ्वा स्वात्।

3050. The affixes ktvå, kta and ktavatu optionally get acafter x .

As प्रत्या or पवित्या, सोमोतिष्रदाः, सोमोतिषवितः प्रत्यात् or पवित्यात् ॥ This allows option where by VII. 2. 11. there would have been prohibition. See I. 2. 22, given below.

When the affix takes the augment we, it is no longer regarded as fact, by the following sutra, and so there is guna.

३०५९। पूङः क्त्वा च । १ । २ । २२ ।

पूकः षत्या निष्ठा च सेट् किन्त स्यात्ः। पश्चितः-पूतः । वत्वाग्रहणसुत्तरार्थेम् । 'नेापकात्⊸' (३३२४) इत्यम दि फत्वैव संबध्यते ।

3051. The set Nishtha and the set ktva are not kit after the verb pan 'to purify.'

Thus x+xz+m=q+xa=qaa: When there is no xz, we have ya: 1

By rule VII. 2.51, S. 3050 after the verb x the Nishthâ affixes and $ktv\hat{a}$ take the intermediate x. So that $ktv\hat{a}$ being $s\acute{e}t$ (by virtue of S. 3050) would have been non-kit by S. 3322; and it might be asked what is the necessity of repeating it in this sûtra: when I. 2.18. S. 3322 comprised the case. The reason of this repetition is that by mentioning $ktv\hat{a}$ in this sûtra, it has governing force over the succeeding Ashtâdhyâyî sûtras.

Thus in I. 2.23. S. 3324 the affix ktvå alone is taken and nothing else.

३०५२ । निष्ठा शीङ्खिदिमिदिदिवदिघृषः । १ । २ । १७ ।

यभ्यः सेविनष्ठा किन्त्र स्यात्। यवितः -यवितवान्। अतुवन्धनिर्देशा यङ् लुङ् निवृष्यर्यः। श्रेषियतः -- श्रेष्ठियतबान्। '* अ।दिकर्मणि निष्ठा वक्तव्या *'।

3052. The set Nishtha affixes are not kit after the five verbs si 'to lie down,' svid 'to sweat,' mid 'to melt,' kshvid 'to be unctuous,' and dhrish 'to offend.'

Thus श्राचितः । श्राचितवान् ।

The root चीड is read in the sûtra with its indicatory letter इ, in order to indicate that this rule does not apply to the Nishtha of yan luk. Thus येश्यवः। येश्यववान्।

The other four roots स्विद् (जिन्दिन), निद् (जिनिदा), विद् (जिनिदा) and मृष् (जिन्दा) have all a long जा as indicatory, as well as the syllable जि. These roots therefore by VII. 2. 16. S. 3036 are anit, and consequently beyond the scope of the operation of the present sûtra. As स्विन्तः, स्विन्तवान्.

Though Nishthâ w is generally a Passive Participial affix denoting a Past Time, it also denotes the beginning of an action by the following vârtika.

Vartika: when the beginning of an action is intended to be expressed, the Nishtha affixes are employed.

When kta denotes an adikarma, it loses its Passive force and becomes an Active Participle by the next sutra. Therefore, when the Nishtha affixes denote 'a state or condition, bhava,' or 'beginning of action,' then the above four roots optionally become set. (VII. 2. 17) It is in that case that the present sutra is applicable to them.

३०५३ । आदिकर्मणि क्तः कर्तरि च । ३ । ४ । ७९ । स्रादिकर्मणि यः सः स कर्तरि स्यात् । पाद्वावकर्मणोः ।

3053. The affix 'kta' also denotes the agent, when it expresses a beginning of an action.

The word wistand means 'the beginning of an action' or when the action signified by the roots, is intended to be expressed merely as having been simply begun. The force of a in the satra is to indicate that even when the beginning of an action is intended to be expressed, the way be used to denote the act and the object as well.

Note.—When Bhava and adikarma are denoted by the Nishtha, it optionally takes we by the following.

३०५४। विभाषा भावादिकर्मगोः । १। २। १२।

भाष आदिक्षंणि चादिते। निष्ठाचा इङ्वा स्यात्। प्रस्वेदितस्त्रित्रः। प्रस्वेदितं तेन। 'जि-व्विदां इति भ्वादिरलगृहाते जीद्भिः साहचर्यात्। स्विद्धतेस्तु स्विदित इत्येव। 'त्रिमिदां' 'जिच्चिदां' दिवादी भ्वादी च। प्रमेदितः-प्रमेदितबान्। प्रक्षवेदितः-प्रक्षवेदितवान्। प्रथर्षितस्-प्रथर्षितवान्। पर्यतं तेन। 'श्रेट्' किम्। प्रस्विननः। प्रस्विननं तेनेत्यादि।

3054. The principal affixes after roots having an indicatory w, may optionally take the augment we when the affixes have an Impersonal sense, or denote the beginning of an action.

Thus the four roots ñi shvidâ, ñi midâ, ñi kshvidâ and ñi dhṛishâ become बेट when their Participle denotes an Impersonal sense, or the beginning of an action and when the Nishṭhâ is not कित by S. 3052, Thus अस्वेदित देन (bhâva). The (ñi) shvid (â) of this sûtra (S. 3052) is the Bhuâdi root, as it is read in the company of /mid /kshvîd. &c., which have जि indicatory. It must, therefore, be that /svid which has an indicatory जि, and that is Bhvâdi (No 780). Of the Divádi root किवद (No. 79) there is no guṇa, as क्विदितः।

The two roots ñi midâ and ñi kshvidâ belong both to the Divadi (Nos. (133, 134) and the Bhvâdi (No. 779, 780 or 1027). Both are taken here. Thus ममेदित:। ममेदितवान्। मध्वेदितः। मम्बेदितवान्।

The fifth root dhrish (V. 22) offers no peculiarity. Thus प्रचितः प्रचर्षितवाम् । So also चर्षितं तेन ।

Why do we say in S. 3052 "the उट nishtha"? Observe मस्विन्तः। मस्विन्ते तेन । No guna.

३०५५ । मुबस्तितिक्षायाम् । १ । २ । २० ।

सेपिनष्टा किन्न स्यात् । मर्थितः-मर्थितवान् । 'समायास्' किस् । अवस्थितं बाक्यस् । अवि-स्पष्टमित्वर्थः ।

The set Nishtha is not kit after the verb mrish 3055. when meaning 'to forbear.'

Thus मर्बितः 'forborne' मर्बितवान् 'forbore.'

Why do we say 'when meaning to forbear?' When it has not this sense, the set nishtha will be कित. As अपस्थितं वाक्यमाद 'he spoke unintelligible language.'

३०५६ । उद्पंषादुभावादिकर्मलारन्यतरस्याम् । १ । २ । २१ ।

उद्वपधारपरा भावादिकार्मणाः वेणिनच्ठा वा किन्न स्यात् । द्युतितत्त्-द्योतितत्त् । पुदितत्-मीदितं साधुना । प्रद्मतितः-प्रद्मोतितः । प्रसुदितः-प्रमीदितः साधुः । 'उद्वपधात् ' किस् । विदि-तम्। 'भावा-' इत्यादि किम्। रिचतं कार्यापणम्। 'सेट्' किम्। मुख्यम्। 'श्रविवकरणे भय रवेदयते '। नेह। गुध्यतेश धितम्।

The set Nishtha is optionally not kit, after the verbs having a penultimate s, if used impersonally or denoting the beginning of action.

According to some the set Nishtha suffixes are not kit after the verbs having a penultimate s if those verbs are used impersonally (bhava) or Thus दात 'to shine ' द्य तितम denote the beginning of action (adi-karman). नेन or द्योतितमनेन 'it has been lighted.' Similarly मद्योतितः or मद्य तितः 'he first illumined.' So also मुद्ति or नादित साधुना । प्रमुद्तिः or प्रनादितः साधुः । The word penultimate or upadha has been defined in I. 1. 65.

Why do we say "when s is penultimate?"

If the verb has any other vowel than s as penultimate, then the rule does not apply. As लिखितमनेन 'written by him.' Or विदितस्। Here स is penultimate; and, therefore, no option is allowed.

Why do we say "when used impersonally or denoting adikarma?"

This rule has no application where the Nishthâ does not express either भाव 'condition ' or 'Impersonal action '; or आदिकर्म ' beginning of action '. but is used as a verbal adjective. As रचितं कार्यापणं ददाति 'he gives a shining coin (called karshapana).' Here the word stan shining is used as adjective.

Why do we say 'सेट्'?

The rule applies to the Nishtha which takes the intermediate x and not to others; as, मभुक्त जीदनः 'the rice that has been eaten.' Here no option is So also क्र ज्यम । allowed.

Isthti:—This optional form of past participle is restricted in its scope. Those verbs which take the vikarana ny i. e., the verbs of the Bhu class. &c., admit of this option. Thus gg'to wrap up' belongs to the Divadi class, and therefore, its participle has one form only, as, give.

३०५९। निष्ठायां सेटि। ६। ४। ५२।

चेलीयः स्वात्। मावितः-मावितवाम् । 'प्रवीदितः-' (३०३१) इति नेट् । संप्रसारणम् । शूनः। वीहः। गुद्धः। युद्धः। युद्धः। यद्धः। वतः। ततः । पतेः। सनि वेट्कत्वादिङभावे प्राप्ते 'वितीया मित-' (६८६) इति सूत्रे निपातनादिट् । पतितः। 'सेऽसिचि' (२५०६) इति वेट्कत्वा-तिसद्धे कुन्तत्वादीनामीदिक्षेनाजित्यत्वद्यापनाद्वा तेन 'धावितिमभराजिया' इत्यादि । 'यस्य-विभाषा' (३०२५) इत्यक्षैकाच इत्येव । दरिद्वितः।

3057. The affix to is elided before the affixes kta, and ktavatu when these take the augment of "

Thus भावितः । भावितवान् । So also. कार्तिन्, दारितन्, गणितम्, लिखतन् ॥

By sûtra VII, 2.14. S. 3039 the /svi does not take षढ़ in the Nishthâ. The root is दु को रिव in the Dhâtupâtha. Thus रिव + क्ष = ग्रु + त (the vocalisation is by VI. 1.15. S. 2409) = ग्रू + त (VI. 4. 2. S. 2559) = ग्रू नः (VIII. 2. 45. S. 3019). Similarly from /dîpî (IV. 42), दीगः, /guhû, गूढः।

From /vanu, वतः, the nasal is elided by VI. 4.37. S. 2428 /tanu, ततः। The root पत is optionally घट in the Desiderative by the vârtika विवयत्तिः हादि स्यः पना वा स्य वाच्यः (See S. 2621). The Nishthâ would not therefore, have taken सट (S. 3025); but as Pâṇini himself has used the form पतितः in II. 1.24. S. 686, we infer that the prohibition of S. 3025 does not apply to पत। Or it may be said that S. 3025 is anitya (not universally valid). For had it been universally valid, the roots कृत, वृत, वृत took optional सट by VII. 2.57. S. 2506; and would therefore have formed their Past Participle without सट by virtue of S. 3025. What was, therefore, the necessity of teaching these roots with a long दे in the Dhâtupâṭha (Tudâdi 141 & 35; Divâdî 9), and making them applicable the rule VII, 2. 14. S. 3039. Thus यस्य विभाषा (S. 3025) is anitya: hence the form पावित, &c., are valid: as in पावितिभाराज पिया। &c. See note under S. 3025.

Moreover, the sûtra यस्य विभाषा (S. 3025) applies only to monosyllabic roots, as the word पकाषः is understood therein from VII. 2. 10. S. 2246. It does not apply to roots having more than one syllable. Thus दरिद्वितः from daridra.

३०५८। सुब्धस्थान्तध्वान्त लग्निम्लष्टविरिब्धफाग्टबाढानि मन्थमन-स्तमःसक्ताविस्पष्टस्वरानायासभृशेषु । १। २। १८।

षु वधादीन्यष्टाविनिट्कानि निपात्वन्ते ससुदायेन मन्यादिषु वाच्येषु । द्रवद्रव्यसंप्रक्ताः सक्तवे मन्यः । मन्यन्दपद्यस्य । सुव्धा मन्यरपेत् । स्वान्तं मनः । प्वान्तं तमः । लग्नं सक्तस् । निष्ठान-त्वसिष निपातनात् । न्लिष्टमिविस्पष्टम् । विरिव्धः स्वरः । 'म्लेष्वः' 'रेषु' अनयारपथाया स्वतमिप निपात्यते । कागटमनायाससाध्यः क्षषायवियोषः । माधवस्तु नवनीतभावात्प्रागवस्थापम्मं द्रव्यं कागटमिति वेदमाध्य आह । वाद्यं स्थम् । अन्यत्र तु सुभितम् । सुव्धा राजेति त्वागमग्रास्य-स्यानित्यत्यास् । स्वनितस् । ध्वनितस् । स्वनितस् । स्वनितस् । स्वनितस् । स्वनितस् । स्वनितस् । स्वनितस् ।

3058. The following eight words are formed without sequence, in the senses given against them:—

1. बुड्य: "porridge" or 'a churning stick', 2. स्वान्तः 'the mind', 3. ध्वान्तः darkness', 4. लग्नः 'attached', 5. फिलच्टः 'indistinct or unintelligible', 6. विदिष्यः 'a note or tone', 7. फायटः 'a decoction made without an effort or by an easy process', and 8. बादः 'excessive'.

The word 'mantha' means 'fried barley mixed with any liquid substance'. It also means 'the churning stick.' 2. Svanta means 'mind, or manas'; 3! Dhvanta means 'darkness' 4. Lagna means 'attachment.' The त of the nishtha is changed to न as an irregularity. 5. Mlishtham means 'indistinct,' or inarticulate speech. 6. Viribdha means 'tone or sound.' These last two words are derived from /mlechchha and /rebhri: the penultimates have been changed to न anomalously. 7. Phantam is a decoction made by an easy process. But Madhava in his commentary on the following text of the satapatha Brahmana: (तद वे नवनीतं भवति पूर्व देवानां कापट' समुख्यानाम्।) says 'phantam is the first particles of butter produced by churning.' 8. Badha means excessive.

When the words have not the above senses we have 1. बुभितं 'disturbed or agitated'. The phrase बुग्धा राज is a metaphorical use of the word and shows the anitya nature of âgama rules (as the इट âgama) 2. स्विनतः as स्विनते स्दङ्गः, स्विनतं मनसा॥ 3. ध्वनितो सुदङ्गः or ध्वनितं मनसा॥ 4. लगितं, 5. म्लेड्बतं, (= खपमापितं) 6. विरेभितं from रेस् 'to sound', or विरिभितं from रिभि॥ 7. फाणितं॥ 8. बिह्तं from ्रवाह 'to strike.'

३०५७ । धृषिशसी वैयात्ये । ९ । २ । ११ ।

स्ता निष्ठायामविनव स्वानिटौ स्तः। पृष्टः। विश्वस्तः। अन्यत्र धर्षितः। विश्वसितः। भाषा-दिकर्मणास्तु वैद्यात्ये घृषिनीस्ति । अतस्व नियमार्थीमदं सूत्रमिति वृत्तिः । पृषेरादि स्वे कत्तं चिन्त्यमिति इरदसः। माधवस्तु भावादिकर्मणारवैयात्ये विकल्पमाद्य। धृष्टस्-वर्षितस्। प्रमृष्टः-प्रधर्षितः।

3059. The Participial affix does not get यह augment, after the roots पृष् and यस्, 'bold, impudent and arrogant'.

As पृष्ट: विश्वास: ॥ The root पृष् is exhibited in the Dhâtupâtha as जिल्ला 'to be impudent' (V. 22), and as it has an indicatory जा, its past participle would be जानिंद by VII. 2. 16. S. 3036 शन् is शतु in the Dhâtupâtha (I. 763), and as it has an indicatory of by VII. 2. 56. read with VII. 2. 15, its Nishthâ is also Anit. The special mention of these roots here, is for the sake of making a niyama rule: namely, जानिंद only then when meaning 'impudent', and चेंद् in other senses: as प्रवितः, विश्ववितः

" भृष् never forms past participle with the force of भाव (Impersonal action) or आदिवर्भ (beginning of action), and therefore VII. 2. 17 cannot apply to it. Therefore it is a niyama rule"—thus says the author of the Kâśikâ. Haradatta says "the use of indicatory आ in पृषा is of doubtful propriety.". But Mâdhava says "that the option is allowed in the Impersonal and Adikarma when it does not mean impudent." Thus पृष्ट or प्रवित् bhâva and and प्रवृद्ध and प्रवृद्ध (âdikarma) Bhattiji quotes Haradatta and Mâdhava, and says that पृष् forms participles in those senses, when option is allowed as, पृष्ट or परित प्रवृद्ध or प्रवित not meaning 'impudent'.

३०६० । द्रुढः स्थूलबलयोः । ७ । २ । २० ।

स्यूले बलवित च निपात्यते। 'हृइ हृदि इहीं'। स्तस्येष्ठभावः । तस्य ढत्वस् । इस्य लोपः । इदितो नस्रोपश्च । हृदितः-हूं दितोऽन्यः ।

3060. The irregularly formed Past Participle 33 means 'stout' and 'strong.'

It is derived from g with wa affix. In other senses, the forms are g tank or gtank "There are two roots one gg (I. 769) without nasal, and the other g g (I. 770) with the nasal, gg can be derived from any one of these by eliding g, and the nasal, and changing g to g, and not adding the augment gg "

The difference between स्यूल and बल is that a man may be stout or स्यूल without being strong (बलबार) and vice versa. The word बल in the sûtra is equal to बसवत्। The irregularity in the formation of द्वट consists in the absence of se and the elision of s (and of s, if the root s s be taken): and the change of a into an This irregular elision of a is for the sake of preventing the application of the rule प्रवेश्वाचिद्वच् (VIII. 2. 1). could have been obtained in the regular way by the elision of z, thus: gq + a = gq + a (VIII. 2. 31) = gq + u = gq + a = g + a (VIII. 3. 13) = gq nBut then when wis elided, the rule nantings will apply, and the forms द्रविमा, द्रवीयान्, द्रव्यति could not be obtained. For आ is changed to t by VI. 4. 161 only when it is laghu or light, but we lope being considered asiddha, the would be heavy as standing before a conjunct consonant. So also the form परिवृद्धस्याउगतः could not be obtained : for the चि would not be changed to we before ever when the we is not light or laghu (VI. 4. 56). So also, परिदृदस्यापस्यं = पारिदृती (the daughter of Paridrdha) could not be For m being considered guru or heavy, the affix would have come in the feminine (IV. 1. 78).

३०६१। प्रभी परिवृद्धः । ७ । २ । २१।

'बृद वृद्धि युद्धी'। निपातनं प्राप्तवत् । परिवृद्धितः-परिवृद्धिताऽन्यः ।

3061. The irregularly formed with means 'Lord'.

This is formed, like हृढ, from वृढ् or वृंड् ॥ When not having the sense of 'Lord', we have परिवृद्दितम् and परिवृद्धितम् ॥

The इ is elided first as an anomaly. By so doing we can get the forms like परिवृदयंति, परिवृदयंगतः ; पारिवृद्धीकन्या ॥

३०६२ । कृच्छ्गहनयाः कषः । ७ । २ । २२ ।

क्षया निष्ठाया इरान स्यादेतयार्थयोः । कष्टं दुःखं तत्कारणं च । 'स्यात्कष्टं कृष्णुमाभीलम्'। कष्टो मोहः। कष्टं याक्षम् । दुरवगाहनित्वर्थः । कथितमन्यत् ।

3062. The Participial affix does not take the augment at after the root at, when the participle means 'difficult' and 'impenetrable'.

The word kashta means 'sorrow' and 'its cause', See Amara Kośa I. 9. 3. As कन्टो नेहः 'delusion is sorrow' i.e., cause of sorrow, कन्ट' पास्त्र 'difficult is the scripture' i.e., difficult of penetration. कन्टोडिय:, कन्ट' व्याकरणं वतेष्ठिप कन्टतरिय पानानि॥ "Difficult is Fire-sacrifice i.e., it is difficult to completely master the ritual connected with the worship of fire; and difficult enough is Grammar, but the Sâmans are worst of all". कम्पनि वनानि 'impervious forests.' कन्टाः पर्वताः॥ When not having these senses, we have कवितं सुनर्णम्॥

३०६३ । घुविरविशवद्ने । ७ । २ । २३ ।

खुषिनिष्ठायामनिट् स्यात्। खुष्टा रज्जुः। 'अविश्वव्दने' किस्। खुषितं याक्ष्यस्। शब्देन मकटीकृताभिमावनित्यर्थः।

3063. The Participal affix does not take the augment se, after the root se in any sense other than that of 'proclaimed.'

As पुष्टा रज्जुः, पुष्टी पादा। Why do we say 'not meaning to proclaim'? Observe पुषितं वाक्यमाइ 'He uttered definite speech' i.e., he expresses his intention by words विशव्दन = मितवानम् 'assertion, affirmation, agreement'. पुषिद् अविशव्दने is Bhvådi (I. 683), and पुषिद् विशव्दने is Churådl (X. 187), both of these are referred to in the sûtra. The prohibition of विशव्दन in the sûtra, indicates by jñåpaka that the पिष्य added to the root in the Churådi class in the sense of विशवदन is anitya. So the following construction becomes valid:—as पदीपासवयः श्रुद्धा प्रदेश प्रवासवाः "expressed their opinions in words". In fact the Churådi पिष् will intervene between the root and the affix, and so no use prohibiting इट्। Thus प्रद+िष्ण् + क्ष= पेषियः (S. 3057).

३०६४ । ऋदैः संनिविभ्यः । ९ । २ । २४ ।

स्तत्पूर्वादर्देनि ज्ठाया इरन स्यात् । समर्थः । न्यर्खः । व्यर्थः । ऋदिताउन्य ।

3064. The Participial affix does not take the इट्, after the root आई when it is preceded by सं, नि or वि॥

As समर्णः 'plagued.' न्यर्णः, व्यर्णः ॥ Why 'of आर्द'? Observe समेचितः ॥ Why 'सम्, नि'or वि'? Observe आर्दितः ॥

३०६५। अभेषचाविद्रये । १ । २ । २५ ।

अभ्यर्णे स् । नातिहरसासन्नं वा । अभ्यद्धितमन्यत् ।

3065. The Participial affix does not take the सह, after अंद preceded by अभि, when the meaning is that of 'near'.

As अभ्यणी सेना, अभ्यणी परत्॥ Why 'when meaning near'? See अभ्यद्तिने वृष्णः प्रतिन meaning पीडितः॥ विद्वरं means 'remote,' that which is not remote is अविद्वरं 'non-remote,' the state of being non-remote is आविद्वरं 'non-remote is added irregularly, in spite of the prohibition contained in V. 1. 121.

३०६६ । शेरध्ययने वृत्तम् । १ । २ । २६ ।

रयन्ताद्वृत्तेः क्रस्वेडभावे। शिल्लक्षाधीयमानेऽर्थे। वृत्तं क्रन्दश्कार्त्रेण संपादितस्। अधीतिमिवि यावत्। अन्यस्र सु दर्शिता रुखुः।

3066. The word वृत्त is formed from the causative of वृत, in the sense of 'studied through or read.'

There is absence of इस and luk-elision of the causative sign. Thus युने अन्दर्भ आजेष 'the prosody was finished by the pupil.' वृन्ती गुणा देवदन्ति 'Devadatta has read or gone through Guna.' (गुण पाटः पदक्रम-संदित स्वाज्यवादियः) ॥ यूने पारायणं देवदन्ति ॥ When the sense is not that of 'read', we have द्वित्ति as vartitam rajjuh 'the coiled rope' ॥ The root युन्त is intransitive, and becomes Transtive when employed in the Causative. The participle is formed from this Transtive causative verb, otherwise it could not have governed an object as shown above. "The affix म is added with a Passive force to युन, as we find the author himself using this form in निर्वृत्त्य in sûtras IV. 2. 68, and V. 1. 79; on the analogy of निर्वृत्त the word यूनः could also have been formed without this sûtra."

३०६७ । ग्रतं पाके । ६ । १ । २७ ।

कारिक्रपयत्थाः स्त्रे ग्रुथावा निपात्वते भीरहिवकोः पाक्षे। ग्रृतं श्रीरं स्वयमेव विक्शिननं पक्कं वेत्यर्थः। शीरहिवस्यिश्मयसु आणं-स्रिपतं वा।

3067. Optionally श्रृत is formed in the sense of 'cooked' by the vocalisation of the semivowel of आ before the nishtha affix आ n

The word विभाग is understood here. The roots के 'to cook ' of the Bhvadi class, and आ' to cook ' of the Adâdi class, and आ' to cook ' of the Bhvadi sub-class Ghatâdi, are meant here. In all these, मृ replaces आ, whether causative or not. Thus अवं घीर, अवं दिवः॥ This is a vyavasthita vivhâshâ; so that आ is invariably changed to अ when referring to घीर and घीन, but not anywhere else. Thus आजा प्रवासः, अपिता प्रानः (VII. 3. 36 and VI. 4. 92). This word does not take double causative, though the sense may require it. As, अपितं घीर देवदसीन यहदसीन "Devadatta through Yajnadatta has caused the milk to be cooked". The आ is intransitive. When

the sense is that of Reflexive, or Causative, there the form मृतं is to be used. As मृतं चीरं स्वयभेव, भृतं चीरं देवदचेन ॥

३०६८ । वा दान्तशान्तपूर्णेदस्तस्पष्टच्छज्ञज्ञाहाः । ७ । २ । २७ ।

यते शिचि निष्ठान्ता वा निपात्यण्ते । पश्चे । दिमितः । श्रमितः । प्रितः । दासितः । स्पा-शिकः । कादितः । त्रिपतः ।

These words are formed either from the causative base or from the primary roots दस् &c. The other forms are दिश्वतः, श्रास्तः, द्रास्तः, द्रासः, द्रास्तः, द्रास्तः, द्रास्तः, द्रास्तः, द्रास्तः, द्रास्तः,

३०६७ । रुष्यमत्वरसंधुवास्त्रनाम् । ७ । २ । २८ ।

सभ्यो निष्ठाया इङ्घा। रुधितः-सण्टः। छान्तः-स्वितः। हुर्कः-स्विरितः: छत्यादिस्वे सतं मन्दम्। संघुष्टः-संघुषितः। छास्यान्तः-छास्विभितः।

3069. The Participial affix may optionally get सद् augment, after रष्, अन, त्वर, संयुष्, and आस्वन् ॥

As. इन्हां or दिवतः ॥ By VII. 2. 48, the affixes after देव are optionally सेंद्र, and therefore by VII. 2. 15, the Nishthâ after this verb 'would have been always anit; hence this optional rule. अक्वान्तः or अक्वितः; देवः or स्वरितः ॥ The स्वद् is exhibited in the Dhâtupātha as जिल्ला (I. 812) i.e., with an indicatory long आ, and hence by VII. 2. 16. would have been anit always, this rule makes it optionally anit. So also, संद्वारो पादा, or संवितो पादा, संवृद्धा or संवृद्धित वाक्यमाह, संवृद्धा or संवृद्धित वन्यो ॥ युव preceeded by स्व will be optionally anit, even when having any sense other than that of 'proclaimed', as this subsequent sûtra supersedes VII. 2. 23 so far. So also आस्वान्तः or आस्विति देवदत्तः, आस्वान्तम् or आस्विति मनः ॥ स्वत् when preceded by आ, though denoting 'mind,' is optionally anit, in spite of VII. 2. 18, that rule being superseded so far by this subsequent rule.

३०७०.। हृषेलेभिसु । १ । २ । २० ।

हवेनिष्ठाया इड्वास्यात् ले।मसु विषये । हष्टं-हिषतं लेगम । ' * विस्मितप्रतिघातये। रच * ' हष्टो-हिषिता मैस्रः । बिस्मितः प्रतिहता वेत्यर्थः । अन्यत्र तु । 'ह्यु अलीके ' उदित्धान्निष्टायां नेट् । 'हष तुष्टी ' इट् ।

3070. The Participial affix optionally takes इट्, after इव when the word लागर or its synonym is in construction with it. As इष्टानि सोमानि or इषितानि सोमानि; इष्टाः क्षेणाः or इषिताः क्षेणाः; इष्टुं or इषितं सोमिनः or क्षेणः। The word लोम means the hair of the body as well as of the head: as in the sentence सामनसं स्पृष्ट्या ग्रीषं कर्तव्यम्। The sense of इष in connection with सोम will be that of bristling up, horipillation. Why do we say "in connection with सोम?" Observe इष्टो (Bhuadi) देवदसः 'the deceived Deva Datta' and इषितो (Divâdi) देवदसः 'the delighted Devadatta.

Vart:—The option is allowed also in the senses of 'astonished' and 'beaten back', as इच्टो or इधितो देवदसः 'the astonished D'. इच्टाः इधिता दन्ताः 'the bent or destroyed teeth'.

सुषु अविश्वि 'to lie' (I. 741) is exhibited with an indicatory उ in the Dhâtupâṭha, and would have been consequently always anit in the Nishthâ (VII. 2. 15), because it was optionally anit before ktvâ (VII. 2. 56) hence this rule. इन्हा "to be delighted' (IV. 119) is also included here, this verb is रहा। The option appertains to both these verbs.

३०१ । ऋषचितश्च । १ । २ । ३० ।

भागतेनिपाताऽयं वा । अपितः-अपचासितः ।

3071. And अपनित has also a second form with the augment इ ॥
The word अपनित is formed with the preposition अप added to the root
बाव् (I. 929) 'to honor, to fear, to see' and चांच् changed irregularly to चि
before का ॥ The other form is अपचाचितः, as अपनित or अपचाचिता उनेनगुदः
'the teacher is feared by him'. This example is given when the sense is
that of 'fear'; when the word means 'honor', then the participle must
govern the genitive case, as required by III. 2. 188.

३०९२। प्यायः पी । ६। १। २८।

पी वा स्वान्निष्ठावास् । व्यवस्थितविभाषेयस् । तेन स्वाङ्गे नित्यस् । पीनं सुखस् । अन्यश्र प्यानः –पीनः स्वेदः । सापर्यास्य न । प्रप्यानः । आङ्ध्रवस्थान्धूषसाः स्वादेव । आपीनाउन्धुः । आपीनस्थः ।

3072. यो is optionally the substitute of the root चार् 'to increase' before the Nishtha affixes.

The root जोप्याची वृद्धी belongs to the Bhvådi class. The indicatory जो shows that the affixes a and तबत are changed into a and नवत (VIII. 2. 45). • Thus पीने सुलम्, पीनी बाह्, पीनसुरः ॥ The option here is also a regulated option (vyavasthita-vibhåshå). The substitution takes place when it refers to a limb (svånga) or a portion of body. As पीन सुलम्। But when it is not a svånga word, then प्यानः or पीनः स्वेदः।

Vartika.—The substitution takes place invariably when the root is without upasarga, and never when it is preceded by an upasarga. Thus मणानः, आज्ञानश्चनाः ॥

Vartika.—The substitution, however, must take place when the preposition आइ precedes the root, and the words अन्युः and अवस् are in composition: as आपीनोन्यु andhu means a "well". आपीनम्यः ॥

३०७३। ह्लादे। निष्ठायामु । ६ । ४ । ८५ ।

हस्बः स्यात् । प्रह्नन्नः ।

3073. The penultimate of the Causative of as (x114) is shortened before the Participle affixes wand was "

Thus महन्त्रः, महन्त्रान्, but महादयति before non-nishthå. The rule applies also when किन् follows as महन्तिः । This is done by splitting up the aphorism into two (1) हादः (2) निश्चावाम् ॥

३०९४ । द्यतिस्यतिमास्यामित्ति किति । १ । ४ । ४० ।

स्वामिकारोऽन्तादेशः स्वात्तादै। किति । ईत्वदद्वाक्ये। रपवादः । दितः । सितः । मा माङः मेङ् । मितः । स्थितः ।

3074. The short र is substituted for the final of दे (Div. 40) से (Div. 39) सा (Ad. 6, Bhu. 1010) and स्था, before an affix beginning with τ and having an indicatory τ ॥

This debars the long and as substitution (S. 3077 and 2462).

As निर्दितः and निर्दितवान्; अवस्तिः and अवस्तिवान्, नितः and भितवान्; स्थितः and स्थितवान्, all with क्त and क्तवतु ॥ Why before तः? Observe अवदाव ॥ Why before a कित् affix? Observe अवदाता with तृष्॥

३०७५ । शाच्छोरन्यतरस्याम् । ७ । ४ । ४९ ।

शितः-श्रातः । खितः-छातः । व्यवस्थितविभाषात्वाद्य्रतविषये श्यतेर्नित्यम् । संशितं द्रतम् । सम्यक्संपादितमित्यर्थः ॥ संशिता ब्राह्मणः । व्रतविषयक्यक्रवानित्वर्थः ।

3075. Short द is optionally substituted for the final of जा (जा) (Div. 37) and का (का) (Div. 38) before an affix beginning with द and having an indicatory द ॥

As निधितं or निधातम्, निधितवान् or निधातवान्, प्रविध्वतं, अविध्वतवान् or अवस्थातं, अवस्थितं वान् ॥ The या always takes the हैं when it means a vow as संधिता ब्राह्मण=संधितव्रतः "diligent in the performance of his vows, or who has fully completed his vow". The rule of this sûtra thus becomes a vyavasthita vibhâsha.

३०७६ । द्धातेहिः । ७ । ४ । ४२ ।

तादै। किति। अभिहितम्। निहितम्।

3076 दि is substituted for जा (दलाजि) before an affix beginning with त and having an indicatory क ॥

As अभिहितम् । निहितम् so also, हितः, हितवत्, हित ॥



३०९९। दे। दर्घोः । ७ । ४ । ४६ ।

धुर्मज्ञकस्य 'दा' इत्यस्य 'दब्' स्वामाधा क्रिति । चटकंस्। दसः। 'वाः' क्रिस्। दातः। तान्ता वायमादेशः। न चैवं विद्वसमित्वादावुष्यग्रस्य 'द्स्ति' (३०७१) इति दीर्घापत्तिः। तमारादा तिविधानगत्। दान्ता वा। धान्ता वा। न च दान्तत्वे निष्ठावत्वं धान्तत्वे 'फषस्तयाः-' (३२८०) इति घटवं शङ्क्यस्। संनिपातपरिभाषाविदाशात्।

3077. For दा, when it is a Ghu (I. 1. 20), there is substituted दइ before a क्वित affix beginning with त

As दत्तः, दत्तवान्, दत्ति ॥ Why of दा? Observe धीतः, धीतवान् from धेट्, and the long से is by VI. 4. 66. Why when it is Ghu? Observe दाइं बहिं: from दाप् 'to cut', and अवदातं मुखं from देप् 'to clense.'

Note.—The substitute is दर् ending in य, according to an Ishti.

. Karika: — तान्ते देाषा दीर्घत्वं स्याद्, दान्ते देाषा निष्ठा नत्वम् । धान्ते देाषा धान्ते देाषा धान्तम् ॥

If the substitute be दब ending in च, then it would require the lengthening taught in VI. 3. 124. S. 3079 (N. B. The sûtra दक्षि should be interpreted as 'the vowel of the Preposition is lengthened before a substitute of दा which ends in च' in order to make this objection applicable. That sûtra however is capable of another interpretation). If the substitute be दह ending in इ then the Nishthâ च would be changed to च by VIII. 2 42: as in भिद्+च=भिन्नः ॥ If the substitute be दृष् ending in घू, then by VII. 2. 40 S. 2280, the Nishthâ च would be changed to च ॥ Hence the substitute is दय्॥

If however, the sûtra VI. 3. 124, is interpreted as "the vowel of a preposition is lengthened before a substitute of दा which begins with द", then the substitute may be दत् also without any harm. Even if the substitute be दद् or द्यू, the apprehended च and यू substitutions will not take place, on the maxim यन्निपातलयको विधि रिनिमिस्तं तद्विपादस्य ॥ See VII. 1. 13. S. 204.

३०७८ । अवस्य पसर्गात्तः । ७ । ४ । ४७ ।

म्रजन्तादुपसर्गात्परस्य 'दा' इत्यस्य घोरचस्तः स्यात्तादे किति । चर्त्वस् । प्रतः । स्रवतः । स्रवदत्तं विदत्तं च प्रदत्तं चादिकर्मणि । सुदत्तमनुदत्तं च निदत्तमिति चेष्यते ॥

चशब्दादायाप्राप्तम् ।

3078. \overline{a} is substituted for the final vowel of the ghu root \overline{a} before a faz affix beginning with \overline{a} , when a Preposition ending in a vowel precedes it.

Thus $\pi + \epsilon \tau + \epsilon = \pi + \epsilon + \epsilon + \pi = \pi + \epsilon + \epsilon + \pi$ (ϵ changed to ϵ by S. 121.)

The examples under the present sûtra are मर्स, अवसं,नीसं परीसं ॥ For the lengthening see VI. 3. 124. Why do we say ending in a vowal??

Observe निर्देत्तम् ॥ Why "after an Upsarga only"? Observe दिध दत्तम्, मञ्ज दत्तम् ॥ Why 'the दा called Ghu'? Observe अवगानं मुखं form दैप्॥

The following are exceptions to VII. 4. 47, अवदसं, विदसं, प्रदसं, अनुदसं and निदसं। Or the words अव &c, here are not Upasargas. See I. 4. 57.

The word आदिकर्मण qualifies pradatta only. The word प shows that regular forms अवनं, विसं, मनं, &c also are valid.

Obj. The word उपस्पति in the sûtra is in the Ablative case, and by I. 1. 67, the substitutes त should replace only the first letter of दा, how does it replace the whole?

Ans—The word अवः is to be repeated in the sûtra, one अवः being in the Ablative case and qualifying उपस्मीत, and the other अवः being in the Genitive case showing the sthânin to be आ, as "after an Upasarga ending in a vowel, त is substituted for the vowel of दा". Or the word अदय may be read into this sûtra from VII. 4. 32. Or उपस्मीत्तः consists of three त's, the substitutes being स, and being a substitute of more than one letter, it replaces the whole of दा (I. 1. 55).

Vart.—After a Preposition ending in a vowel, त is substituted for the final अ of दा (देर), when इ would have been substituted otherwise for its final by VII. 4. 40. As अवसम्, प्रसम् जुहोति and नीसं, बीसं ॥

३०७७। दस्ति। ६।३। १२४।

इगन्तापसर्गस्य दीर्घः स्याद्वादेशे यस्तकारस्तदादावुत्तरपदे। 'खरि च' (१२१) इति चर्ट्व-साम्रयात्तिसद्वम् । नीत्तम् । सूत्तम् । 'पुनात्या-' (२४६२) इतीत्वन् । धेट् । भीतम् । गीतम् । चीतम् । 'जनसन--' (२५०४) इत्यात्वम् । जातम् । सातम् । खातम् ।

3079. A Preposition ending in g or a lengthens its final yowel, before the verb at, when the latter is changed to an

Thus नीतम्, रूतम्, नीतम्, परीतम्, ॥ See VII. 4. 47 S. 3078 for the change of दा to त ॥ But प्रतम्, अवस्तम्, where the prepositions do not end in द or द ॥ Why do we say 'दा is changed to त'? Observe चितीर्णम् नितीर्णम् ॥ Why do we say ति 'a substitute of दा, beginning with a म'? Observe द्वतम्, here दद् is the substitute of दा (VII. 4. 46 S. 3077.)

Obj.—Now the change of द to त takes place by S. 121 (as दा+क्क=इ-१ त् + क्क S. 8078=त्+त्-त); and S. 121 जरिन (VIII. 4. 55. S. 121) being a Tripâdi is asiddha for the purposes of VI. 3. 124 (the present sûtra); and so the द substitute of द should be considered as द and the present sûtra cannot apply.

Ans.—The present sûtra will apply by considering $\overline{\mathbf{q}}$ substitution of $\overline{\mathbf{q}}$ to be siddha or valid: as was done in VI. 1. 113. S. 163 in the case of $\overline{\mathbf{q}}$ in

By VI. 4. 66. S. 2462 the आ of ghu verbs is changed to के. Thus चेट् (भा) forms its Past Participle भीतम्। By the same rule गा becomes गी as गीतम्; and पा becomes पी as पीतम्।

By VI. 4. 42. S. 2504, the roots जन, सन and खन become जा, सा and खा, as जातम्, सातम् and खातम्॥

३०८०। ऋदा जग्धिल्यंण्ति किति। २। ४। ३६।

ल्यंबिति सुप्तसप्तमीकम्। ऋदो जिन्धः स्वाल्ल्यपि तादी किति च। इकार उच्वारणार्थः। धटवम्। 'सरो सरि-'(९९) अग्धः। 'आदिकर्मणि कः कर्तरिच' (३०५३)। प्रकृतः कटं सः। प्रकृतः कटस्तेन। निष्ठायानययदर्थें (३०९४) इति दीर्थः। 'त्रियो दीर्घात्' (३०९५) इति नंत्वम्। प्रसीणः सः।

3080. The word जिंच is the substitute of अह 'to eat,' when the affix स्वप् (VII. 1. 37) or an årdhadhåtukn जित् affix beginning with ज follows.

प्रजास्य 'Having eaten.' (प्र+ खद+ ल्यप्=प्र+ जग्य् + य). So also जग्य 'eaten' (खद+क्त=जग्य् + त=जग्+प्+ घ=जग्+प (elided by S. 71.)

The इ in जरिय is merely for the sake of articulation and is not an anubandha, otherwise there would have been the insertion of the nasal न (उप). So also the इ in विच &c., is merely for the sake of articulation. But अद + स = अन्तः 'food' is an irregularity.

Note.—The employment of रूप in this sûtra indicates the existence of this Paribhâshâ. 'A bahiranga substitution of रूप supersedes even antranga rules.' Because in case this maxim did not exist, the substitution of रूप for अद before रूप which is taught in this sûtra, would follow already from the word रिकास (before that which is distinguished by an indicatory क') in this rule, i.e., रूप would (by maxim 'that which is bahiranga is regarded as not having taken effect, or as not existing, when that which is antaranga has taken effect') first be substituted for अद before क and रूप afterwards for क.

Why do we say 'before affixes beginning with त'? Observe अदाते 'is eaten.'

Why do we say 'before affixes having an indicatory क'? Cbserve असन्यम्.

Here we repeat III. 4, 71 S. 3053,

३०८०। क। स्राद्किर्मणि क्तः कर्तरिच। ३।४। ७१।

3080. A. The affix 'kta' also denotes the agent, when it expresses a beginning of an action.

Thus मक्नतः कटं देवदत्तः here the agent is denoted. मक्नतः कटा देवदत्तेन; here the object is denoted. मक्नतम् ममुक्त खोदनं देवदत्तेन; here mere action is denoted. Similarly ममुक्त खोदनं देवदत्तेन (agent); ममुक्त खोदनो देवदत्तेन (object); ममुक्त देवदत्तेन (act).

Similarly from /kshi, is derived natu: us with the force of adikarma. The short was lengthened by VI. 4. 60. S. 3014 and the affix was changed to was VIII. 2. 46. S. 3015, But this lengthening of the short was of two optional under the following satra.

३०-१। वाक्रोशदैन्ययोः । ६। ४। ६१।

सियो निष्ठायां दीवीं वा स्यादाकाणे दैन्ये च। सीणायुर्भव। सितायुर्वा। सीणाउयं तपस्वी। विताया

3081. The long is optionally substituted, for the द of जि, before the Past Participle ज, not having the sense of the Future Passive Participle पवर, when the word means 'imprecation' or 'a miserable plight'.

Thus चितायुरेषि or चीणायुरेषि 'Be thou short lived.' चितकः, चितोयं तपस्वी, चीणोऽयं तपस्वी 'this hermit is miserably lean '॥ When not meaning the cursing or miserable condition, we have one form only, as चीणजन्द्रः ॥

३०-२ । निनदीभ्यां स्नातेः कौशले । ८ । ३ । ८७ ।

आक्यां स्नातेः सस्य वः स्यात्कीयले गक्ये । निष्णातः शास्त्रेषु । नदाां स्नातीति नदीष्णः । 'सुषि-' (२८९६) इति कः

3082. The च is substituted for the च of का, after नि and नदी when the word so formed denotes "dexterous."

Thus निष्णातः भासेषु 'expert in the scriptures?' निष्णाता रण्डावर्त्तने। नदारं स्नातीति नदीष्णः 'dexterous in swiming in the river'. This last word is formed by the क added to स्ना preceded by the upapada नदी under sûtra III. 2. 4. S. 2916.

Why do say 'when meaning dexterous'? Observe निस्नातः, नदीस्नातः (नदारं स्नातः)

३०८३ । सूत्रं प्रतिष्णातम् । ८ । ३ । ९० ।

प्रतेः स्नातेः पत्वम् । प्रतिष् णातं सूत्रम् । ग्रुइमिल्यर्थः । प्रन्वत्र प्रतिस्नातम् ।

3083. The word मित्रणातः is irregularly formed when meaning a sûtra

Thus प्रतिष्णातः सूत्रम् i. e., गुदुम् 'pure'. When it has not this meaning we have प्रतिस्नातं = 'bathed'

३०८४ । कपिष्ठली गीत्रे । दे । ३ । ८९ ।

कांपिष्ठलो नाम यस्य कापिष्ठलिः युत्रः। 'गोत्रे' किस्। कपीनां स्यलं कपिस्यलस्।

3084. The word multiple is irregularly formed denoting the founder of a gotra of that name.

Thus the son of Kapishthala will be कारिष्ठितः । The word "gotra" here does not mean the grammatical "gotra," but the popular term 'gotra' denoting 'clans,' as described in the list of pravaras. Why do we say "when denoting the founder of a gotra"? Observe करिष्ट्यल् 'the land of the monkeys.'

३०८५ । विकुशिमपरिभ्यः स्थलम् । ८ । ३ । ९६ ।

सभ्यः स्यलस्य पस्य षः स्यात् । विष्ठलस् । कुष्ठलस् । ग्रमिष्ठलस् । परिष्ठलस् ।

3085. The q is substituted for the q in स्थल after वि, कु, यिन and परि॥

Thus विश्वस, कुश्वस, श्रामिश्वस and परिष्ठलंस । The word वि, कु and परि are compounded under II. 2. 18.; the word श्रामी forms a genitive by VI. 3 63. In the aphorism the word श्रामि is shown with a short स, indicating thereby that when the स is not shortened, the cerebral change does not take place; as श्रमीस्थलस्।

३०-६। गत्यर्थाकर्मकशिलवशीङ्स्यासवसजनरहजीर्यतिभ्यप्रच। ३। ४। ७२।

स्थ्यः कर्तेरि क्तः स्याद्वावकर्षणोत्रय। गङ्गां गतः। गङ्गां प्राप्तः। म्लानः सः। लख्नी सन्ध्रिक्टो इरिः। ग्रेषमधिश्रयितः। वैकुण्ठमधिष्ठितः। श्रिवसुपासितः। इरिदिनसुपोषितः। राममनुकातः। गरुडमारुढः। विश्वमतुकीर्णः। पक्षे प्राण्ता गङ्गा तेनेत्यादि।

3086. The affix 'kta' is employed in denoting the agent as well as the act and the object, after verbs implying motion, after intransitive roots, and after the verbs 'slish' (to embrace), 'si (to lie down), 'sthâ' (to stand), 'âs' (to sit), 'vas' (to dwell), 'jan' (to produce), 'ruh' (to mount) and 'jri' (to grow old).

The phrase 'the act and object' has been added into the sûtra by virtue of the word च ॥ गङ्गागतः 'gone to the Ganges'; मङ्गामासः 'reached the Ganges'; म्लानः सः 'he is 'fatigued'; सम्भागित्रिस्तृष्टा इरिः 'Hari embraced Lakshmi; स्थापियावितः 'Sat on the serpent' वेकुण्डमिषितः 'resided in the Vaikuntha', श्रिवसुपासितः 'Served Siva' इरिटिनसुपाषितः 'fasted on the 'day of Hari'. राममनुजातः 'followed Râma'. गण्डमासङ्ः 'rode Garudha'. विश्वमनुजीर्षः 'destroyed the universe'.

In addition to the examples given in the text above, we give the following more from the Kâsikâ.

Thus गतो देवदत्ती ग्रामम् 'Devadatta is gone to the village' (agent); देवदस्तेन ग्रामः नतः 'the village was gone to by Devadatta (object); गर्त देवसभेन 'Devadatta went' (act). The past participle forms from Intransitive verbs, denote the agent and the act only; or in other words, they are used impersonally and in the Active voice, but never in the Passive voice or denoting the object. Thus ग्लानी भवान, 'you were wearied' (agent), ग्लानं भवता (object); आधितो भवान् 'you sat' (agent), आधितं भवता (object); उपित्तन्तो गुनः भवान् 'the guru was embraced by you' (object), उपित्तन्दम् भवता 'you embraced' (act); उपग्रिता गुरुष् भवान् 'you lay near the guru' (agent), उपग्रियतो गुरुः भवता (object), उपग्रियतं भवता (act); उपस्थितो गुरुस भवात् (agent), उपस्थिता गुरः भवता (object), उपस्थितं भवता (act); उपासितो गुरस् भवान् (agent), उपासितो गुनः भवता (object), उपासितं भवता (act) ; अनुषितो गुन्स्भवान् (agent), अनुषितं भवता (act); अनुजाती माणवकी माणविकाम् (agent), अनुजाती भाणविका (object), अनुजातं माणविका (act); आफडी युसंभवान् (agent), भारतो वृत्तो भवता (object), आरहं भवता (act); अनुजीयो वृषसी देवदत्तः (agent), प्रमुजीर्गा वृषली देवदत्तेन (object), अनुजीर्ण देवदत्तेन (act). The verbs ग्रालिप &c., become transitive with certain prepositions or upasargas, hence they have been mentioned here. Otherwise there was no necessity of mentioning them separately; as they, being intransitive verbs, when without prepositions, would be included in the word akarmaka of the sûtra.

३०-७ । क्री अधिकरणे च भौव्यगतिप्रत्यवसानार्थे भ्यः। ३ । ४। ७३ ।

यभ्योऽधिकरणे काः स्वात्। चादायाप्राप्तत् । घ्रीव्यं स्थीर्यम् ।

मुकुन्दस्यासितिनिद्निदं यातं रमापतेः।
भुक्तमेतदनन्तस्येत्यूचुर्गाप्यो दिदृषयः॥

पश्च आसेरकर्मकत्वात्कर्तरि भावे च। आधितो मुकुन्दः। आसितं तेन। गत्यर्थेभ्यः कर्तरि कर्मणि च 1 रमापतिरिदं वातः। तेनेदं यातस्। भुजेः कर्मणि। अनन्तेनेदं भुक्तम्। कथम् 'भुका ब्राह्मणाः 'इति। भुक्तमस्ति स्वामिति मत्वर्थीयोऽच् वर्तमान इत्विधकृत्य।

3087. The affix 'kta' which is ordained after roots denoting fixedness (to cling to a place), motion and taking, gives the sense of location as well.

The verbs denoting घोट्य or 'persisting in a place' are Intransitive verbs. The pratyavasana means 'eating' also; the force of च in the sûtra is that the affix hta expresses other relations also. Thus after verbs denoting 'fixedness' or dhrauvyartha it denotes the agent, the act and the location; after verbs denoting 'taking or eating', it has the sense of object, act and location. Thus आधितो देवदन्तः 'Devadatta sat'; आधितं तेन 'sitting by him (act); इदमेषामाधितम् 'this was their seat' (location); यातो देवदन्ता ग्रामम् 'Devadatta went to the village' (active); यातो देवदन्तन ग्रामः '(passive); यात्र देवदन्तन (abstract); इदमेषां ग्रातम् 'this is their place of going'

(location); भुक्त श्रोदनो देवदत्तेन (passive); भुक्त श्रोदनं देवदत्तः (active); देवदत्तेन भुक्तम् (abstract); इदनेषां भुक्तम् (location); कयं भुक्ता ब्राह्मणाः। पीता गावः। The श्राह्म and पीता has the force of मतुप् (IV. 2. 85) भुक्तनेषामस्ति or पीक्षिशामस्ति ।

Thus in the following verse are illustrated the various uses of आप &c.

मुकुन्दस्यासितमिद मिदं यातं रमापतेः। भुक्तमेतदनन्तस्येत्युचु गीप्यो दिदृधवः॥

"This is the seat (asitam) of Mukunda' this is the path (yatam) trodden by the Lord of Rama; this is the food (bhuktam) of Ananta,"—thus spoke the Gopis desirous of seeing.

The Aश्रास being Intransitive, the affix has the force of the agent and condition. As आधितो सुकुन्दः Mukunda sat. आधितो तेन 'It was sat upon by him.'

After roots denoting 'to go', the force of the affix is 'agent' and 'object.' As रमापतिरिदं पातं and वैनेदं भुक्तम्।

After verbs of 'eating' it denotes the object. As आनन्तेनेदं भुक्तम्। How do you explain the active use in भुक्ता बृह्मणाः? It is not Past Participle, but formed by the affix अन् added with the force of Matup, to the noun bhukta: as भुक्तमन्ति पणाच=भुक्तः।

The Past Participle has also the force of the Present by the following sutra, which is read in the sub-section governed by वर्तमाने of III. 2. 123. Ş. 2151.

३०८८ । जीतः क्तः । ३ । २ । १८९ ।

जिस्विदा। स्विष्यः। जिस्मधी। इद्धः।

3088. The verbal roots, marked with an indicatory for take the affix we, in denoting the present time.

The Nishtha affix क, as a general rule, is a participial affix and denotes past time; and is so ordained by III. 2, 102. The present sutra thus makes an exception in case of those verbs which are marked with an indicatory जि in the Dhatupatha; as जिमिदा 'to be affectionately inclined'; मिन्न: (मिद्+क्त=मिद्+त=मिन्+न (VIII. 2. 42) 'being affectionately inclined'. So (जिम्बदा—दिवस: 'sounding inarticulately'; जिम्सा—मृष्ट: 'bold'. (जिन्नची—इदः)। The anuvritti of वर्तमाने 'in the sense of present', is read into this sutra from III. 123. S. 2. 2151.

३०८९ । मतिबुद्धिपूजार्थभ्यप्य । ३ । २ । १८८ ।

मतिरिहेच्छा बुद्धेः पृथगुपाद्दानात्। राखां मत दृष्टः। नैरिटयमाण इत्यर्थः। बुद्धः। विदितः। प्रक्रितः। अचितः। चकारोऽनुक्तसमुच्चयार्थः। श्रीलिकार्वितः चान्त आकृष्टो सुष्ट इत्यादि। 3089. And after roots denoting inclination, understanding, or respect, the affix we is employed with the force of the present

The force of the word च is to include other kinds of verbs, not included in the above sutra. Thus the following participles have their senses confined not to the past time only: भोचितः 'practised,; रचितः 'protected'; चान्तः 'forbearing' आमृष्: 'censured'; खुष: 'pleased'; चष: 'angry'; चितः 'angry'; चितः 'angry'; चितः 'tuttered'; तृष: 'happy'; तृष: 'satisfied'; कान्तः 'favourite'; संपतः 'restrained',; उदातः 'ready' कष्ट 'evil, misery' (with a future signification); and अमृतम् 'immortal'. So also:— मुतः 'sleeping'; गियतः 'lying down'; आधितः 'eaten'; चितः 'smeared'; तृष: 'satisfied'; all these have a present signification.

३०९० । नपुंसके भावे क्तः । ३ । ३ । १९४ ।

क्लोवत्विविशिष्टे भावे कालसामान्ये काः स्यात् । जल्पितम् । इसितम् ।

3090. The affix 'kta' is added to the root, when action is expressed, the word being in the neuter gender.

These are neuter abstract nouns: thus, इधितम् 'laugh'; जिल्पतं 'speech', यदितं 'sleeping'. So also गतं, साहितं &c.

३०८१ । सुयजोर्ङ्वनिष्। ३ । २ । १०४ ।

सुनोतेर्यजेश्च क्वनिष्स्याद्धते । सुत्वा । सुत्वानौ । यज्या । यज्वानौ ।

3091. The affix क्वांनप् comes after the verbs दु 'to pressout or extract juice' and पन् 'to sacrifice', with a past signification.

As मु+क्वनिप=मृत्+वन् (VI. 1 71)=मुत्बम् Ist. sing. मुत्वा 'who has pressed out or extracted juice'; dual मुत्वानी । यज्वन्, Ist. sing. यज्वा 'who has sacrificed' d. यज्वानी । The त is added by VI. 1. 71. See Rig. Ved. I. 3. 1.

३०९२। जीर्यतेरतृन्। ३।२। १०४।

भूत इत्येव । जरन् । चरन्तौ । जरन्तः । वासकपन्यायेन निष्ठापि । अधिं जीर्क्षवाम् ।

3092. The affix অৱৰ comes after the verb ৰু 'to grow old' with the sense of past time.

As सू + अवृत् = सर् + अव (VII. 3. 84) = सरत, 1st sing. जरद, dl. जरनती, pl. जरन्ताः 'grown old' (VII 1. 70).

By the rule बाबक्प (III. 1. 94), the Nishtha affixes also come after this verb. As जीकं and जीवंबास । जू + क = जिर् + स (VII. 1. 100 and I 1. 51) = जिर् + स (VIII. 2. 42) = जीवं। (VIII. 2. 77 and VIII 4. 1) 'grown old'

३०९३। छन्दसि लिट्। ३।२। १०५।

3093. In the Chhandas, the affix faz comes after a verb with a past signification.

As आहं मूर्य मुनयतो ददर्भ 'I saw the sun from both sides'; आहं दावापृथिवी आततान 'I stretched the heaven and the earth Here the words ददर्भ and आततान have the force of nishthâ. See Yaj. Ved. VIII. 9.

Why this separate sûtra, when by aphorism III. 4. 61, in the Chhandas the lun, lun, and let come in all tenses? That rule is made with regard to two or more verbs when in syntactical relation (vigia-v) with each other (III. 4. 1). The present rule is general, and without any such limitations.

३०९४ । लिटः कानज्वा । ३ । २ । १०३ ।

3094. In the Chhandas the affix जिंद् is optionally replaced by the affix कानस्।

As अगिनं चिक्यान: 'he consecrated the fire'; सोनं सुप्वाणः 'he pressed the soma juice'. This being an optional affix, sometimes is not employed; as in the examples in the last aphorism.

Why has the word lit been repeated in the sûtra, when its anuvritti could have been drawn from the last sûtra? The substitute कानच् replaces not only the special जिंद of sûtra III. 2. 105, but the general जिंद which comes after the roots in forming the perfect tense; so that the affix कानच् forms verbal adjectives as well as the perfect tense.

The affix comes after those verbs only which take Atmanepada terminations. See I. 4. 100. ह्रदुजान (Rig. Ved. I. 3. 6).

३०७५ । क्रसुक्च । ३ । २ । १०७ ।

इह भूतसामान्ये कन्दिस लिट्। तस्य विधीयमानी क्षतुकानचार्वाप कन्दसाविति त्रिमुनिमतम्। कवयस्तु बहुलं मयुञ्जते। 'तं त्रस्थिवांसं भगरीपकरिठे'। 'स्रेयांसि सर्वारयभिजग्मुयस्ते' इत्यादि।

3095. In the Chhandas the affix व्या is optionally the substitute of जिंद.

The force of faz here is to denote the past in general. According to the opinion of the Three Sages (Pânini, Kâtyâyana and Patanjali) the

affixes Kânach and Kvasu which come with the force of लिट् are Vaidika also and not found in the classical literature. But the poets use it diversely. As तं तिस्थवांसं नगरापकारहै ॥ श्रेयांसि सर्वाणि अधिजासुषस्ते ॥

As जिल्लाम् 1st. sing. जिल्लाम् 'eaten' (Yaj. VIII. 19); पपिवस् 1st. sing. पपिवान् 'drunk'.

Sometimes it does not come, as in the example under sûtra III. 2. 105; ऋहं सूर्य मुभयतो ददर्थ.

The division of this sûtra from the last, in which it could well have been included, is for the sake of the subsequent sûtras, into which the anuvritti of way only runs.

३०९६ । वस्वेकाजाहुसाम् । ७ । २ । ६७ ।

कृतद्विर्यचनानामेकाचामादन्तानां घसेस वसीरिट् नान्येषास्। एकाच्। आरिवान्। आत् इदियान्। 'स्थाम्' किस्। बभूवान्।

3096. The Participial affix बस् (वस्) gets the augment बद् only then when the reduplicated root before it consists of one syllable, or when it comes after a root ending in long आ, and after पस्॥

Thus monosyllable:—आरिवान्। So also आदिवान्, आधिवान्, पेचिवान् भेकिवान्। In the first two of these, the reduplicate stems आह् and आग् become of one syllable by the coalescence of आ आह् and आ आग्। In पेम् and भेक् the reduplicate is elided and the vowel we changed to क्, and thus the reduplicate has become of one syllable. Of roots ending in आ we have दिवान्, यिवान्, तस्थिवान्, of यम्—आविवान्। This वन् would have taken the augment by the general rule of इट् increment, the present sutra makes a niyama, so that the roots which are not monosyllabic in the reduplicate form are anit: as विभिद्वान्, चिक्किद्वान् बभूवान्, शिक्षिवान्।

३०९९। भाषायां सद्वसम्र वः । ३। २। १०८।

सदाकिभ्या भूतसामान्ये भाषायां चिड्या स्यात् तस्य चनित्यं क्रसुः । 'निषेद्वयीमासन-यन्वधीरः '। प्रध्यूषुषस्तामभवज्जनस्य'। ग्रुमुचान् ।

3097. In the classical Sanskrit, the affix and optionally replaces after the verbs as and with a past signification.

This being a substitute only, the original affix लिट् also comes after these verbs. As, उपमेदिवान कीत्यः पाणिनिम् 'Kautsa served Pânini.' In the alternative, the proper affixes of the past tense will be employed. As उपायदन 'he served'; उपायदन and उपसम्ह.

So also अनुषिवान् कीत्वा पाणिनिष्. In the alternative we have जपायोपीत्, उपागुणीत् and अनुवास.

So also जगशुक्रवाम् सीत्सः पाणिनिम्. In the alternative we have जपाशीचित् जपाश्योत् and जपशुक्ष्य. So also निषेद्वधीम् and अध्यूषुषः from सद् and वम्॥

The affix vay is employed with the force of as and as also.

्३०९८ । उपेयिवाननाष्ट्रवाननूचानष्ट्य । ३ । २ । १०७ ।

सते निष्ठात्यन्ते । उपपूर्वादिणो भाषावामि भूत मात्रे लिडवा तस्य नित्यं क्षसुः । इट् ! उपेविवान् , 'उपेयुवः स्वामिप मर्तिमग्र्याम्' । उपेग्रुषी । उपेत्यविविधितम् । ईयिवान् । समीविवान् । नञ्जूर्वादश्यक्षतेः प्रवसुरिहभावद्यः । 'धृतजयपृतिरमाग्रुषः,' इति भारिवः । अनुपूर्वाद्वषेः कर्तरि कानस् । विदस्यानुवचनं कृतवानन् चानः।

3098. The forms उपेविवान, जना स्वान, जनूचान are irregularly formed.

These forms are thus evolved:—To the verb ह 'to go' with the preposition उप, the affix क्वमु is added: as उप+ ह + कवमु. The root is reduplicated: as उप+ ह + ह + कवमु. The reduplicate is here long ह by VII. 4. 69. This long ह does not coalesce with the short ह by the rules of sandhi; for then the rule by which this ह was introduced would have no scope. Now we add the augment हट contrary and in opposition to the rule VII. 2. 67, and this is the irregularity. As उप+ ह + हट + कवमु. Then the root ह is replaced by u by sûtra VI. 4. 81. As उप+ ह + ए + हट + कवमु = उपियवम्, Ist. sing. उपियान. The augment हट is however dropped in those cases (भ) where वम् is changed into उम्; because the insertion of हट was itself an exceptional case of limited scope:—for while the general rules VII. 2. 75 &c. ordained it, the special rule of VII 2. 67 prohibited it; and it was by prohibition of this prohibition that हट was employed before वम्. Therefore in the accusative plural we have उम्मुवः; instrumental sing उम्मुवा &c.

This irregular participle is not limited to the upasarga उप; we find such irregular forms with other upasargas and without them also; thus अभीविष्य, and देपियम् as well.

By the anuvritti of the word वा read in this aphorism, we have जुड़ &c. in the alternative. As in Aorist उपागान, Imperfect उपोन, Perfect उपोनान ।

The word खनारवान् is thus formed:—To the verb अध् 'to enjoy' we add the negative particle अन ; apply the affix क्वसु and do not insert the augment इट्; so, we have अना अध्यान । क्वस्यान् । Ist. sing: अनारवान्. In the alternative we have Acrist नागीन्, Imperfect नागन्त and Perfect नाग.

The word अनुवानः is this derived:— The affix कानच is added in expressing the agent to the verb वच् preceded by अनु. In the alternative we have Aorist अन्ववोचन्, Imperfect अन्ववृत्तीन् Perfect अनुवास.

३००० । विभाषा गमहनविद्विशास् । १ । २ । ६८ ।

एभ्यो वसे। रिड्वा। जिन्नवान्—जगन्जान् जिन्नवान्—जघम्वान्। विविदिवान्—विवि-द्वान्। विविधिवान्—विविद्वान्। विधिना साहचर्याद्विन्दतेर्युहणस्। 'वेसेस्तु विविद्वान्। 'नेडव जिक्रति' (३१८०) इतीण् नियेषः। '*दृषेश्व *', दृष्टिष्वान्—दृष्ट्यान्।

3099. The affix वस् (बंस्) optionally takes इट् after गस्, इर, बिंद् and विश् ॥

As गम्-जिम्बान् or जगन्वान् (म changed to म by VIII. 2. 64); इन्-जिम्बान् or जमन्वान् (VII. 2. 54 and 55) विद्—ि विविद्यान् or विविद्यान्, विग्—विविधियान् or विविद्यान्। The root विद् 'to acquire' belongs to the Tudâdi class, as it is read here with the Tudâdi विश्व। The root विद 'to know' (II. 55. IV 62), forms invariably विविद्यान् because it is âtmanepadi and cannot take इन् augment before बस् affix. (S. 2981).

Vârt.—The root हण् should also be enumerated. As दहिंगवान् and दहरवान्॥

३९००। लटः शतुशानचावप्रथमासमानाधिकस्यो। ३।२। १२४।

ख्रप्रयमान्तेन सामानाधिवारवये सतीत्वर्थः । श्रयादि । पपन्तं चैत्र पश्य ।

3100. The affixes us and une are substitutes of as, when agreeing with what does not end with the first case affix.

As प्रवान देवद्सं प्रव 'behold Devadatta who is cooking'; प्रवता द्वृतस् or प्रवान कृतम् 'done by one who is cooking'. प्रव्+शान व्=प्य्+श्रप्+शान व् (III. 4. 113 III 1. 68)=प्रयम् अभुक् +श्रान (VII. 2. 82)=प्रवान । So also प्रव्+श्रप् +श्रप् =प्य्+श्रम् अत् =प्रत् as प्रवन्तं पेत्रं प्रयः॥

Why do we say 'when agreeing with what does not end with first case-affix? Observe देवदसः पर्यति 'Devadatta cooks'.

The affix खान of धानण् &c. takes the augment म by the following.

३१०१। स्थाने मुक्। १। २। ८२।

अङ्गस्याता सुनागमः स्यादाने परे। पयमानं विश्रं पश्य। लिडित्यनुवर्तनाने पुनर्जे इ्यहणमिक-विधानार्थम् तेन प्रथमादामापिकरण्येऽिय कृचित्। सन्याद्यणः। '*माउधाक्रोय एति वाष्यम्*'। 'मा जीवन्यः परावंतादुःखदग्धाऽिष जीवति'। 'माङि लुङ्' (२२९१) इति प्राप्ते। एतक्ष्यम-सामर्थ्याल्लस्य।

3101. Before the Participal ending खान, a verbal stem ending in short अ, gets the augment उर्

Thus पननानः। As पनगानं चैश्यं पश्य 'see Chaitra who is cooking.'

Since the term चढ might have have been supplied in III 2.124 S. 3100 from the last Ashtâdhyâyî aphorism, III. 2.123. S. 2151 its double citation is for the sake of larger application of this rule; that is to say, this rule applies sometimes even when the word is in concord with a nominative

case. As मन् द्वासणः 'who is a Brâhmaṇa'= अस्ति ब्राह्मणः ; so also विदाते ब्राह्मणः and विदानानो 'ब्राह्मणः ; जुहूत् and जुहोति ; and अधियानः and अधीते।

Vart.—These affixes are employed after a verb, when the particle माइ is in composition, and censure or curse is implied. As मा पचन् and मा पचनानः 'may he not cook'; मा जीवन् वः परावदादः खदग्योऽपि जीवति 'cursed be he (lit. may he not live) who though smitten by the pain of the contempt of others, still lives'. Some commentators read the anuvritti of the word 'option' from sûtra III. 2. 121 into this. That option, however, is a limited option (vyavasthita-vibhā*hā) and not of universal application. Whenever a particular form is found as differing from the general form, there it should be understood that the option has been allowed, and not everywhere.

By III. 3. 175 S. 2219 (माडि खुड्) the agrist replaces all tense affixes when चा is used. This vartika makes an exception to that and the Present is used.

३१०२। संबोधने च। ३। २। १२६।

हे पचन्। हे पचमान।

3102. The affixes ve and vet are the substitutes of ve even when agreeing with what ends with a first case-affix, provided that it is in the vocative case.

This aphorism declares when these participles may be employed even in the first case, as हे पचर or हे पचनान 'O thou who art cooking'.

३९०३। लद्यसहित्वोः क्रियायाः। ३।२। १३६।।

क्रियायाः परिचायके हेतीचार्ये वर्तमानाहातीर्लटः ग्रतृशानची स्तः । श्रवाना मुठजते यवनाः । ऋर्जवन्वमति। हरिं पश्वन्चुच्यते । हेतुः प्रलं कारणं च । कृत्य्वचः (२४३५) । प्रपीयमाणः सेतमः ।

3103. The affixes we and word are the substitutes of see and come after a verb, in expressing an attendent circumstance or characteristic, and the cause of an action.

The word बचच means that by which a thing is recognised or known i.e. an attribute; हेनु means both the producer or cause as well as the product and the fruit. Both these words are attributes of the word जिया. Of lakehana:—as, ययागः भुष्टकते ययगः 'the Yavanas take their meals lying down' विश्वकीऽनुयास्ति गणकाः । Of hetu:—as इति पर्यम् मुख्यते 'by (reason of) seeing Hari, he gets liberation; अशीयानी पस्ति 'for the sake of study he dwells here'. अर्थन वर्शत 'he dwells there in order to acquire wealth."

Why do we say 'when denoting a characteristic or a cause'? Observe प्याति 'he cooks'; पद्धि 'he reads'.

Why do we say 'of the action'? Not so when the participle is the characteristic or cause of a substance or a quality. As यः कर्यते सोऽ स्वर्यः 'that which is shaking is the Aswattha'; यहत्याने तर्वापः 'whatever floats is light'; यन्तिविद्या तर्वापः 'that which sinks down is heavy'.

Vart.—This participle also defines the agent of an action as, योउथीयान आस्ते प देवदन्तः 'he is Devadatta who sits studying'.

Vart.—This participle is also used to state a general truth: as अवाना वर्षते हुन 'the Dûrvâ grass grows in a recumbent position'; आचीनं वर्षते विश्वं 'a lotus stalk grows in an upright position'. The compound लवयहत्वोः of the sûtra contradicts the rule by which a word of fewer syllables stands, first (II. 2. 14). This shows that the rule II. 2. 14 is not universal.

३१०३ । का । कृत्यचः । ८ । ४ । २७ । प्रपीयमासः क्षेत्रः ।

3103. A. The dental π of a Krit-affix is changed to π , when an alternat preposition precedes it.

Thus with म we have मपीयनाजः सोनः । See S. 2835.

३१०४। ईदासः । ७। २। ६३।

ञ्चायः परस्यानस्थेत्स्यात् । 'ञ्चादेः परस्य' (४४) । ञ्चातीनः ।

3104. The long है is substituted for the আ of আৰ, after আৰু।
Thus আগীণ বলন। See I. 1, 54 S. 44 by which the first letter of the
second term after আৰ: which is exhibited in the Ablative is taken here)
The আৰ which is in the 7th case in the last aphorism should be taken in the 6th case in this.

३१०५ । विदेः शतुर्वेद्धः । ७ । १ । २६ ।

येत्तेः परस्य महर्के ुरादेशे या स्वात् । विदस् । विद्वात् । विद्वती ।

3105. The and is substituted for the Present Participle affix we after the root fag to know.

Thus विद्यम् n. s. विद्यान्, विद्यानाः ॥ The words formed with affixes having an indicatory च छ (र्शन्त) add a च in their strong cases (VII 1.70), and form their feminine with unaccented ई As, विद्याने। The चन्न is an affix having an indicatory च्यू, therefore, its substitute would also be considered as having an indicatory च्यू, the च of चच्च therefore is not absolutely necessary for the purposes of चिन्त operations, चच्च is so written, in order that in the sûtra चन्ने चन्यारणं (VI. 4.131), both ख्व्यु and चच्च should be included. Nor can we object that in the above mentioned sûtra, चच्च with one indicatory letter being taken, cannot include an affix like इच्च having two indicatory letters,—on the maxim चच्च चच्च चच्च चच्च चच्च किया for if that were so, there was no necessity of च in चच्च। Some read the anuvritti of the word optionally into this: and we have चिद्य, चिद्यनी, विद्यन्त formed with चन्न (see V. 4.38).

३१०६। ती सत्। ३। २। १२७।

तौ ग्रतृशानची सत्संद्यी स्तः।

3106. These two we and wing are called we.

These participial affixes get collectively this name; and as such they are not limited by the conditions enumerated above; so that they replace not only the affixes of the present tense but sometimes of the Future also (III. 3. 14.), as well as other tenses. Thus ब्राह्मणस्य कुर्वेन, करिय्यमणः ।

The word an occurs in sûtra III. 3. 14 s. 3107. See below.

३१०७। ल्टः सद्वा। ३।३। १४।

ब्यवस्थितविभाषितम् । तेनाप्रथमासामानाधिकरणये प्रत्यये। सरपद्याः संवेषिने लसण्डेत्वाञ्च नित्यम् । करिक्यन्तं करिक्यमाणं पश्य । करिक्यताऽपत्यं कारिक्यतः । करिक्यव्वक्तिः । हे करि क्यन् । क्रत्यियन्वस्ति । प्रथमासमानाधिकरणेऽचि कविचत् । करिक्यतीति करिक्यन् ।

3107. The affixes called 'Sat' i. e. 'satri' and 'sanach' are optionally the substitutes of 'Lrit'.

This option is a regulated option; that is to say, the affixes अन and अग्नम् replace न्य under the conditions in which they replace न्य thus by III 2.124, s. 3100 these affixes will replace न्य when agreeing with what does not end with the first case-affix. In these cases न्य will invariably replace न्य In other cases it will optionally replace न्य In these cases they will form what is known as future participles. As करियम देवदमं प्रथ behold Devadatta about to do'; करियममाणं देवदमं प्रथ behold Devadatta being about to be done'. कि करियममाणं देवदमं प्रथ behold Devadatta being about to be done'. कि करियममाणं वसति he dwells intending to earn his livelihood'; करियममाणः स्थरं अरासमं intending to furnish his bows with arrows'. The descendant of करियम is कारियम is कारियमः। So also करियम परिस्थ

When, however, it agrees with the nominative case, it is optionally employed. As करिष्यम, करिष्यमाणः, करिष्यति or करिष्यमे देवदत्तः 'Devadatta will do'.

The form करिट्यन is thus evolved. As कू+सृह् कू+स्य + सृह् (III. 1. 33) = कर + इट् + स्य + गृह = करिट्यन nom. sing करिट्यन । In other words the participial affixes आह (अन्त) and चान, technically known as यह and यानम्, also come after a verb that has taken the personal ending स्य of the Future.

३१०८ । पूङ्यजोः शानन् । ३ । २ । १२८ ।

षर्तमाने । पवनानः । यजनानः ।

3108. The affix धानज् comes after the verbs प्र 'to purify' and यज् 'to sacrifice'.

As पवमानः 'purifier (fire or air)'; यजमानः 'sacrificer.

३९०९ । ताच्छी त्यवयोवचनशक्तिषु चानम् । ३ । २ । १२९ ।

ष्यु दगोरवेवु कर्तरि च।नश् । भागं अञ्जायः । सवचं विश्वायः । यत्रं निष्नानः ।

3109. The affix चानम् comes after a verb, in expressing 'habit', 'standard of age' and 'ability.'

The word ताच्छील्य means 'habit' or 'disposition'; ययः means the condition of body such as 'infancy', 'youth' &c; यक्ति means' capacity to do a thing'. As आगं भुक्तानः 'habituated to enjoy'; कवच विभागः 'wearing an armour (of the age at which armour may be worn)'; यत्रं निष्तामः 'able to destroy his foe'. So also, कतीइ सुपडयमानाः, भूषयमानाः, कवचं पर्यस्यमानाः, शिखपडं बहुनाना and पचनानाः।

३९२०। इङ्घार्योः शत्तकृच्छिषि । ३। २। ९३०।

स्त्राभ्यां सतृ स्याद क्षणिखुणि कर्तारे। स्न गीयत्। धारयत्। 'स्र कृण्डिषुणि किस्। कृण्डिषुणाधीते। धारयति।

3110. The affix we comes after the verbs ex 'to go' and wift 'to hold' in denoting that the agent does the action without trouble.

The word अञ्चल means that which is accomplished by the agent with ease and facility. As अधीवन् पारायणम् 'the facile reading of the Purâna'; भारय-सुपानिषदम् 'easily mastering the Upanishad'. The root चारि is causative of y and means here 'to master'.

Why do we say 'when facility is indicated'? Otherwise कुन्छ गाधीत 'he 'reads with difficulty'; कुन्छ ज धारवति 'he remembers with difficulty'.

२९११ । द्विषोऽसित्रे । ३ । ३ । १३१ ।

द्विषञ्चत्रः ।

3111. The affix ve comes after the verb fag when the agent indicated means an enemy.

The word आणिज means 'enemy'. As द्विषन् 'enemy', द्विषन्ती 'two 'enemies'. द्विषन्तः 'enemies.'

Why do we say 'when denoting an enemy'? Observe होटि: भावी पतिस् 'the wife hates her husband'.

३१९२ । सुजी यज्ञसंघीगे । ३ । २ । १३२ ।

क्वे रुक्यन्तः यद्ये यजमानः यतिणः।

3112. The affix we comes after the verb g 'to press out juice' when the sense is that of association with a sacrifice.

The word वससेया is an instrumental compound, meaning association or connection (संयोग) with sacrifice. As मु+ च + महः (III. 1. 76, III. 4. 113)

= चुनु + अद (1. 2. 4.) = चुन्वत् (VI. 1, 77), 1st. sing सुन्वत्, 1st. pl. सुन्वन्तः 'the sacrificer'; as in सर्वे सुन्वन्तः 'all are interested in, or partake of, or shape in the sacrifice' सर्वेयजमानाः ॥

The word संवेश indicates that the principal sacrificer. i.e. the यजमान is meant and not every person who is associated in the performance of a sacrifice in a subordinate capacity; such as याजवा: 'the sacrificing priests'.

३९९३। ऋर्हः प्रशंसायास् । ३। २। ९३३।

ऋहेन।

3113. The affix यह comes after the verb अर्दे in expressing praise.

As अईन्निह भवान्विद्यास 'thou art worthy of this knowledge here'; आईन्निह भवान्त्रजास 'thou art worthy of honor in this place'.

३९९४ । स्ना क्वेस्तच्छीलतद्धर्मतत्साधुकारिषु । ३ । २ ९३४ । कविपनभिव्याप्य बस्यमाणाः मयस्यास्तच्छीलतद्वर्भतत्साधुकारिषु कर्तृषु वाध्याः ।

3114. From this sûtra as far as far in sûtra III 2. 177 inclusive, the affixes that we shall treat of, are to be understood in the sense of 'agents having such a habit', or 'nature', or 'having skill in such and such action'.

The force of आ in this sûtra is limit inclusive, and includes, विवय् also. The term तब्दील means 'the natural inclination towards an action not prompted by a contemplation of its fruit or result'. The term तहर्म means 'who enters upon action, not from habit, but thinking that it is his duty'. The term तह्माधुमारि means 'who does the action expressed by the verb in an excellent way'. Illustrations of these will be given under the subsequent aphorisms.

३११५। तृन्। ३। २। १३५।

कर्चाकटम्।

3115. The affix ze comes after verbs in the sense of 'agents having such a habit &c'.

The च of दृत् is indicatory, and regulates the accent (VI. 1. 197). As क्ष्+ दृत् = कर्नु, 1st. sing. कर्ता. This affix denotes habit in the following; as, कर्ता करान् 'who is accustomed to make mate.' Nature:—as मुख्यातारः आविध्यमा भवन्ति व्यूम्हाम् 'the family of Srâvishthâyana shave the heads of their widows'; अन्तमपदक्तीर ब्राह्रका भवन्ति बाह्ने 'the Ahvarakas steal away food as soon as Srâddha is accomplished'; उन्नेतारस्तीरवसायमा भवन्ति पुत्रे जाते 'the Taulvalâyanas become elated on the birth of a son'. . Skill:—as कर्ता करन् 'skilful maker of mats'. गन्तारु कर्ति 'skilful hunter'.

Vart.—The simple verbs, without upsargas, take the affix हुन, when the words so formed are names of sacrificial priests. As हु+तृन्हान, 1st. sing. क्षेत्र 'the Hotri priest'; so also, पातृ 'the Potri priest'.

Why do we say 'when not taking the upasargas'? Observe उद्गातृ 'the Udgâtri priest'; मनिहतृ the Pratihartri priest'. Here the affix is दृष्. Though the form is the same, there is difference however in the accent; i.e. तृन places udâtta accent on the first syllable (VI. 1. 197), while तृष् places it on the last (VI. 1. 163).

 Var^{t} .—The augment पुक् is added when नी takes the affix दृत; as नी+पुक्+तृत्=नेष्ट्, 1st. sing. नेष्टा 'Neshtri priest'.

Vart.—When signifying deity, the verb न्विष् takes तृत्; the letter अ is the substitute for the इ of the root; and the affix does not take the intermediate इट् augment; as, न्विष्-। तृत्=त्वष्ट्, 1st. sing. त्वष्टा 'Tvashtri'.

Vart.—The root चद takes हुन्, when the word to be formed means an officer; as चत्रु 'an attendant, a door keeper'.

Vart—In the Veda, the root घद takes हुच, as घचृ. The form is the same as the last, but there is difference of accent.

३१९६। अलंकृ जिन् राकृञ्यजनोत्पचीत्पतीन्मद्रुच्यपत्रपतृतृवृथुसह-चर इण्याच् । ३ । २ । १३६ ।

असंकरिष्णुः । निराकरिष्णुः । मजनिष्णुः । उत्पविष्णुः । उत्पतित्रणुः । उन्मदिष्णुः । रोचिष्णुः । अपत्रपिष्णुः । वर्तिष्णुः । वर्षिष्णुः । चहिष्णुः । चरिष्णुः ।

3116. The affix बण्युच् comes after the following verbs in the sense of the 'agent having such a habit de.; viz.— अवंद्र 'to adorn', निराह्र 'to expel', अवन् 'to be born', जनपच् 'to be ripe', उत्पन् 'to fly', उन्मद् 'to be mad', उन् 'to shine अपन् 'to be ashamed', उन् 'to be', उप् 'to grow' पद् 'to bear' and पर 'to walk'.

As अलंकरिष्णुः 'decorating', निराकरिष्णुः 'repudiating', मजनिष्णुः 'procreative', उत्पविष्णुः 'apt to ripen', उत्पविष्णुः 'flying', उन्मदिष्णुः 'mad', राचिष्णुः 'bright', अपजिष्णुः 'bashful', विर्त्तिष्णुः 'revolving,' विद्विष्णुः 'growing', 'सिंद्ष्णुः 'patient', चरिष्णुः 'moveable'.

Vart.—The affix इच्युच् debares by anticipation the affix युच् of III. 2. 151, after the root खलंड़ though it has the sense of decorating.

३१९७। गोप्रखन्दसि । ३।२।१३७।

बीरुधः पार्यायण्यवः'।

3117. The affix asymptotic in the sense of 'the agent having such a habit &c', comes in the Chhandas, after a verb that ends in the causative for.

The Causatives take this affix in the Vedic literature. As हुण्यं धारियण्याः 'who hold the stones'; वीष्णः पारियण्याः।

३११८। भ्वश्च। ३। २। १३८।

छन्दशीत्येव । भविष्णुः । कयं तर्हि 'जगत्प्रभारप्रभविष्णु वैष्णवस्' इति । निरंकुष्णाः कवयः । चकाराऽनुक्तसमुख्यार्यः । भ्राकिष्णुरिति वृक्तिः । स्वं वृधिष्णुः । नैतद्वाष्ये दृष्टम् ।

3118. The affix sunt in the sense of 'the agent having such a habit &c', comes in the Chhandas, after the verb & 'to be' also.

Thus भविष्णुः 'becoming'. How do you explain its use in the classical literature, as in the following जगत्त्रभार प्रभविष्णु वैष्णवस्। "The Poets are above all rules and free."

The yoga-vibhaga or the division of this sûtra from the last, with which it could well have been read, is for the sake of the subsequent sûtras.

The word 'also' indicates the existence of other verbs not included in the above two sûtras; as, आजिब्युना साहितचन्द्रेन। This example is given in the Kâsika. Also धरिष्युः। This is, however, not found in the Bhâshya.

३१९७ । ग्लाजिस्यश्च ग्स्नुः । ३ । २ । १३० ।

क्रन्दसीति नियुक्त । गिद्यं नतु कित्। तेन् स्थ ईत्यं न । ग्लास्तुः। गित्वान्न गुणः। लित् गुः। स्य।स्तुः। चाद्ववः। 'श्युकः किति' (२३८९) इत्यत्र गकारप्रश्लेषान्नेट्। भूष्णुः। 'श्योष्ठसन्दस्युप-संख्यानम् *'। दङ्क्षणवः प्रयवः।

3119. The affix प्रम comes after the following verbs in in the sense of 'the agent having such a habit &c.' viz - ग्ला 'to be weary', जि 'to conquer' and स्था 'to stand', as well as after द्व 'to be'.

As, क्लास्मु: 'languid'; जिल्लु: 'victorious'; स्यारमु: 'disposed to stand firm, immoveable'; भूष्णुः 'being'.

The anuvritti of the word Chhandasi does not extend to this sûtra. The indicatory letter of this affix is really a and not as, and therefore, there is no substitution of long if for the sat of tar, which would otherwise have taken place, had the affix been fat (VI. 4.66).

In the sûtra I 1.5. (क्डिंस च) the letter ज is also included; for ज coming before क, is changed by the rules of sandhi into क and is not therefore visible. This affix therefore does not cause gun. As जिल्हा । स्थास्तः। By the force of च, the rule applies to / भू also.

So also in sûtra VII. 2. 11. S. 2381 (अपुत्तः किति) the augment इट् does not come after the verb स्मु, or a monosylliabic verb ending in a letter of the partyâhâra उन्न, when an affix having an indicatory क follows. Here also क includes म; and therefore in भूष्य we have no intermediate augment इट्.

Vart —In the Chhandas this affix comes after the verb दंश 'to bite; as इंस्लब: पश्च: 'the beasts that bite'.

३१२०। त्रसिग्धिघृविक्षिपेः क्रुः।।३।२।२५७।

अरुनुः। युष्तुः। घृष्तुः। सिप्तुः।

3129. The affix ब्र comes after the verbs बर् 'to tremble', ब्र 'to be greedy', पृष् 'to be bold' and विष् 'to throw' in the sense of 'the agent having such a habit &c'.

As, त्रस्तुः 'trembling'; सृष्तुः 'greedy'; पृष्तुः 'bold'; und विमः 'throwing'.

३१२१ । शनित्यष्टाभ्यो चिनुस्। ३ । २ । १४१ ।

जकार जन्नारणार्थे इति काणिका। अनुबन्ध इति भाष्यम् । तेन प्रिनितरा प्रानिनीतरेस्यम्र 'जीगतख्व'(१८७) इति हुस्वविकल्पः। न चैवं प्रानी ग्रिश्वितावित्यादे जुम्मसङ्घः। कत्यहणमपङ्गण्यः कलन्तानामेव तिह्यानात्। 'नीदात्तापदेशस्य— '(२९६३) इति सृद्धिनिरेधः। श्रामी। तमी। दसी। श्रामी। भ्रामी। खसी। क्षामी। प्रामादी। जन्मद्विन्मदेः अलंक्ष्णादित्वेणे रणुजुकी वासकप-विधिना चित्रणिपा । जन्मदी। 'ताच्छी लिकेषु वासकपविधिनांस्ति ∔' इति तुप्रायिकम्।

3121. The affix fuzu comes after the eight verbs beginning with un 'to be calm', in the sense of 'the agent having such a habit &c'.

The word द्वा in the aphorism indicates beginning. Trest eight verbs begin with यद and end with यद in the list of verbs. Of the affix चित्रण the real affix is द्व, the other letters are servile; the u is for the sake of substituting guttural for the final palatals; u is for the sake of cuphony according to Kâśikâ, or for the sake of rule VI. 3. 45 according to the Bhâshya; and the letter u causes vriddhi (VII. 2. 1:6): which in the case of roots ending in u is prohibited by the rule VII. 3. 31 S. 2763, the only verb taking vriddhi being u;

As चिम्ह 1st. sing. यमी 'calm'; likewise तमी 'desiring'; दनी 'taming' अभी 'laborious'; अभी 'whirling', 'moving round'; हनी 'fiviguing'; रभी 'bearing'; प्रमादी 'mad' and जन्मादी 'mad'. Though by 111. 2. 136, S. 3116 the verb जन्मद takes the affix इण्युष, it also takes the affix चित्रण by the rule of वारमद्य (III. 1, 94).

All these verbs belong to the Divd li class. After other verbs than these eight, we have other affixes; as satura.

The उ being an indicatory letter, we have यानिवरा or यानिवरा । Here there is optional shortening by considering the affix as "ugit" under VI. 3. 45, S. 887. Nor is there any occasion to add जुन augment in अमी, यानिवे &c. because चुन is added to अन्त ending words only: the word अन्त being drawn into VII. 1. 70 S. 361, from VII. 1. 60 S. 2517, that rule (S. 361) is limited to words ending in a अन्त letter. The vriedly is prohibited by S. 2763.

Parishdsha:—"The rule III. 1. 94. S. 2830 by which an Aparada-affix which is not uniform with an utsarga affix should supersede the

latter only optionally, has no concern with Apavada affixes added in the sense of 'having such a habit' i.e. with the affixes taught in III. 2. 134—177.

This Paribhâshâ is not of universal application; hence we have two derivatives उन्मदिः शुः by S. 3. 11. 6, and उन्मादिन् by the present sûtra.

३१२२। संप्रवानुक्षचाङ्यक्षाङ्यक्षपरिमृसंसृजयिदेविसंक्वरपरिक्षि-पपरिरत्परिवदपरिद्हणरिमुहदुषद्विषद्गुहदुहयुजाक्षीङविविचत्यजरज-भजातिष्यरापचरामुषाभ्याहनक्ष्व। ३।२।१४२।

षितु स्वात् । संपर्की । अनुरोधी । आवाकी । आवाकी । परिवारी । संसर्गी । परिदेवी । संख्वारी । परिवेषी । परिराटी । परिवादी । परिदाही । परिभाही । देवी । द्वेषी । देवी । देवी । विवेकी । त्वाकी । रागी । भागी । अतिवारी । अपचारी । आमाणी । अभ्यापारी ।

3122. The affix चिद्रण् comes after the following verbs, in the sense of 'the agent having such a habit &c'. viz:— सम्प्रच्, प्रमुष्, प्रायम्, प्रायम्, परिवृ, संपृष्, परिदेव, संज्वर, परिविष्, परिरद्, परिवृ, परिवृ, परिवृ, प्रमु, प्रमुन, प्रमु, प्रमुन, प्रमुन,

The root पंष्य is to be taken as belonging to the Rudhâdi class, and not as belonging to the Adâdi, because the vikarana is elided in the latter. The root पश्चित्र belongs to the Bhvâdi class, the simple verb being देश 'to sport'. The verb चित्र 'to throw' is common both to the Tudâdi and the Divâdi, and both are taken here. युग् 'to concentrate' is Divâdi, and युग् 'to join' is Rudhâdi; both are meant here. The verb 'ज् 'to color' has lost its nasalin this sûtra, irregularly.

Thus संप्रम् + चित्रण् = मंपर्क + ध्र (VII. 2. 52) = सम्पर्कित् 1st sing. सम्पर्का 'mixture'; similarly, आउराधी 'compliant'; आवादी 'one who restrains'; आवादी one who exerts'; परिवारी 'that which flows round'; संवर्गी 'united'; परिवेदी 'lamenting'; संज्वारी 'greatly heating'; परिवेदी 'moving about'; परिवेदी 'crying aloud'; परिवादी 'reviling,; परिवादी 'burning'; परिवेदी 'burning'; परिवेदी 'burning'; दोची 'guilty'; द्वेदी 'hating'; दोदी 'quarrelling'; देखी 'milking'; चोनी 'uniting or concentrating'; आजीडी 'playing'; विवेकी 'discriminating'; त्यानी 'renouncing'; रागी 'yearning after'; भागी 'sharing'; आविवारी 'transgressing'; अपवारी 'offending'; आने। a thief; अभ्यापाती 'attacking'.

The indicatory \mathbf{v} of the affix shows that the final palatal is changed into a corresponding guttural before this affix. (VII. 3. 52 and 54).

३१२३। वी कषलसकत्थस्यस्यः। ३।२। ९४३।

विकाषी । विलासी । विकत्यी । विस्तर्भी ।

3123. The affix चित्रण comes after the verbs क्य 'to injure', वर्ष 'to embrace and sport', करब 'to praise' and क्षम्म 'to believe', when these are in composition with the preposition चि

As विकाषी 'injuring; विकाषी 'sportive, a sensualist'; विकासी 'vaunting'; and विकासी 'confiding'.

३१२४ । अपे चलकः । ३ । २ । ९४४ ।

चाद्वीं। अपलायी। विलायी।

3124. The affix चित्रण comes after the verb जय 'to wish' when compounded with the preposition अप and वि।

As अपसादी 'thristy'; विसादी. The term वि is to be read into this sûtra by the force of the word 'and'.

३१२५। प्रे लपसृद्भमथवद्वसः। ३।२। १४५।

प्रलापी । प्रशारी । प्रद्वावी । प्रमाथी । प्रवादी । प्रवासी ।

3125. The affix चित्रण comes after the verbs खप्, मृ, द्वामय, यद and वर when compounded with the preposition म।

As मलापी 'prattling'; मचारी 'extending around'; महाबी 'running away, fugitive'; मचाबी 'tormenting'; मबादी 'reporting'; मबादी 'a traveller'.

The root वस here is the Bhvadi वस meaning 'to dwell' and is not the Adadi meaning 'to cover', because in the latter the vibarana is elided.

३९२६ । तिन्दश्चितिकशरणद्वित्ताशयरिक्षिपपरिरत्परियादिष्या भाषासूचे।युज्। ३।२। ९४६।

पञ्चन्यये प्रथमा। एम्या हुणस्थात्। निन्दकः। दिसक क्त्यादि। ग्रहुला सिद्धे हुण्यचनं ज्ञापकं तच्छीलादिषु वासकपन्यायेन तुजादयो मेति।

3126. The affix बुच is added to the following verbs in the sense of 'the agent having such a habit &c'.—निन्द, दिंच, क्रिय, खाइ, विनाय, परिविष्, परिवर्, परिवादि, व्यभाष and अवूच।

In this satra the whole phrase ending with अयुग has taken the termination of the first case; which, however, has the force of the ablative here.

As निन्द् + बुज् = निन्दकः (VII. 1. 1) 'blaming'; so also हिंचकः 'injuring'; स्त्रेयकः 'tormenting or troublesome; खादकः 'eating'; विनायकः 'destroying'; परिषेपकः 'surrounding'; परिराटकः 'who cries aloud'; परिवादकः 'a plaintiff; ध्याभाषकः 'detracting'; and असूयकः 'detracting'.

The same forms as the above would have been obtained by adding the affix पद्धल taught in III. 1.133, as by adding दुन: its separate enunciation indicates the existence of the following paribhâsha:—

The rule of III. 1. 94 by which an apavâda-affix which is not uniform with utsarga-affix should supersede the latter only optionally, has no concern with apavâdâ-affixes added in the sense of 'having such a habit' i.e. with the affixes taught in III. 2. 134—177". Therefore the affixes TT &c, are not added in the sense of 'having such a habit &c'.

३९२९ । देविक्रुशोक्चोपसर्गे । ३ । २ । १४९ ।

खादेवकः । खाक्रीयकः । 'उपसर्गे' किस् । देवियता । क्रीप्टा ।

3127. The affix दुन् comes after the verbs देवि 'to lament' and क्य 'to cry', when an upasarga is in composition with them.

As आदेवकः 'one who sports or laments'; आक्रोणकः 'vociferous, a reviler'; षरिदेवकः 'one who laments'; परिक्रोधकः 'a reviler'.

Why do we say 'when in composition with an upasarga'? Observe देविवता and कोष्टा formed by दुन् (III. 2. 135).

३१२८ । चलनशबदार्थादकर्मकाद्युच् । ३ । २ । १४८ ।

चल गार्याच्छव्दार्याच्य युच् स्यात्। चलनः। चोपनः। कम्पनः। ग्रव्दनः। रवणः। 'अवनेकात' किस। परिता विद्यास।

The affix greenes, in the sense of 'the agent having such a habit &c'. after intransitive verbs denoting 'motion' or 'sound'.

As चल + यच = चलनः 'moving' (VII. 1. 1); चोपनः 'creeping'; कश्पनः 'shaking'; पञ्चनः 'sounding'; रवणः 'roaring'.

Why do we say 'intransitive'? Observe पंडिता विद्याच्

३१२७ । अनुदात्तेतश्च हलादेः । ३ । २ , १४७ ।

अकरीकाद्य च्ह्यात । वर्तनः । वर्षनः । 'अनुदात्तेतः' किन् । स्विता । 'इलादैः' किन् । रिधता। "श्रक्तर्भकातुं किम्। प्रस्तिता वस्त्रम्।

The affix gg comes in the same sense after such 3129.intransitive verbs as are Atmanepadi and begin with a 'consonant and are Anudattet i. e. have a gravely accented vowel as indicatory.

As वर्त्तनः 'b ing'; वर्द्धनः 'growing'.

Why do we say 'Anudattet'? Observe भविता.

Why do we say 'beginning with a consonant'? Observe vival, which though Atmanepadi, takes वृत्.

Why after Intransitive'?. This rule will not apply if the root is transitive; as विस्ता वस्त्रं।

३१३० । जु वङक्रम्यद्ग्द्रम्यस्गृधिज्वल्गुचल्षपतपदः ।३ ।२ । १५०। ' जुंदित सीको थातुर्गती देगे च । जबनः । चङ्क्रमणः । दन्द्रमणः । सरगः। हुर्वेण सिद्धे चढ-ग्रहणं ' लयपतपद-' (२१३४) इत्युक्तमा वाधा मा भूदिति । तेन ताच्छी लिखेष् परस्परं वासकप-विधिनस्तिति । तेनत्तं क्रजरतृन्य ।

The affix gg comes after the following verbs in the sense of 'the agent having such a habit &c', viz: - y, sim +4. दन्द्रम्य, सु, गृथ, ज्यल, ग्रुण, लच, पत and पद-

The verb a is not to be found in the Dhâtupâtha, but is taught in the aphorisms and is hence called a sautra dhâtu. It means 'to go', 'to be quick'. As अ+ प्रच = जो + अन (VII. 1. 1. and VII. 3. 84) = जवनः (VI. 1. 78. II. 3. 46) 'a courser, a swift horse'. चंक्रस्य + युच = पंक्रस् + अनः (II. 4. 74) = चंक्रमनः 'moving about'; so also दंद्रमणः 'wandering'; सरणः 'flowing'; गई नः 'greedy'; ज्वलनः 'burning'; धाचनः 'grieving'; लषणः 'desiring'; पतनः 'falling', षदनः 'moving'-

The enumeration of the word ut in the above, indicates that this satra applies to the transitive verbs; otherwise the satra III. 2. 148 would

have been sufficient, as पद is a चलनार्थ verb. Moreover the affix ukan of III. 1. 154, S. 3134 will not now debar this gra after us, otherwise it would have. Others say that the inclusion of us in this aphorism indicates the existence of the posibhasha already given under sûtra III. 2. 141 i.e. the rule of III. 1.94 has no concern with affixes added in the sense of 'having such a habit &c'. The affix using which by III 2. 136 is added to অৰ্ন্তু, supersedes, therefore, not merely the addition of বৃদ্ to অৰ্ন্তুক (III. 2. 135), but also the addition of very to the same. If a tachchhilika apavada were to supersede only an atachehhilika utsarga, it would have been superfluous for Pânini to teach in this sûsra the addition of any to us. because in that case the addition of उक्क to पह by III. 2. 154 would not have debarred the addition of ut to ut by III. 2. 149. The repetition is for the sake of jndpana therefore, and it indicates the existence of the above-mentioned maxim. The jnapana is not, however, of universal application; for sometimes both affixes are applied concurrently; as u-at @c. विकत्यनः।

३१३१ ऋधमगडार्थेभ्यश्च । ३ । २ । १५१ ।

क्रोधनः। राषणः। मण्डनः। भूषणः।

3131. And after the verbs having the sense of कृष् to be angry' and चण्ड' to adorn', the affix उप् is employed.

As क्रोधनः 'wrathful'; राषणः 'irascible, ; मण्डनः 'adorning' ; भूषणः 'ornament'. But not so after the verb अलंक to which sûtra III. 2. 136 applies.

३१३२। न यः।३।२। १५२।

यकारान्ताद्युष्न स्यातः । क्नूयिता । क्मायिता ।

3132. The affix उर् is not employed after those verbs which end in the letter य.

This debars III. 2. 149. As क्नूचिता 'making creaking sound'; स्माचिता 'trembling'. In these cases the affix तृत is employed (III. 2 135).

३९३३ । सूददीपदीक्षक्च । ३ । २ । १५३ ।

युजन स्यात । सूदिता । दीपिता । दीविता । 'निमंक्षिन्प-' (३९४७) इति रेण युची बाधे सिद्धे दीपेर्श्वहणं सापयित ' + ताच्दीलिकेयु वासकपविधिनौस्ति +' इति प्राधिकिमिति । तेन कथा कथाना युपतिः । कन्या कस्या सम्या युपतिः । कन्या कस्या साम्या

3133. The affix अन्, does not come after the verbs सूद 'to strike', दीर 'to shine' and दीस् 'to initiate'.

These three verbs are anudatet, and by sûtra III. 2. 149, would have taken युन्। The present sûtra prohibits that. Therefore, they take तृत्. As, स्दित् 1st sing स्दिता 'one who strikes'; 'दीपितृ one who shines'; दीचितृ 'one who initiates'.

Now, it might be objected—"We find that sûtra III. 2. 167 specifically enjoins the affix tafter this apayada rule will therefore, supersede the general rule; where is then the necessity of the present

rule? If you say that the affix युच is also obtained by the rule of non-uniformity (III. 1. 94), we reply that the Paribhasha given under satra 3121 will prevent that." This objection is answered by saying that the above-mentioned Paribhasha is not of universal application; there are exceptions to it, as क्या युवितः and क्षमना युवितः 'a young girl' which are both valid forms derived by adding द and युव् to the verb क्य. So also कम्या and कम्पना पाखा 'a shaking branch.'

If we prohibit युच् after the root च्रुच how do we get the forms मधुन्दन and रियुन्दन? This objection may be answered in three ways: (1) the present is anitya rule, not of universal application, which can be inferred from finding this sâtra separated from the last (yegavib'aga), when it was easier to make them one, (2) the words मधुन्दन &c, belong to the मन्दादि class (III. 1. 134) taking the affix च्यु or (3) they are formed by III. 3. 113 by the affix च्युट.

३९३४ । लचपतपदस्याभूबृषहनक्रमगमग्रूभ्य उक्तज् । ३ । २ । ९५४ । बावकः । पाद्यक बत्यादि ।

As अपलायुकं श्वयतांगतं, अपातुका गर्भा भवन्ति, उषयादुकंसत्यं उपस्थायुका एनं पश्यके भवन्ति 'प्रभावुकाननं भवति, प्रवर्षे काः पर्जन्याः, आषातुकं कापालि तस्य भूतम्, कासुक एनं स्त्रियो भवन्ति, आगासुकं याराक्षरों रब आहुः, किंग्राचकं तीवलनातुः। The vis added after स्था in उपस्थायुक by VII. 3. 33. The स्व is changed into पात् by VII 8. 32 and 54.

३१३५ । जल्पभिक्षजुहलुग्टबृङः चाकन् । ३ । २ । १५५ । जल्पाकः । भिन्नाकः । ज्रहाकः । ज्रुग्टाकः । वराकः । वराकी ।

3135. The affix पाक्त comes, in the sense of the 'agent having such a habit &c', after the following verbs:—অত্যু, নিছ, ক্লাই and ই।

The wis indicatory showing that the feminines of the words so formed take the affix छीष् i.e. long ई (IV. 1. 41.) As जल्पाकः 'talkative'; चित्राकः 'a beggar'; जुष्टाकः 'who or what cuts'; जुष्टाकः 'a thief or robber'; बराकः 'low, miserable'. In the feminine जल्पाकी, बराकी &c.

३१३६ । प्रजीरिनिः । ३ । २ । १५६ । प्रजबी । प्रजिवनी । प्रजविनः ।

3136. The affix इनि comes in the sense of 'the agent having such a habit etc', after the verb मद्य 'to hasten forward.'
As मजबिन, sing. मजबी 'an express, courier', dual मजबिनी, pl. मजबिन: ॥

३१३९ । जिद्वक्षिविश्रीरवमाव्यथाभ्यमपरिभूप्रमूभ्यश्च । ३।२।१५९। भगी। वरी। धनी। विश्वमी। अस्यमी। वसी। अन्यमी। अभ्यमी। परिभनी। प्रस्वी।

3137. The affix इनि comes, in the sense of 'the agent having such a habit &c', after the verbs जि 'to conquer', ह 'to respect', चि 'to waste, to dwell, to go', विज्ञि 'to shelter', ह 'to go', वस 'to vomit', अव्यव 'not to give pain', अभ्यम 'to injure', परिभ्र 'to humiliate' and मस् 'to beget'.

As जियत् Ist. sing. जयी 'conquering'; similarly, दरी 'respecting'; चयी 'wasting'; विश्ववी 'wasting', ज्ञत्यवी 'exceeding'; वभी 'vomiting'; ज्ञव्यवी 'free from pain'; ज्ञश्यभी 'not injuring'; परिभवी 'humiliating' and वसवी procreating'.

3138. The affix आहुन् comes in the sense of 'the agent having such a habit &c', after the following words:—स्पृद् 'to desire', पृद् 'to seize', प्त 'to fall', दव 'to give, to go, to protect', दिहा 'to sleep', तन्द्रा 'to be tired' and अहा to venerate'.

The first three verbs belong to the Churâdi class and end in short স্থ and take জিলু without guna or vriddhi

As, स्प्रवाद्य: 'disposed to be desirous of; प्रवाद्य 'disposed to catch hold of or seize'; पत्रवाद्य: 'tending or prone to fall'; दवाद्य: 'compassionate'; निद्राद्य: 'disposed to sleep'. The word निद्रा is formed by adding the preposition नि to the verb द्रा 'to go crookedly'; तन्द्राद्य: 'slothful'; तन्द्रा is formed by adding तद् to द्रा, and then irregularly changing the द् into त्. अहाद्य: 'full of faith'. The term अहा is formed by adding अत् to the verb द्राव्य 'to hold'. See VI. 4. 55 for adding अवग

Vart.—The affix आहुन comes also after the root मीइ 'to lie down'; as मगाज: 'disposed to lie down'.

ँ ३१३० । दाघेट्सिशद्सदो रूः । ३ । २ । १५० । दारुः। धारुः। वेदः। गद्वः। रुद्वः।

3139. The affix र comes after the verbs दा 'to give', भेट् 'to suck', दि 'to bind', पद 'to fall' and सद 'to sit'.

As दारः 'a munificent man'; धारवेत्सा गातरम् 'a sucking child of the mother'. The genitive case is here prohibited by II. 3. 69, the क being taken as equivalent to उ. As सेकः 'binding'; शबुः 'falling'; and मबुः 'resting'.

३१४० । सृघस्यदः क्मरच् । ३ । २ । १६० ।

मुमरः । घस्मरः । ख्रद्गरः ।

3140. The affix कमरच् in the sense of 'the agent having such a habit &c', comes after the verbs चृ 'to flow', पिंच 'to eat', and अद 'to eat'.

As सुमदः 'going, a kind of deer '; घरमरः 'gluttonous'; अद्मरः 'voracious'.

३१४१ । भक्जभासिनदो घुरच्। ३ । २ । १६१ ।

भङ्गुरः । भाषुरः । मेदुरः ।

3141 The affix उप् comes in the sense of 'the agent having such a habit &c.', after the verbs भञ्जू 'to break', भागू 'to shine', and रेनद 'to be fat.'

As अंज् + युर्ण् = भंग् + उर (VII. 3. 52) = भंगुरः 'brittle'; the palatal being changed into guttural because of the indicatory प. So also मेहरः पञ्चः 'a fat beast'; भागुरं ज्योतिः 'splendid light'.

After the verb usy this affix gives a reflexive signification—that which naturally breaks of itself.

३१४२ । विदिभिदिच्छिदैः सुरम् । ३ । २ । १६२ । विदरः । भिदरम् । बिदरम् ।

3142. The affix sta comes, in the sense of 'the agent having such a habit &c', after the verbs at 'to know', at 'to divide' and at 'to pierce'.

As विदुर: पण्डित: 'a knowing Pandit': भिद्धतं काष्ट्य 'a splitting or fragile wood'; चिदुरा रण्डा: 'a cutting or breaking rope'. The affix is employed in a reflexive sense after the verbs भिद्द and चिद्

Note.—The affix कुरच् comes after the verb च्यम 'to kill'; and there is vocalisation of the semivowel; as विभुदः।

३९४३ । इरमञ्जिसिति रुद्धः इस्टप् । ३ । २ । १६३ । इस्वरः । इस्वरी । मध्वरः । जिल्लरः । सुस्वरः ।

3143. The affix क्याप comes, in the sense of 'the agent having such a habit &c', after the verbs द 'to go', नम् 'to destroy', जि 'to conquer', and द 'to flow'

The प् is indicatory employed in order to introduce the augment तुक् between the verb and the affix (VI. 1.71). Thus इ+क्वरप्=इ+त्+वर= इत्वरः, fem. इत्वरी a traveller'; नरवरः, fem. चरवरी 'transitory.' जिल्बरः, 'wictorious', fem. जिल्बरी; युरवरः fem. चृत्वरी 'going, a river'.

Though the affix begins with a letter of an pratyahara, and ought to have taken the intermediate at (VII. 2. 35) yet it is prohibited by VII. 2. 8

३९४४ । गत्वरम्च । ३ । २ । ९६४ । गमेरनुनासिकलोपाऽपि निपात्यते । गत्वरी ।

3144. And the word गरवर is irregularly formed.

The word गत्वर is formed by eliding the स of गस and adding the affix क्वरप्. As गत्वर:, fem. गत्वरी 'locomotive, transient'.

३९४५ । जागरूकः । ३ । २ । ९६५ । जागर्तेककः स्यात् । जागरुकः ।

3145. The affix was comes after the verb will 'to be awake' in the sense of 'the agent having such a habit.'

As जागस्तः 'wakeful',

३९४६ । यजजपदशां यङः । ३ । २ । ९६६ ।

सभ्या यङन्तेभ्य ककः स्यात् । दशामिति भाविना नलेपिन निर्देशः । यायज्ञकः । जञ्जप्रकः । दन्दश्कः।

3146: The affix state comes in the sense of the agent having such a habit &c'. after the verbs यम्, जप् and इंग when they end in the affix us.

The intensives of these verbs take জন. As যাবলুক: 'a performer of frequent sacrifices'; जंजपुतः 'a mutterer of prayers repeatedly; दन्दग्रकः a snake (what bites frequently)'. The nasal is inserted by VII. 4. 86. S. 2658. The root इंग्र (Bhvâdi) is shown in the sûtra without its nasal, in anticipation of its losing it before the affix by VI. 4. 24. S. 415.

३१४९। निमकस्पिस्म्यजसक्तमहिंसदीपो रः। ३। २। १६९।

नद्यः । कम्प्रः । स्मेरः । जिसर्ने स्पूर्यः क्रियासातत्ये वर्तते । अजस्यं संततिमत्यर्थः । काम्रः । हिंस्तः। दीमः।

3147. The affix z comes in the sense of 'the agent having such a habit &c' after the verbs नम 'to bow', जन्म 'to shake', स्मि 'to smile', अवस् 'not to cease', जम 'to desire', दिंग 'to injure', and दीप 'to shine'.

Thus, नम्र काष्ट्र 'soft wood'; कम्प्रा गाला 'shaking branch'; स्मेरं गुलं 'smiling face'; अजस्तं जुहाति 'he sacrifices perpetually'; क्षमा युवती 'a beautiful maiden'; हिस्तं रकः 'the injuring Râkshas'; दीनं काष्ठ 'brilliant wood.'

The word अजस्त्र is an adverb, and is derived from the root असु 'to set free', with the negative particle अ, and the affix र; as अ+जन्+र=अजलं।

३१४८ । सनाशंसभिक्ष उः । ३ । २ । १६८ ।

चिकीर्षः। खाशंदुः। भिष्तुः।

3148. The affix a comes after roots that have taken the affix चन् and after the verbs आर्यस् 'to wish' and निष् 'to beg' in the sense of 'the agent having such a habit &c'.

The term सन् in the aphorism means Desideratives in the affix सन्, and

not the verb बन्, because the verb बन् is never seen with this affix.

As, चिकीयू: 'desirous of doing'; जिहीयू: desirous of taking'; आशंदाः 'desirous'; भिद्यः 'a beggar'.

The verb आर्यम् with the upasarga आ is the verb याचि ' to desire' and not the verb wift ' to praise'. .

३१४७ । विन्द्रिच्छः । ३ । २ । १६७ ।

वेत्तेतुं मिषेश्वत्वं च निपात्यते । वेत्ति तच्छीलो विन्दुः । इच्छति इच्छः ।

3149 The words विन्द्र and क्ष्यु are irregularly formed by the addition of the affix we, in the sense of the agent having such a habit &c.'

To the verb विदि we add the augment उम् and then the affix उ; as, विद + उस+ उ = विन्द्र: (I. 1. 47) = वेदनशील: 'intelligent'; so of इष् 'to wish', the प is replaced by द, and we have इच्छः = एषणगीतः 'desirous'.

३१५०। क्याच्छन्दसि । ३ । २ । १७०।

'देवाधिजगाति सुम्नयुः'।

3150. The affix somes in the Chhandas, after the roots that have taken the Denominative affix so in the sense of 'the agent having such a habit &c'.

The term क्य includes the three affixes क्यन्, क्यङ् and क्यप् (see sûtras III. 1. 8. 11, 13, &c). As कित्रयुः, संस्वेदयुः, सुन्नयुः (Rig. Ved. I. 3. 4). As देवाञ् जिगाति सुरुत्युः ।

In the modern Sanskrit तृत् will be employed. As निजीविता. By sûtra VII. 4. 33, the long दे replaces the final অ, when व्यव follows; as प्रम-व्यव = पुत्री+य=पुत्रीच. Why then in the case of निज्ञ there is not the substitution of long दे for the আ of निज? Because the rule VII. 4. 33 is set aside by VII. 4. 35 which declares that in the Chhandas the long दे is not substituted for the আ।

३१५१ । स्रादूरमहनजनः किकिनौ लिट्च । ३ । २ । १७१ ।

श्चादन्ताद्भयनादिभ्यश्च किकिनी स्तः छन्दिस ती च लिड्वत्। पपिः सोमस्। दिदर्गाः। विश्ववं पुत्र्। जिन्तमु वा। 'जिध्नकृ त्रमिनित्रयस्'। जितः। '* भाषायां धाञ्कूसृगमिजनिनिमभ्यः *'। दिधः। चिक्रः। सिन्तः। जिन्नः। जितः। निन्तः। '* सासहिवाविद्वायलिपापतीनासुपसंख्या-नस् *'। यङन्तेभ्यः सहेत्यादिभ्यः किकिनी पतेनीमभावश्च निपात्यते।

3151. In the Chhandas, the affixes कि and किए in the sense of 'the agent having such a habit &c' come after the verbs that end in long जा, or short or long जा, and after the verbs गर 'to go', रा 'to kill', and जन 'to be produced', and these affixes operate like जिंद causing reduplication of the root.

The ξ after wi is either for the sake of euphony, or for the sake of precision. Had it been ξ , then by the rule of ξ (I. 1. 70) short ξ would only be included and not long ξ . But the present rule is applicable to long ξ as well.

Thus पा+ कि=पपि: 'drinking'; as पपि: क्षेत्रने 'drinking the soma-juice'; बिंदनी: 'giving cows' (Rig. Ved. VI. 23. 4). मिन्नावरणी ततुरि: (Rig. Ved. IV. 39. 2, VI. 68. 7). हरे अध्वाजगुरि: (Rig. Ved. X. 108. 1). गम्- किन् = जिन्नः 'being in constant motion, wind,'; जिन्मपु चा (Rig. Ved. II. 23. 11), इन्- किन् च अपनि: 'killing, a weapon offensive'; जप्निकृत्रम् (Rig. Ved. IX. 61. 2); जन्- किन् = जिन्नः as जिन्निकृति (T. S. VII. 20. 1). So also विश्व बेजम् ।

The letter of in these affixes is indicatory. It might be said 'it is superfluous to make these affixes for because these being treated like for will be for by rule I. 2. 5'. True, they would be for by the rule I. 2. 5, but then the rule VII. 4. 11. (when lit follows, guna is the substitute of the verb war and of those that end in the long w) would also have applied to these affixes, and would have caused guna. It is to prevent this guna of the letter w that we have annexed an indicatory on to these affixes.

Vart.—The affixes कि and किन are of universal application in the Chhandas, and are not confined to the verbs enumerated in the sutra, as we see them in सह &c.; as सेदिः (Yaj. Ved XII. 105); नेभिः (Rig. Ved. II. 5. 3).

Vart.—The affixes कि and किन् come after the roots थाज्, हुन्ज्, सृ, अनि ,गिन, and निन in the classical literature also; as, दियः, चिनः, चिनः, जिनः, जिनः, निनः ।

Vurt.—The affixes कि and किन् come after the Intensive (यहम्त) roots of सह्, वह्, वल्, and पत्. As, सासिंहः, बाविहः, चाविहः, पापितः (VII. 4. 83).

३१५२। स्विपितृषोर्नजिङ् । ३।२। १७२।

स्वप्नकः । तृष्णकः । तृष्णकः । 'पृषेश्च' इति वाष्यमिति काशिकादी । युष्णकः ।

3152. The affix नजिङ comes, in the sense of 'the agents having such a habit &c', after the verbs स्वप् 'to sleep' and रूप 'to be thirsty'.

As स्वप् + नजिङ् = स्वप्नज् lst. sing. स्वप्नज् 'sleeping, drowsy'; तृष्णज् lst. sing. तृष्णज् covetous, thirsty'.

Vart.—So also after the verb पृष् 'to insult, be bold'; as, भृष्णज् 1st. sing. भृष्णज् 'bold, impudent'. (This vartika is found in Kasika).

इ९५३। श्वन्द्योरासः। ३।२। ९७३।

श्ररारः। बन्दारः।

3153. The affix with comes in the sense of 'the agents having such a habit &c' after the verbs w 'to injure' and with to praise', 'to salute'.

As भरावः 'noxious, a mischievous animal'; बन्दावः 'praising, a bard'.

३१५४ । भियः क्रुक्तुक्रनौ । ३ । २ । १९४ । भीरः । भीलुकः । '* क्रुक्तनिय वास्यः *'। भीरकः ।

3154. The affix क and क्षत come in the sense of 'the agent having such a habit' after the verb भी 'to fear'.

As, भीषः 'fearful, timid'; भी जुनः 'timorous, a bear, a tiger, a jackal'. Vart.—The affix मुक्तन् should also be stated; as भीषकः ।

३१५५ । स्थेशभासपिसकसी वरच्। ३ । २ । १९५ । स्थावरः । ईरवरः । भास्वरः । पेस्वरः । कस्वरः ।

3155. The affix बरच comes, in the sense of 'the agents having such a habit &c' after the verbs स्था 'to stand', रेग 'to rule', नास् 'to shine', विस् 'to go' and क्व 'to go.'

As स्वावरः 'immoveable'; ईरवरः 'ruler, God'; भास्वरः' luminous.' पेस्वरः 'going, destructive'; विकस्वरः 'opening, expanding'.

३१५६ । यश्च यङः । ३ । २ । १७६ ।

बातेर्यं क्रम्ताद्वरण्ड्यात् । 'अतो ले।पः' (२३०८) । तस्य 'अतः परिस्तन्-' (५०) इति रवानि-णद्वाचे प्राप्ते पदस्य चरमाययवे द्विवंचनादौ च कर्तव्ये परिनिम्सोऽजादेशे न स्थानिवद् । तस्य यस्रोपं प्रति स्थानिवद्वावनिषेषात् 'स्रोपे ब्योः-' (८९३) इति यस्रोपः । अल्लोपस्य स्थानिवश्वमा-कित्याता स्रोपे प्राप्त 'बरे सुप्तं न स्थानिवत्' ॥ यायावरः । 3156. The affix बरच् in the sense of 'the agent having such a habit &c' comes after the verb बा when it ends with the affix बर्

With the affix बङ्, the intensives of verbs are formed; as पायावरः 'a vagrant, an ascetic'. See sûtra I. 1. 58.

Thus या + यह + वर्ष। Now applies VI. 4. 48. S. 2308, requiring the elision of the w of the u of यह। Thus या + ए + ० + वर। This elided w caused by a subsequent rule would have been sthânivat by I. 1. 57 S. 50. But it is not sthânivat for the purposes of the rules relating to the final member of a pada, or for doubling &c. See I. 1. 58. S. 51. Now VI. 1. 66. S. 873 requires the elision of u before uv. But if the elided w be sthânivat, then it would intervene, and u could not be said to be followed by u and so there would be no elision of u. But I 1. 58. S. 51 declares that for the purposes of u elision the vowel substitute is not sthânivat. Thus uruu + ० + av = uru + o + o + av. Now the wi of ur requires to be elided, if the elided w be sthânivat. But this is prevented by the same rule (I. 1. 58. S. 51) with regard to av fafu:

Note.—To understand this sthânivat question properly, we give the following quotation from the Ashtâdhâyî I. 1. 58. S. 51.

Thus from the intensive verb utula we have utulat: 'a vagrant.' It is formed in this wise utula + at (III. 2. 176) = atula + o + at (VI. 4. 48). Here the wof was been dropped and replaced by lops, on account of its being followed by the ardhadhatuka affix atw. The next step is to drop the way by rule VI. 1. 66, which declares that the letters we and we are dropped before affixes beginning with any consonant except we i.e., beginning with consonauts of way pratyahars. Now if the lops substitute be considered as sthanivat to we, then the affix utwo is not an affix having an initial consonant and the rule, which requires the dropping of we, would not apply. The satra I. 1. 58, however provides for this by not making it sthanivat.

Thus पापा + o + at. Now there is a rule (VI. 4.64) which declares that the final long at of a base is dropped before ardhadhatuka affixes having an initial vowel. Here therefore, if the adesa 'lopa,' which replaced the vowel as, be considered as sthanivat, by I. 1.57. S. 50 and at be considered as an affix having a latent initial vowel, then the at of util requires to be dropped. But this sutra prevents this and we have the form utulat; as are utulat; had fuely a

३१५९ । स्राजभासधुर्विद्युतोर्जिपूजुग्रावस्तु वः क्विय । ३ । २ । १९९ । विद्याद । भाः । भागी । पूः । भुरी । विद्युत । कर्क् । प्रः । पुरी । वृध्य वस्तापकपांक के वर्तिर्विषः । प्रः । भुनी । भुवः । ग्रावणक्दस्य धातुना समासः सूत्रे निवास्यते । ततः विवय् । भावस्तुत् ।

3157. The affix चित्रप् comes, in the sense of 'the agent having such a habit &c.' after the verbs आज 'to shine' भाव 'to shine' पूर्व 'to shine', कर्ज 'to be strong', पू 'to fill', द्व 'to move rapidly' and द्व 'to praise', when it is preceded by the word आवर 'a stone'.

Thus, विश्वाल् 1st. sing. विश्वाल् 'splendid'; भास् 1st. sing. भाः 'light'd; भासी ॥; धुर्य + विवय् = धुर् (VI. 4. 21), 1st. sing. भः 'who injures'd. धुरी। विवस्त 'lightning'; कर्ने 1st. sing. कर्ने 'strength'; धुर् 1st. sing. पः 'what fills; धुरी; द्वः 'swift'. In the case of द्व, a long vowel is the substitute of द्व by applying the next sûtra, where the word द्वर्यने shows that the rules, of legthening &c., apply also. Thus S. द्वः । d. द्वनी। pl. द्ववः। See vârtika under that sûtra. प्रावस्त्र (VI. 1. 71)'a priest (VII. 2. 92). The compounding of the noun grâvan with a root is anomalous and formed by this sûtra. After such compounding विवय् is added. Though by the universal rule III. 2. 76, the affix विवय् would have come after these verbs also, the repetition of the affix shows that वाउयक्यविध does not apply in tâchchhilika affixes.

३१५८ । प्राच्येभ्योजिय दूष्यते । ३ । २ । १९८ ।

क्विष्। चित्र । भिद् । हृश्यिष्यस्यं विध्यन्तरोपसंग्रहार्थम् । क्विसिद्दीर्घः क्विषिद्धंमसार्यं क्विष्ट्दे क्विस्ट स्वः । तथा च वार्तिकस्। '* क्विष्ट क्विष्ट प्रच्छायतस्तुक टमुक्कुत्रीणां दीर्घाऽसं— प्रचारतं च *'। क्विष्ट चीरवादितोणादि सूत्रेण क्वेषांचितिस्के तच्छीलादी तृना वाधा मा भूदिति वार्तिके शहणम्। वक्तीति वाक् । पृच्छतीति प्राट्। स्रायतं स्तौति स्रायतस्तः कटं। प्रवते कटप्रः। जुनकः। स्रवित दिद्दे सीः। '* द्रुतिगिसिजुहातीनां क्वेच *'। दृश्यिष्ठ क्यादभ्याससंता। दिद्युत्। ज्वतः। '* जुहादेदीर्थक्ष *'। जुहाः। 'द्रु भये'। स्वत्यक्ष। दीर्थति। दृहत्। '* ध्यावतेः संप्रसार्व्यः च *'। थीः।

3158. The affix feet is seen after other verbs also, besides those mentioned above, in the sense of 'the agent having such a habit &c'.

As युज्, 1st. sing. युक् 'joining'; कित् 'piercing'; भिद् 'dividing'.

By using the words 'is seen' in the aphorism, it is implied that other rules also apply concurrently with freq. Thus in some cases we find lengthening of the vowel; in some, there is reduplication of the root; in some instances there is samprasarana of the semivowel; and in other cases there is shortening. These are taught in the following vartikas.

Vart.—When दिवस follows, the long vowel is the substitute of बच्'to speak', मच्छ 'to ask', आयतस्त 'to praise long', कटम 'to move through a mat', जु 'to move rapidly', and जी 'to serve', and there is no substitution of a vowel for the semivowel (VI. 1. 16). Some of these would have been formed by the Unâdi sûtra (II. 57). Their inclusion in the vârtika shows that in the tachchhilâdi sense, the kvip should not be superseded by दूर ।

As, बाक् 'the voice'; प्रकान किवय = प्रमान किवय (VI. 1. 10) = प्रमान किवय (VIII. 2.36) प्राष्ट्र (VIII. 4.56) 'who asks'; आवतस्तुः 'who praises long'; कटमूः 'a worm'; हाः 'swift'; कीः 'the goddess Lakshmi'.

The word which was mentioned in the last sûtra is redundant here.

Vart.—There is reduplication of the verbs दात 'to shine', नस 'to go' and द 'to invoke', when विवय follows. By force of 'drisyate', the words get the designation of abhyasa: so the doubling of the eighth adhyaya applies also. As, विद्युत 'shining'; जगत 'going, the world.

Vart.—There is lengthening also of the vowel of 33: as 33: 'a crescent-shaped wooden ladle used for pouring the sacrificial ghee into the fire.'

Vart .- The root & 'to fear' is shortened also; as aga 'fearing.'

Vart.—The verb wit 'to think' has samprasarana; as with 'thinking'.

३१५७ । भुवः संज्ञान्तरयोः । ३ । २ । १७७ ।

नित्रभूनीन कञ्चित । धनिकाधनर्णयोरन्तरे वस्तिश्रुति विश्वासार्थं स प्रतिभूः ।

3159. The affix force comes after the verb w to be when the word so formed denotes a name or a surety.

As, विश्वः 'a person called Vibhû'; प्रतिश्वः 'a surety i-c. he who stands intermediate between the debtor and the creditor'. So also नित्रश्वः ।

३१६०। विप्रसंभ्यो ड्वसं ज्ञायाम् । ३ । २ । १८० ।

षण्यो भुवा द्वः स्वान्त दु संज्ञायाम् विभुव्यापकः । प्रभुः स्वानी । संभुजितिता । संज्ञायां दु विभु-नांन किञ्चत् । '* नितद्वादिभव उपसंख्यानम् *' । नितं द्वःसीति नितद्वः । यत्तुः । यम्भुः । अन्तर् भावित पर्योग्यमवित ।

3160. The affix g comes after the verb g when it is preceded by the uprsargas and an; provided that the word to be formed does not mean an appellative.

As विश्वः 'all pervading'; मभुः 'lord'; संभुः 'Creator'.

Why do we say 'when it is not a proper name? Observe fax: 'a person called Vibhû'.

Vart.—The words चित्रह &c, also are formed by this affix. As चित्रह 'the sea'; गंगु: 'causing happiness'. This has the force of latent causative: as चं (बुल) भाववति = गंगु: 'causing happiness'. So also चत्रह: ।

३९६९ । घः कर्मणि घ्रन् । ३ । २ । १८९ ।

वेटो पात्रञ्जलवयर्थे पुन्स्यात् । 'वात्री जनन्यामसकीवसुन्रसुपनातृषु' ।

3161 The affix shtran comes, in denoting the object, after the verb w 'to feed'.

The indicatory we denotes that the feminine is formed by sty (w) affix. As will 1, "the mother" whom the children suck (dhayanti) 2, the Amalaki fruit, which holds (dadhāti) all medicinal properties)'13, "the earth" which sustains all); 4 the wet nurse'. See Amarakosa III. 3, 176.

३१६२ । दाम्नीशसयुयुजस्तुतुदसिसिचनिहपतद्शनहः करखे । ३ । १८२ ।

दाबादेः प्रन्त्यात्कर्णेऽय । दायश्त्यनेन दात्रस् । नेत्रस् ।

3162. The affix shtran with the sense of instrument, comes after the verbs दाप 'to cut', नी 'to lead' मस 'to hurt', य 'to join', युष 'to join', स्त 'to praise', दव 'to inflict pain', दि 'to bind', सिम 'to sprinkle', निद 'to urine', पद 'to fall', दय 'to bite' and नद 'to bind'.

As वात्र, 1st. sing. neuter दात्रम् 'a sickle' (lit, that with which one cuts); नेस्र 1st sing. मेत्रम् 'eye'.

३१६३ । तितुत्रतथिससुसरकसेषु च । ७ । २ । ७ ।

यथां दशानां कृत्प्रक्ष्ययानामिगन स्यात् । शक्ताम् । योज्ञम् । योज्ञम् । स्तीजम् । तोज्रम् । केत्रम् । सेक्ष्मम् । मेढुम् । पत्त्रम् । दंव्द्रा । मढी ।

3163. The इट augment is not taken by the following Kritaffixes:— नि, तु, त्र, त, य, चि, सु, सर, क and च॥

णस्त्रं (VII. 2. 9) 'a weapon'; योत्रं 'the tie that fastens the yoke'; योक्षर् 'the tie of yoke'; स्तीत्रं a penegyric'; तोत्रं 'a goad', सेत्रं 'a ligament'; सेक्षं ' a sprinkling vessel'; नेस्ट्र्म् 'the penis'; पत्रम् 'a vehicle'; दंस्ट्रा 'a large tooth'.

The word $\vec{\epsilon}$ term belongs to the Ajadi class and hence forms its feminine in $\vec{\epsilon}$ (W. 1. 4).

The root दंश is read in the aphorism without its nasal i.e as दश्. This indicates by implication that दश् loses its nasal before some affixes such as रगुट्; thus we have दशनम् 'tooth'.

And lastly नइ + च्द्रन् = नइ्षु fem. नइप्री (VIII. 2. 34), and 40), 'a thong'. Note.—Thus (1) किष्— तिन्तः but तिनता तिनतुष्, किन् - दीप्तिः but दीपिता, दीपितुष् ॥ (2) तुन् (Un I 70)— यक्तः but; यिवता, यिवतुष् ॥ (3) च्युन् (III. 2. 182)— पत्रं but पतिता, पतितुष्, so also Unâdi च्युन् (Un IV. 158), as तन्त्रम् from तन् ॥ (4) तन् (Un III. 86)— इस्तः but इतिता, विततुष्; so also कीतः, पीतः, धूर्मः from ल्यू, प्रू, पूर्वि forming वेद् कितता, पितता पूर्विता ॥ The affix mentioned in the sûtra refers to this Unâdi त (Un III. 86), and not to the त (क्त) of Nishṭhâ, for the Nishṭhâ त takes the augment, as दश्तिष् ॥ (5) क्यन् (Un III. 2)— कुष्टम but कोषिता, कोषितुष्, काष्ट्रम् but काथिता, कापितुष्॥ (6) क्षि (Un III. 155), as कुष्टिः but कोषिता, कोषितुष्॥ (7) क्षु (Un III. 157)— इक्षः but विषता, विवतुष्; (8) वर्ष् (Un III. 70)— अवर्ष.

३१६४ । हलसूकरयोः पुवः । ३ । २ । १८३ ।

पुरुपुक्षीः करके प्रन्त्यात् । तथ्वेतकरणं इससूकरयोरवयवः । इसस्य सूक्षरस्य वा पोत्रस् । द्वासनित्यर्थः ।

3164. The affix was is employed after the verb with the sense of instrument, when denoting a member of the body of a plough or of a hog.

The verb म includes both मुङ् and मुङ्; as पोत्रस 'a plough-share'; पोत्रस् 'the snout of a hog'.

३१६५ । अति रूपूमूखनसहसर इतः । ३ । २ । १८५ ।

श्ररित्रम्। सवित्रम्। घवित्रम्। सवित्रम्। सनित्रम्। सन्त्रिम्। चरित्रम्।

3165. The affix सत्र comes after the verbs ऋ 'to go', लू 'to cut', भू 'to shake', मू 'to bring forth', जन् 'to dig', बह् 'to bear', and कर to go' with the sense of instrument.

Thus, जारित्र 'a rudder'; खिन्न 'a sickle'; 'धिन्न 'a fan'; सिन्न 'cause of production'; खिन्त 'a spade'; सिन्न 'patience'; चरित्र 'an instituted observance or a narrative'.

३१६६ । पुवः संज्ञायाम् । ३ । २ । ३८५ । पवित्रम् । येनाल्यकृत्य्यते यच्चानामिकावेष्टनम् ।

3166. The affix was comes after the verb w 'to purify' with the force of the instrument; when the sense of the complete word is simply appellative, and not descriptive.

The verb **g** includes two verbs **g** and **g** both meaning 'to purify', but belonging to two different conjugations; as **via** an instrument for cleansing or purifying', such as a sieve or a strainer; and in this sense it means 'two blades of Kusa grass used at sacrifices in purifying and sprinkling ghee'. It also means 'the sacred thread, the clarified butter' &c.

३१६७ कर्तरि चर्षिदेवतयोः । ३ । २ । १८६ ।

पूर्व इत्रः स्यात् ऋषी करणे देवतायां कर्ति । ऋषिर्वेदमन्त्रः । तदुक्तसृषिणेति दर्शनात् । प्रवित्रं से मा पुनातुं ।

3167. The affix wa comes after the verb x 'to purify' in the sense of 'the agent or the instrument' when it is respectively employed in connection with a Vedic mantra or a deity.

That is to say, when applied to a Rishi the force is that of an instrument, and when applied to a Devata the force is that of an agent. As, पवित्रोऽयम्बि: 'this Vedic Rishi or the Mantra of the Veda is sacred' (through whose instrumentality one is sanctified). The word Rishi here means 'mantra or sacred Vedic verse': as we find in the sentence तहुक्कमृष्या। अग्नि: पवित्रं य मायुनादु 'the Cod Agni is sacred' (one that purifies),
'let him purify me'. So also, बायु: सीग: सूर्य क्ष्म्द्र: पवित्र ते मा युनन्तु ।

HERE ENDS THE FIRST PART OF THE KRIT-AFFIXES.

THE UNADI SÛTRAS.

The Unddi suffixes, though as necessary as the Kridanta ones, and as important as the taddhitu suffixes added to the nouns of the gana-patha, are seldom treated of in ordinary treatises of grammar as an essential subject of grammatical instruction. Pâṇini himself, though diffuse in other respects, stops short when treating of the Unadis by saying "Unâdayo bahulam, they are too many." Moreover the formation of Unadi words are so very arbitrary and complicated on account of the insertion, transposition, substitution and transmutation of letters by the indeterminate laws of prosthesis, epenthesis, metathesis, paragoge, synalepha, synesis, synacresis, synecphonesis, &c., that it can hardly be brought under the definite rules of permutation by sandhi, or reduced under the strictest forms of grammar for the adhesion of these suffixes. The primary signification of the root also is utterly lost in the derivative word formed from it.

Dr. Carey, at the end of his Sanskrit Grammar, has a Chapter devoted to the rules for the formation of aunádika words, and says they were contrived by the ancient grammarian Kátyáyana for the derivation of doubtful words in the same manner as the Sautra roots are supposed for the themes of some derivative words of uncertain origin. Dr. Aufrecht, in the preface to his edition of the Unddi vritti says. "The Unddi Sûtras are rules for deriving, from the acknowledged verbal roots of the Sanskrit, a number of appellative nouns, by means of a species of suffixes, which, though nearly allied to the so-called krits, are not commonly used for the purposes of derivation." Again, in another place, for distinguishing them from the krit suffixes, he says, "We find the krit suffixes in whole classes of verbs, employed for the same purpose, and subject to the same grammatical laws. The Unddi suffixes, on the contrary, seem in both respects to baffle the efforts of the grammarian who tries to bind them to a definite rule. Lastly, it must be confessed that the derivations given of *Unâdi* words are frequently arbitrary and whimsical." necessary to notice in this place, in the words of Goldstucker, p. 171, "that there were two classes of scholars in ancient India, who entertained different views of the formation of words,-the one comprising the Nairuktâs or etymologists (except Gârgya), and the other consisting of some of the Vaiyakaranas or grammarians, and the etymologist Gârgya. The former maintained that all nouns are derived from verbal roots, and the latter that only those nouns are so derived in which the accent and formation are regular, and the sense of which can be traced to the verbal root, which is held to be their origin." The former prove the possibility of the undertaking, by the Nirkutå and Unddi Sûtras, as Yaska says, नामाच्यात जानीति यावटायनी नैकल्लमयञ्च "that all nouns derive their origin from verbs; so says Sákatâyana, and all the commentators of the Vedâs." The latter denied the possibility of deriving the Unâdi words from verbal roots. Pâtanjali, in his commentary on Pâṇini, says ज्यादीन्यज्ञ्चलन्तानि मात्रियोद्धतानि "Unâdis are crude forms without origin;" and another grammarian, ज्यादीनि यथा जातानि तथा राष्ट्रित "the Unâdi words are perfect as they are;" thus expressing the opinion that it is impossible to assign to them the same grammatical rules to which we are accustomed in other words.

"We have no direct tradition," says Aufrecht, "as to the author of the sûtras. They were composed before the time of Pánini, as they are referred to by him in two different passages of his grammar. The fact, however, that both Yáska and the author of the Káriká (व्याकरणशक दत्य च तीकं) specify Sákatáyana as the grammarian who derived all nouns from verbs, speaks in favour of Nágoji's conjecture that the authorship is to be attributed to Sákatáyana." Again says he, on page IX, "That in Vimala's Rúpamálâ grammar, I find the statement that Vararúchi is their author." ज्यादि स्ज्डीकरणाय वरकीयना प्रयमेव सूत्राणि प्रणीतानि तदाया क्रवापाणि भीरतांदः: This assertion which makes Vararuchi older than Panini, would have a claim to propability. But if Vararuchi be another name for Katyáyana, then Dr. Carey's text of the sûtras has every right to be attributed to him. Goldstucker, however, in his strictures on Aufrecht, would not have him for the elder Kátyáyana, but Vararúchi himself, who as he explains from the above passage on page 171, composed a separate work of his own on the Unadi Sutras in order to illustrate the suffixes. does not allow the Unadi Sucras to be anterior to Pánini, but acknowledges the suffixes to be of higher antiquity, and that Pánini lived a considerable time before the author of the Unadi Sutras, who compiled them for supplying the defects in Panini's work. (Dr. Rajendralal Mitra).

श्रयज्याद्यः।

THE UNADI AFFIXES.

PAUA I.

१। कृवापाजिनिस्वदिसाध्यशूभ्य उस्। १।१॥

करोतीति कारः ग्रिल्पी कारकश्च । 'त्रातो युक्'— (२०६०) । वातीति वायुः । पातुर्यु दस्। कयस्य भिभवति रोगाञ्जायुरीवधस् । भिनोति प्रक्षिपति देहे कव्माक्षमिति सायुः पित्तस् । स्वादुः। साध्नोति परकार्यं साथुः । त्ररहते त्राशुः । श्रीष्ठस् । 'त्राशुर्व्वीहिः पाटनः स्यातु' ।

1. The affix un comes after /kri 'to do' (VIII. 10), /vå 'to scent', to 'blow' (II. 41), /på 'to drink', 'to protect' (I. 972, II. 47), /ji 'to conquer' (I. 593), /mi 'to throw' (V. 4) /svad 'to be pleasant to taste' (I. 18), /sådh 'to accomplish' (V. 17) and /aśû 'to pervade' (V. 18).

Thus कू + उण् = कार् + उण् = कारः 'an artificer, artist' lit. the maker. जा + उण् = जा + उज् + उण् (the augment yuk is added by VII. 3. 33. S. 2761) = पायुः 'wind,' lit. the blower.' पा + उण् = पायुः 'anus:' 'protector'. In this last sense, we find it in भुवस्तस्य स्वतवां पायुरग्ने (स्वतयान् + पायुः = स्वतवां पायुः VIII. 3. 11. S. 3633). See also Amarakośa I. 6. 73. So also जि + उण् = जै + उण् = जायुः 'medicine'. अगदो जायुः Amarakośa.

So also मि+उण्=मायुः 'bile, phlegm'. (Amarakośa I. 6.62). It means 'sound' also स्वद्+उण्=स्वादुः 'sweet' साथ्+उण्=सायुः 'saint', lit. 'who helps or accomplishes the work of another'. आयुः 'quick', 'rice'. See Amarakosá II. 9.15.

By virtue of III. 3. 1, S. 3169, the unadi affixes are added to roots other than those specifically mentioned in these satras: because of bahutam ("diversely"). Thus \(\sigma \text{\text{c}} \) 'to abandon—\(\text{\text{tg}} \) 'the demon Rahu'; lit. 'that which after catching the Moon, again abandons, it.' \(\sigma \text{\text{tg}} \) 'to dwell' arg: 'The Container, the All-pervading',—lit. 'that in which all dwell', or 'who dwells every where'. He who is All-pervading (vasu) and divine (Deva) is called Vasudeva.

२। छन्दसीगाः । १। २।

'मा न आयी'।

2. In the Vedas the affix उण् comes after चण् (to go). Thus इण्+उण्=ऐ+उ=आय्+उ=आय्: 'man'.

As in त्वामाने प्रथममायुमायवे &c. (Rig. I. 31. 11), मा मस्तीके तनये मान आधी &c. (Rig. I. 114. 8.) This आयु: is a word ending in , and should be dis-

tinguished from the word आयुष् ending in स् which is formed by the affix उ स् (See Unadi II. 118.) In the classical Sanskrit the word आयुष् meaning 'life- period' of man, is Neuter and ends always in स्। See Amarakosá (I. 8. 119.) आयुकीवितकाको ना। Se also जहासुस् and जहासुः।

३। हसनिजनिचरिचिटम्यो जुण्ं। १। ३।

दीर्थत इति दार । 'स्तुः प्रस्यः चानुरिल्लयाम्'। जानु । जानुनी । इह 'जनिवध्योद्ध' (२५०२) इति न निषेधः । अनुवन्धद्वयसामर्थ्योत् । चार रम्यम् । चाटु प्रियं वाक्यम् । मृग्य्वादिस्त्वात्कु-प्रस्यये 'चटु' इत्यपि ।

3. The affix fiun comes after the roots /dri (I. 846) 'to tear', /shanu (I. 492) 'to give', /jana (I. 862) 'to beget', /chara 'to walk' (I. 591) and /chata (I. 316) 'to pierce'.

Thus द + जुल् = दाकः 'timber' (Amarakośa II. 4. 13): lit. 'that which is torn asunder' दानुः 'summit' (A. K. II. 3. 5.) बाहु n. knee. dual बाहुनी। Here the prohibition against vriddhi, as ordained by VII 3. 35, S 2512, does not apply, because the affix जुल् has two letters ज्ञाल के both of which are potent enough to produce vriddhi. If the vriddhi force of one letter be debarred by VII. 3. 35' the other letter will produce its effect. चाकः, 'pleasant' चादुः 'flattery' or 'flattering speech'. Another form is चहु derived by affixing कु under Mṛig ayvádi class.

४। किञ्जरयोः श्रिखाः । १।४।

ं जिं शृणीकीलि किंधारः सस्यभूकं वागञ्च'। जरामेति जरायुर्गमीययः । 'गर्माभयो जरायुः स्थात्'।

4. The affix fiun comes after /sri (IX. 18) 'to injure' preceded by kim, and /in (II. 36) 'to go' preceded by jara.

Taus जिन्मू + अ उच् = विशास: 'the beard of corn', 'an arrow' A. K. II.9. 21 and III. 3. 162.) जरा द+ उच् = जरायु: 'the uterus'. (A. K. II.6.8). The Medini Kosá says "Kim śâru. masc. means the ear of corn; an arrow, a horon's feather". It means a desert, a bleak mountain also.

५। त्री रश्च लः। १।५।

तरनत्यनेय पर्णा इति तालुः।

5. The affix sq comes after the /tri (I. 1018) to cross over and st to go and thereby its is changed into sq a

Thus तू + घुण् = तालु: the palate, lit 'over which the sounds of letters cross'. The satra is त्रः रः चलः। Some read द्य into it, thus तृ + मृ = तृ, dual की। Gen. dual जो:। Thus मृ + गुण् = आर् + उ = आलु: 'potato'; 'pot.' A. K. II. 9. 31.

६। कुकी व्यचः कश्च । १।६। कुकेन गलेन वक्तीति कुकवालुः। 'कुकवालुर्भयूरे च सरटे घरणाव्ये' इति विशवः। 6. The affix finn comes after the /vach (III 54) 'to speak' preceded by 🖾, and the च is changed into 🖜

Thus gare + we = gares; (a peacock) lit. that which speaks or makes sound 'starough the throat'. Krika = throat. Visva Koša says " Krikavāku means a peacok and a lizard (sarata) and a cock (charaṇāyudha)."

9। भृम्शीत् चरित्सरितनिधनिनिमस्जिभ्य उः। १। ।।

भरित विमिति वा मैंनः क्वामी इत्या। चियन्तेऽस्थिनम्भूबानि मन्ति र्बच्देशः। ग्रेले श्रयुर्वगरः। सर्ववः। चरित भव्यक्ति देवता दमिति चन्नः। त्वनः खङ्गादिसुष्टिः। तमुः स्वल्पम्। तन्यतै कर्मपायोऽल्या तनुः यरीरम् 'स्थिगं मूर्ति कत्तुस्तनूः'। घनुः शक्षविश्रेषः। 'धनुनी च धनुविदुः'। 'धनुरिवाजिन वज्ञः' इति श्रीहर्षः। मयुः किन्नरः। 'मदुः पानीयकाविका' इगि रभसः'। न्यङ्-स्वादित्यात्तुत्वं जप्रत्वेनस्त्यदः।

7. The affix s comes after the /bhri (I. 946. to support) /mri (VI. 110. to die) /si II. 22 (to sleep), तृ (to cross over), चर (to move), 'to cat' चर (to go with speed), जन (to spread), पर (to produce or yield corn), निं (to scatter,) मस्च (to purify).

Thus ध्+उ=भक्ष 'Master', 'God'. lit, who supports, मदः 'desert', lit. the waterless place where people die. यदः 'python' lit. who sleeps: (A. K. I. 8. 5); तमः 'tree', lit. by which the planters thereof cross the hell. यदः 'charu,' the food offered to the gods: lit. that which the Devas eat. त्यदः 'sword,' 'the fist' तम् 'a little', 'body' (fem). Then it is either तमः or तमः । Literally that by which the noose of Karma is drawn out is tanu—as embodiment means further production of new karmas. यदः 'a bow' The word यम् ending in द is masculine. Another form is यम् ending स्। The masculine form is found in the following verse of Sri Harsha: यम् रिवासिंग

So also from चि— मणुः 'kinnara' (see A. K. I. 1.74). The आ required by VI. 1.50. S. 2508 does not take place as a diversity. So also मस्ज्+ उ = मह्गुः 'an aquatic bird', lit. that which immerses itself in water.' Rabhasa says "madgu and Pânîya-kâkikâ are synonyms." The ज is gutturalised to why its belonging to Nyankvâdi class. The ज becomes द by जग्रव change.

८। असम्ब। १। ८।

'सवलेयकगाणवः'। चात्कटिवटिभ्यास्। कटति रसनां कटुः। वटति वदतीति वटुः।

S. The affix उ comes after the root अप (I. 471 to sound).
Thus अप + उ = अपी: (an atom). By force of the word च, this affix

Thus अष् + च = अप्पुँ: (an atom). By force of the word च, this affix comes after कह (to go) and वह (to surround), also कह as 'bitter' that which cuts the tongue, वह: speaker, 'the child of a twiceborn.'

ए। धार्ये नित्। १। ए।

थान्ये वाष्येऽश उपत्ययः स्वात् । स च नित् । निषवादाद्युदात्तः । प्रियङ्गवञ्चमेऽशवञ्चमे । ब्रिजीहिमेषस्त्वशुः पुमान्'। निद्ग्रहेशं 'फलिपाटि-' इत्यादिसत्रमिक्याप्य संबध्यते । 9. The affix comes after the root we (to sound), and it is considered as having an indicatory when the world denotes a kind of barley.

Bous we grain, barley. The indicatory wankes this word have the acute accent on the first syllable, while we formed by the previous sûtra, has the accent on the last syllable.

This consideration of the affix as नित governs the subsequent sutras as far as किल्पाक्षि &c., (Un I. 19). Thus जियक्षवस्य ने उणवस्य ने (Yajur Veda).

The word wat: (mas.) is a kind of rice. See A. K. II. 9. 20.

१० शृस्कृस्निहित्रप्यसिवसिइनिक्किदिवन्धिमनिभ्यश्च। १। १०।

भृगातीति सन्:। 'भवरायुपकोपवोः'। स्वर्श्वजुम्। स्नेहुव्याधिः। चन्द्र इत्यन्ये। त्रपु सीसम्। 'पुंचि भूमन्यसवः प्राणाः'। वसुइदिऽग्नी योक्बेऽशी वसु तोये धने मणीं' हतुर्वक्त्रैकदेशः। क्लेदुश्चन्द्रः। बन्धुः । मतुः। चात् 'बिदि स्रवयवे'। बिन्दुः।

10. The affix उ comes after the root णू (to hurt), रह (to sound), स्निह (to be easily attached), अञ्जू (to be ashamed), अञ्जू (to throw', अस् ('to live', 'to cover') &c., इन् (to kill), किह (to become wet), बन्ध (to tie), मण् (to sound) 'to know'.

Thus मू + उ = मंदः (weapon), स्वदः (Thunder-bolt) A. K. I. 1. 50. स्नेहु (disease, moon) अपुः (Tin), अपुः (Mfe), '(अपु is always used as masculine gender plural) (see Amara kosha II. 8. 119) वसु m. lake, fire, yoke, and rays, nent. 'water,' 'wealth,' and 'gem'. हमः (chin), अदः (moon) वन्यु (friend), चनः (The divine sage supposed to be the father of the human race.)

The affix उ comes after the root बिद् also because of the word च in the sûtra, as बिन्दः ' a drop?

Note.— अवः 'anger, arrow, thunder bolt.' (Hema Chandra). Trapu, tin or lead: because on seeing fire it trembles (trapate) as if it was ashamed. Trapu-ranga or sîsaka (Medinî). अवः 'life-breaths' lit. they throw about the body human aura. दवः masculine means 'cheek'. It is feminine also दवसाद 'Hanumân'—the broad-cheeked one. Sometimes it is long, as दवसाद। दन्यः 'friend' lit. one who binds another with the ties of affection'. चवः the first king: it means Mantra also.

१९ । स्यन्देः संप्रसारणं घइच । ९ । १९ । 'देशे नदविशेषेऽव्धी सिन्धुनी सरिति विवास' इत्यमरः ।

11. The affix च comes after the root स्वन्द (to run, to trickle, to flow out) and there is vocalisation and the change of द into प ।

Thus स्वन्द् + च = विन्द्रः ('Sindh'. Ocean, the Indus,) Amarakosha III. 3.

100. It is masculine when it means the country 'Sindh,' the river 'Indus,' and 'Ocean'. It is feminine when it means 'a lake'.

१२। उन्देरिक्चादेः । १। १२।

उनिच इन्द्रः।

12. The affix s comes after the root seg (to make wet), and s is substituted in the place of s of the root,

Thus जन्द्+ज=दन्द्रः 'The moon'.

१३। ईषेः किच्च। १। १३।

ईथेरः स्यात्स च किदादेरिकारादेशश्च। ईषते हिनस्ति इषुः शरः। 'इषुर्द्वयोः'।

13. The affix scomes after the root ईप् (I. 642) 'to move', (to kill), and it is treated as if it had an indicatory s and ई is replaced by short इ॥

Thus ईष् + च = चपु: 'an arrow', lit. the killer. See Amarakosá (II. 8. 87).

१४। स्कब्देः सलोपप्रच। १। १४।

कण्दुः ।

14. The affix z comes after the verb tart (I. 1028 to ascend,) and the z is elided thereby.

Thus स्कन्द्+ उ = कन्द्र: (a boiler', an oven). A. K. II. 9. 30.

१५। स्जिरसम्च। १। १५।

चात्सलोप उपस्वयञ्च। रज्जुः।

15. The affix scomes after the root seq (IV. 69. "tolet go"), the se is elided and the augment set is added.

Thus मृज् + अशुम् + उ = रज्जुः 'rope'. The च of the augment is changed first to म by जुन्ब, and then to च by जग्न्ब। रज्जुः means 'braid of hair,' 'rope'. 'woman'. (Medinî).

१६। कृतेराद्यन्तविपर्ययश्च। १। १६।

ककारतकारयोवि जिनवः। तकुः सूत्रवेष्टनम्।

16. The affix s comes after the root we 'to cut off,' and there is the transposition of the letters wand we

Thus कृत् + उ = तुक् + उ = तुक् : 'a spindle'.

१७। नावञ्चेः । १ । १७ ।

म्बङ्क्वादित्वात्कुत्वम् । नियतमञ्चति न्बङ्कुङ्गः ।

17. The affix s comes after the root अवस 'to make clear' preceded by the proposition नि।

Thus नि+ अञ्च्+ उ = च्युङ्कुः (a kind of antelope').

१८। फलिपाटिनभिन्ननिजनां गुरुषिटनाविधतस्व । १। १८।

फलेर्गुक् फल्गुः। पाटेः पद्धिः। पाटयतिर्श्ति प्रष्टुः । मन्यतेऽनेन नाकुर्वलभीकान् । मन्यत इति मञ्ज । जायत इति जतु । 18. The affix s and the augment ग्रन् come after the roots कर् (to bear fruit), पाट replaced by पर (to go), नम् (to salute, to bow down) replaced by नाक, पन (to consider, to think); जस (to be born); the final प s of the last two roots are respectively replaced by म and न ॥

Thus फल्+गुक्+ज=फल्गुः 'unsubstantial'. पटुः 'clever. नाजुः 'a white ant hill'. A. K. II. 1. 14. मथु 'sweet,' and मथुः 'a demon'. जतु 'red resin of certain trees'.

१९। वलेगुक्च। १। १९[।]

19. The augment गुक् comes after the root बल् (I 520. 'to live',) before the affix ड.

Thus वल् + च = वल् ग्रः ' beautiful'. The root is /vala संवर्ष (I 520)

२०। शः कित्सन्वच्च । १। २०।

प्रयतेषः स्यात्स च कित्सन्वच्च । शिशुवीलः ।

20. The affix ज is जिल्ल and is treated like जन (desiderative) after the / जो (IV. 39) 'to sharpen', 'to make thin'.

. Thus বিষ্ক: 'child', মা+ব=মা+ব (VI. 1.45. S. 2370)=মামা+ব= কিমা+ব (S. 2317)=মিয়: (VI. 4.64. S. 2371).

२१ । यो द्वे च । १ । २१ ।

सन्वदिति प्रकृते द्वेग्रहणभिषवितृषुत्त्यर्थम् । ययुरस्वाऽस्वनेधीयः ।

21. The affixs comes after the verb Ψ (II. 40) 'to go away', and it is doubled.

१२। कुर्च १व । १। २२।

'वसु दु न्वन्तरे विष्णी वसू नकुक्यिक्क्सी'। चादश्यतोऽपि । चक्षुः कर्ता । चणुः चालकः।

22. The augment \mathfrak{T} comes after the root \mathfrak{T} (I. 946. III. 5) to support, and the root is doubled.

Thus an epithet of Siva', 'Brown'. an emans the Vaisvâuara fire, 2, the Sûlâpâni—the Trident carrier; 3, the Garuda-bannered (Vishnu), 4, broad, 5, mungoose. In these senses it is masculine, when adjective it means 'brown', and then takes the gender of the noun it qualifies.

By force of the word च 'and', the affix द comes after other roots also. As कू + द = चक्द: 'agent', इन् + द = चक्द: 'killer', पा + द = पपु: 'protector'.

२३। प्मिद्वियधिगृधिषृषिभयः। १। २३।

कुः स्यात्। पुरः । भिनत्ति भिद्धवेजुम् । 'ग्रहिज्या-' (२४१२) इति संप्रसारणम् । विरहिषं विष्यति विधुः । 'विधुः ग्रग्राङ्को कर्पू रे हषीकेथे च रावसे' । युधुः कामः । पृषुर्देसः ।

23. The affix 5 comes after the verbs पू (III. 4.) 'to protect, 'to fill up', चिद् (7.2) 'to divide', ज्यथ (4.72) 'to hurt', प्य (4. 136) 'to desire', पूप (5.22.) 'to conquer' [and इप (1.741, 4.119) 'to rejoice'.]

Thus yes: [पू+क=y+क (VII. 1. 102 S. 2494)=yx+v]. 'much' heaven; the name of a prince; the pollen of flowers. fuz: 'Indra's thunderbolt', lit. that which splits asunder. fuz: from vuu, the u is vocalised to the by S. 2412. It means 'the moon, lit.' he who pains the lonely whose lover is absent'. The Viśvakosha gives its meaning as. 'The moon, 2, the camphor, 3, the Hrishîkesá, and 4 Rakshasa. vy: 'God of love', vy: 'expert' vy: 'pleasant', 'sun', 'fire', 'Râhu.'

२४। कृग्रोरूच्च । १। २४।

करोतीति कुरः। गृणातीति गुरुः।

24. The affix \mathfrak{F} comes after the roots \mathfrak{F} (VIII. 10) 'to do', and \mathfrak{F} (IX. 28) 'to sound' and \mathfrak{F} is substituted in the place of and \mathfrak{F} follows such \mathfrak{F} by S. 70.

Thus द्वार: 'a species of amaranth, यार: 'a spiritual preceptor'. Kuru is the name of a King: it means 'a priest' and 'boiled rice' also.

२५। ऋषद्ः सुषु स्यः । १। २५।

'सुवामादिवु च' (१०२२) इति षत्वम् । अपधु प्रतिकूलम् । दुषु । सुषु ।

-25. The affix द comes after the verb स्वर (I. 975.) 'to stand' when it is preceded by अप, हर् and स्.

Thus अपदुः 'unfavourable', 'a child 'दुदुः 'a wicked person.' सुदुः 'a good person.' The ख of स्था is changed to w under VIII. 3. 98. S. 1022: as these words are considered to belong to the Sushâmâdi class.

२६। रपेरिच्चोपधायाः । १। २६।

अनिष्टं रपतीति रिपुः।

26. The affix द्व comes after the verb रच् (I. 428) 'to speak', and its penultimate ज is changed to इ।

Thus fig: 'enemy' lit. who talks always to the injury of one.

२७। अजि दृशिकम्यमिपशिबाधाम्जिपशितुग्धुग्दीर्घहकारच्चा १। २७।

अर्जयति गुणानृष्ठः। सर्वानिविशेषेण पत्रयतीति पशुः। कन्तुः। अन्धुः कूपः। 'पांसुर्नान द्वयो रजः'। तालव्या अपिदन्त्याञ्च संवसूकरपांसवः'। बाधत इति बादुः स्त्रीपुंसयोर्भुजः। 27. Before the affix क, ऋज is substituted for अर्ज (I. 242, X. 186) 'to gain', पण is substituted for इण (I. 1037) 'to see,' the augment उक् is added to फाँच (I. 470. 869) 'to desire,' पुक् to अभि (I. 493, 869, X. 180) 'to be afflicted with disease', long आ is substituted for the short अ of पणि (10. 179) 'to destroy', and इ for the final प of बाप (1. 5) 'to oppress.'

Thus अनुः 'straight', lit. who acquires or takes up good points or qualities, पग्नः 'cattle' lit. who see all without discriminating anything. जन्तु 'cupid', जन्मः 'a well', पांदुः 'dust' पांदुः 'manure', बादुः 'arm', lit. that which obstructs.

The word पांचु is spelt as पांचु also. It is masculine. See A. K. II. 8.98 (पांचुनों &c). The three words सम्ब, सूक्षर and पांचु are spelt with the palatal u also instead of the dental u as अपन, सूक्षर and पांचु। बादु is masculine; while its synonym भुजः is both masculine, and feminine as भुजा।

२८। प्रथिम्नदिभ्रस्जां संप्रसारसं सलोपप्रच। १। २८।

श्रयाणां कुः संप्रसारणं भ्रम्जेः सलोपश्च । पृष्ठः । सृदः । न्यङ्क्वादित्वात्कुत्वम् । भूज्जिति तपसा भृगुः ।

28. The affix द्व is added to the roots प्रथ (I. 802) 'to become known', द्वर (I. 804) 'to crush' and प्रज्ञ (VI. 4) 'to try', and there is the vocalisation of र into द्व and the elision of the च of bhrasj.

Thus प्रा: 'wide', प्रा: 'delicate' प्रा: 'a Rishi'. The w is changed to w as the word is considered to belong to the Nyankvâdî class, literally it means 'he who parches up by the force of austerity.'

२९। लङ्घिबंह्यीनेलोगस्च। १। २९।

लघुः। '* बालमूललच्यलमङ्गलीनां वा लो रव्यसापदाते'। रघुन् पभेदः। बहुः।

29. The affix জ comes after the roots লভ্ভ (I. 108, 172, X. 220, 254) 'to leap' and ৰভ (I. 664) 'to increase' and the nasal is elided.

Thus लक्षः 'light'; बहुः 'many'.

Vart.—The च is optionally replaced by र in the following:—bâla, mûla, laghu, alam, and anguli. Thus बाच or बार; मूच or मूर, खन्न or रप्त, खन्म or खर्म and खन्नुचि or अभूति। Raghu is the name of a King, the ancestor of Sri Rama Chandra.

३०। जर्यातेनुं लोपदच । १। ३०। इर सन्नि।

30. The affix & comes after the root & (II. 30) to cover, and the & of the verb is elided thereby.

Thus कर 'the thigh.'

३१। महति हुस्वश्व। १। ३१।

क्रय महत्।

31. The π of π is shortened when the sense is that of great'.

Thus ददः ' precious'.

३२। क्षिषेः लक्ष्य। १। ३२।

त्रिलच्यतीति त्रिलकुर्धेत्यः । उदातो ज्योतिश्च।

32. The affix द्व comes after the root चित्रप (I. 734, IV. 77, X. 38) 'to embrace', and the final प is changed to क । Thus चित्रद्व: 'a servant', 'a libertine'; 'astronomy'.

३३ । स्राङ्परयोः खनिशूभ्यां डिच्च । १ । ३३ ।

ञ्चा खनतीत्याखुः । परं भृषातीति परग्नः । पृषीदरादित्वादकारलोपात्पञ्चरित ।

33. The verb जर (I. 927) 'to dig up', preceded by जा, and पू (9. 18) 'to hurt', preceded by जर, take the affix इ, and thereby the last vowel and the consonant following it are elided.

Thus आख: 'a mouse', lit. that which digs all round, परश: 'a weapon in general', lit. that which hurts an enemy. The word assumes the form पश्च also, by the elision of ज of र under the Prishodarâdi class.

३४। हरिमितचीद्रवः। १। ३४।

'द्रु गतौ' स्त्रस्माद्धरिमितयोषपपदयोः कुः स च डित्। इरिभिद्भूयते इरिद्रुवृंतः । मितं द्रविति मितद्वः समुद्रः।

34. The verb हु, (I. 992, V. 34) 'to run', preceded by दिर or नित, takes the affix ह under the same circumstances.

Thus इरिद्धः a kind of tree', भितद्धः 'Ocean'.

३५। शतेच । १। ३५।

यतथा द्रवति यतद्वः। वाहुलकात्केवलादिष । द्रवत्यूर्ध्वभिति दुर्श्वः याला च । तद्वान्द्रुमः। 35. So also when द (I. 992, V. 34) 'to run' is preceded by यत ॥

Thus णतदुः = णतथा द्रवित हित literally that which runs in a hundred different channels.

By force of the word बहुत, the affix comes, even after the root singly. As द्व: (द्व+द्व=द्व+उ=द्व: a tree) a branch of a tree, lit. that which goes up. That which possesses "dru" or branches, is called द्वन: 'a tree'. S. 1915.

३६। खरुशङ्कु पीयु नीलङ्ग लिगु। १। ३६।

पञ्चिते कुप्रत्ययान्ता निपात्यन्ते । खनते रेफश्चान्तादेशः । खनः कामः । क्रूरो सुर्खेऽध्वश्च।
'श्रङ्कर्ना कीलश्रल्ययोः'। 'पिबतेरीत्त्वं युगागमञ्च'। पीयुर्धायनः कालः सुवर्षे च। निप्नुर्बास्त्रागना-

बस्मात्कुत्वने दीर्घञ्च। नीलङ्गः कृमिविकेषः मृगालसः। 'नीलाङ्गः' इति पाठान्तरम् । तत्र धातारिक दीर्घः । 'लगे सङ्गे' ऋस्मात् इत्रम्नं च । लगतीति लिगु चित्तस् । लिगुमूर्कः ।

36. The five words অং, মহ্দু, খীয়, খীৰদ্ধু, and বিয়, are irregularly formed by দ্ধ affix.

पर is from ्रास 'to dig' (I. 927), यह from ्राफ 'to doubt' (I. 86). In सर the द of khan is replaced by र before the affix द ॥ Kharu means 'cupid, cruel, stupid and a horse'. It is the name of a Daitya also. It means also white. It is the name of Síva.

- 2. we masculine means 'a dart, spear, spike, javelin, dagger'; 'a stake' 'a nail, pin or peg', 'poison', 'a measure of twelve fingers', 'the sine of altitude', 'the trunk of a tree'.
- 3. पीयुः is from "/पा 'to drink': the आ is changed to ई and युक् augment is added before हा। It means 'a crow', time', 'gold', 'the sun', 'awful'.
- '4. नाजक्क is from /जिंग 'to go' (I. 154), preceded by नि, the vowel इ is lengthened before कु। Some derive it from नीज + गम् + कु, the अम् of गम् is elided and the augment सुन is added. Another form is नीजाङ्क where the root vowel is also lengthened. It means 'an insect', 'a jackal', 'a large black, bee'.
- 5. तिशु from /ति 'to adhere' (I-823), the आ is changed to इ. तिशु (Nent) the 'heart, तिशु: 'a block head' (masc.)

३७। मृगय्वाद्यश्च । १। ३७।

क्ते कुप्रत्ययान्ता निपात्यन्ते । मृगं यातीति मृगयुर्व्याधः । देवयुर्धार्भिकः । नित्रयुर्वे।कयास्रा-भिन्नः । आकृतिगणेष्ऽयम् ।

37. So also the words ** 'hunter' &c are irregularly formed by the affix **.

Thus सुगयुः 'a hunter', lit. 'one who goes (yâti) after deer;' देवयुः ' pious', चित्रयुः 'an expert in worldly matters', 'friendly'. It is an Akritigana.

Note.—Mrigayu means 'a jackal', 'a hunter', the Supreme Spirit'. Other words not enumerated above also belong to this class. ्रेपीस to check: पीस: 'an elephant', 'a tree', 'the trunk of a tree', 'an atom', 'a fruit.' The Aryâs generally mean by this word 'a tree', the Mlechchhas apply it to elephant (افيا). So also /पीड 'to go', पास्ड: 'yellow &c, with the vriddhi of the root vowel. / किंड 'to be proud', कर्ड: 'itching.'

३८। मन्दिवाशिमथिवतिचङ्क् यङ्किभ्य उरच्। १। ३८।

मन्दुरा वाजियाजा । वायुरा रालिः । मथुरा । चतुरः । चङ्कुरा रथः । अङ्कुरः । खर्जू रादित्वा-त्वादङ्कुराऽपि ।

38. The affix ज्ञां comes after the verbs मन्द (I. 13) to praise &c, बागृ (4.54) 'to roar', मंग (I. 901) 'to churn', चत

(I. 918) 'to beg', चंक् (I. 93, 820) 'to resist' and wife (I. 87) 'to count or mark'.

Thus मन्द्रत 'a stable for horses' वाशुरा 'night' lit. in which animals, roar, मञ्चरा 'a town', चंद्रर: 'cunning', चङ्क्रर: 'a chariot, a tree', अङ्क्रर: 'root' 'blood' 'hair of the body', 'drink', 'a sprout'. The word is अङ्क्रर: also with long ज, when it belongs to the Kharjurâdi class, and takes the affix कर।

३९। व्यथेः संप्रसारगं किच्च । १ । ३९ । 'विद्यरक्षेररवक्षाः'।

39. The affix उरच् comes after the verb व्यथ (I. 801) 'to be afraid, or vexed', the य is changed to द and the affix is treated as if it had an indicatory च्।

Thus विद्युर: 'a thief' 'a Râkshas', see V. 4. 68. S. 676 Padamanjari.

Note.—Another reading of the sûtra is क्येश संप्रधारणं थः किस्त । By this the य is changed to थ also. According to this reading we cannot get the form विश्वर। But this is a valid form as found in the Vedås:—त्वमेषां विश्वरा यावा। So also अथ विद्वा विश्वरेणाचिदसा। There is however another word विश्वर with dh also. It is derived from युर 'a yoke or axle' compounded with the preposition वि and means 'whose yoke or companion is gone', hence, distressed, love lorn.

४०। मुकुरदर्दु री । १।४०।

मुकुरा दर्पणः । वाहुलकान्मकुराऽपि । 'दृ विदारणे' धातीर्द्धिवंचनमभ्यासस्य रुक्टिलापश्च। 'दर्दुरस्तायदे भेके वादाभाषडाद्रिभेदयाः' । 'दर्दुरा चण्डिकायां स्याद्गामजाले च दर्दुरस्' इति विद्यः।

40. The words चुड़र 'a mirror', and दहुर 'frog', are formed by चरच् affix.

Another form of the word bahulam. From /drî 'to tear' (IX. 23) is obtained to by reduplication, and adding the augment to the abhyasa, and eliding the final consonant, with the vowel that precedes it. Dardurah means 'cloud', 'a frog', 'a musical instrument like flute &c', 'a mountain', and the name of a mountain in the south. The Feminine the second consonant in the Neuter to a group or assembly of villages'. (Viśva kośa).

Note.—From ्रमिक 'to adorn' (1.89), is formed मजुर: by adding उरच् and dropping the nasal. It means 'a mirror', 'the Bakula tree', 'the rod or handle of a potter's wheel'. Dardura is derived by some by the guṇa of dri, and the addition of the augment दक । Instead of ब्रामजान other readings are 'दाम जान and यामजान।

४१। मद्गुराद्यश्च । १। ४१।

जरबन्ता निपास्यन्ते । भाद्मतेशुं ख् । महुरे। मत्स्यभेदः । 'कष्ट वर्षे' । स्नागमः । 'कर्श्वरः प्रवेतः रज्ञसातेः खर्ष्य रादित्वाहरोऽपि । 'अभ्यूरवन्धुरौं स्वातां नञ्जसुन्दरयोक्षिषु' इति रन्तिदेवः। 'काक्षतेर्वा खुक्' । कुक्करः-कुकुरः ।

41. So also with the words महुर 'a kind of fish' and the rest.

These are words formed by the affix sty !

- 1. From /मदी is formed महनुद: with the augment गुक्। It is the name of a kind of fish. /मदी 'to be glad'. (IV. 99)
- 2. /कर' to colour' (I. 405), कर्डुरः। The augment is रक्। It means 'white', and 'a demon' Karburam (Neut.) 'water', 'gold'. Karburah (masc.) 'sin', 'an evil spirit'; Karburâ (Fem.) 'name of a plant.'
- 3. बन्धुरः from ्रंबच्चाति (IX. 37) 'to bind'. As it belongs to the Kharjurâdi class also, बन्धुरः with long क is also valid. It means 'bent', and 'lovely': and is used in all the three genders.

Vaget.—The augment जुन्न is optionally added to the √जुन्न 'to accept' (I. 91) before the affix उरच्। As जुन्न रः or जुन्तरः 'a dog.'

Similarly /अत 'to move continuously'—आतुरः 'hurt', /बा 'to blow'— वागुरा the augment गुक् is added: 'a trap, a net'.

४२। असेरुरन्। १। ४२।

ञ्चस्रः। प्रज्ञादाण्। ञ्चासुरः।

42. The verb अन् (IV.. 100) 'to throw up' takes the affix

Thus अनुरः 'a demon', with the अस् of the Prâjñâdi class, आनुरः 'demoniac'. (V. 4, 38)

४३। मसैप्च। १। ४३।

पञ्चमे पादे 'मसेकरन्' इति वश्यते । 'मसूरा मसुरा ब्रीहिमभेदे पग्ययोषिति' । 'मसूरा मसुरा बा ना वेश्याब्रीहिमभेदयोः' । 'मसूरी पादरागे स्याद्यपधाने पुतः पुमान्' । 'मसूरमसुरी च द्वी' इति विग्वः ।

43. The verb मन् (4.112) 'to measure' 'to become changed' also takes the चरन affix.

Thus मसुरा 'kind of small pulse' 'a harlot.' In the Fifth Pâda, there is a sûtra declaring that the verb मस् takes the affix. जरन्। So we get मसूरा 'a lentil', 'a harlot'. In these senses the words are masculine optionally: namely मसुरः or मसूरः। while मसूरी means 'a kind of disease, small pox', and मसुरः (masc.) means 'a pillow', also.

४४। शावशेरासी । १। ४४।

ग्र इत्याखर्ये । स्वग्रदः । 'पतिपत्न्येाः प्रस् स्वश्रु स्वग्रुरस्तु पिता तयेाः' इत्यनदः ।

44. The verb wg (5 18.) to pervade, preceded by g the abbreviated form of wig takes the affix when the sense is that of obtaining.

Thus स्वयुरः 'father-in-law.' अशु+अग्+उरन्= यु+अग्+उरन् = प्रवशुरः 'wife's father, or husband's father'. Fem. स्वश्नः। See Amarakośa. (II. 6.31)

४५। ऋदिनह्योष्टिषच्। १। ४५।

अविषः। महिषः।

45. The affix दिवन् comes after the verbs अव (I. 631) 'to protect', and नद (I. 766) 'to worship'.

Thus अविष: 'The Ocean, a king', महिष: 'great'. (Buffalo)' The demon Mahisha'. As तुरीयं धान महिषो विवक्ति। So also उत माता महिषमन्यवेनत्। Fem. महिषी 'Queen'.

४६ । अमेर्दीर्घरच । १ । ४६ ।

'क्रामिषं त्वस्तियां मांसे तथा स्याद्वीग्यवस्तिनं ।

46. The affix दिषम् comes after the verb अस् (I. 493, 869,) 'to eat.'

Thus आविषम 'food', 'flesh-food', 'an object of enjoyment'.

४९। रहेर्नु द्विप्च । १ । ४९ ।

'रङ्कुशम्बररी हियाः'। 'री दियो मृगभेदे स्याद्री हिषं च तृषां मतम्' इति संसारावर्तः॥

47. The affix दिषच comes after the verb रह' (I, 912) ' to grow', and there is vriddhi of the vowel of the root.

Thus रोहिषम् 'a kind of deer', a kind of straw'. Thus रङ्क, गम्बर and राहिष are different kinds of deer. रोहिषः (masc). is a kind of deer, रोहिषम् (neut.) is grass. (Sansârâvarta).

४८। तवेशिंद्वा।१।४८।

'तव' इति सौत्रो धातुः। 'तश्चिपताविषावक्षौ स्वर्गे च'। स्नियां तिष्धी-ताविशी नद्गी देवस-न्या भूमिञ्च। 'तिविधी यलम्' इति येदभाष्यम्।

48. The affix दिवन् comes after the verb तव् 'to be powerful' and it is treated as if it had an indicatory प्।

The ्रत्य is a Sautra root. The words त्रविषः and त्राविषः mean 'the Ocean' and 'heaven'. The feminine त्रविधी or त्राविधी means 'a river', a divine nymph, daughter of Indra', and 'the earth'. त्रविधी means 'power' according to the Veda Bhashya; as in the following Vedic Mantras:— इन्द्रो वृज्ञस्य त्रविधीस इन्द्रस्यात्र त्रविधीस्यो विरम्भिन्। It means strong, and old in the Vedas. Gold is one of its meanings.

४ए। नजि व्यथेः । १ । ४ए।

ञ्जव्यथिषोऽविधसूर्ययोः'। अव्यथिषी धराराज्योः।

49. The affix दिषम् comesafter the verb व्यव (I. 801) ' to be agitated', when it is preceded by the negative particle ज

Thus अव्यथिष: 'The Ocean' the sun'. The feminine अव्यथिषी 'the earth' 'the midnight'.

५०। किलेबुक्च। १। ५०।

किल्विषच्।

50. The augment बुक् is added to दिषम् when the affix comes after the verb किल् (VI. 61.) 'to become white', 'to play'.
Thus किल्बियम 'sin', 'disease', 'a fault'.

पृश् इषिमदिमुदिखिदिखिदिभिदिमन्दिचन्दितिमिमिहिमुहिमुचि-रुचिरुधिबन्धिशुषिभ्यः किरच्।।१। ५१।

इषिरोऽग्निः। मदिरा सुरा । 'सुदिरः कासुकाभ्रयोः' इति विषवमेदिन्यौ । खिदिरश्चन्द्रः । 'किदिरोऽसिकुठारयोः'। भिदिरं वज्य । मन्दिरं गृहस् । स्त्रियामपि । 'मन्दिरं मन्दिरापि स्वात्, इति विषयः । 'चन्दिरौ चन्द्रइस्तिनौ'। तिनिरं तमोऽधिरोगश्च। मिहिरः सूर्यः। 'सुहिरः काम्य-सम्यवोः'। सुविरो दाता । रुचिरस् । रुधिरस् । बधिरः । 'शुष श्रोषणे' शुपिरं सिद्रम्। सुष्किनित्यन्ये।

51. The affix किरम् comes after the verbs च्यू (6.59,) 'to wish', मदी (4.99,) 'to delight', च्यू (I. 16,) 'to be glad', खिंदू (4.61,) 'to suffer pain', चिदिर् (7.3) 'to cut off', मिदिर (7.2) 'to pierce through' मन्द (I. 13) 'to praise', चन्द (I. 68) 'to be glad or rejoice', विम् (4.68) to be wet or damp' मिद्द (I. 1041) 'to make water', 'to wet,' इद्द (4.89) 'to lose consciousness', मुच (6.136,) 'to release', च्यू (I. 781) 'to shine beautifully', च्यू (VII. 1.) 'to confine' चन्य 'I. 1022,) 'to tie' मुप (4.74) 'to become dry'.

Thus इषिर: 'fire', मदिरा 'wine, मुद्दिरः 'a cloud', a libertine' (Viśva and Medini Kośâs). खिदिरः 'an ascetic', 'the moon, द्विदिरः 'a sword, an axe, भिदिरम् 'Thunder bolt', मन्दिरम् 'house'. It is fem. also, मन्दिरा Viśva Kośa चन्दिरम् 'an elephant', 'the moon', विभिरम् 'darkness', eye-disease, 'निद्दिरः 'The sun', मुद्दिरः 'Blockhead', 'god of love', 'a libertine'. मुद्दिरः 'a generous man' चिरम् 'Bright,' चिरम् 'Blood', बिपरः 'Deaf'. From /गुष 'to dry', is formed मुविरम् a hole.' according to others it means 'dry'.

Note:—Ishiram 'food' also: Chhidirah 'fire,' 'rope or cord,' 'a sword', 'an axe,' Mandiram 'a city', 'a house': mandirah (masc.) 'an ocean. Mihira 'the sun', 'the mind.' Rudhirah (masc.) the planet Mars: (neut.)' saffron, and blood.

५२ । ऋशे चिंत् । १ । ५२ ।

आियरी वहनिरद्यसाः।

The affix face comes after the verb an (IX. 51), 'to eat', and it is treated as if it had an indicatory w ! Thus saffut: 'fire', 'a demon'.

y3 । स्रजिरशिशिरशिथिलस्थिरस्थितस्थिविरखदिराः । १ । y3 ।

अनेर्वीभावाभावः । अजिरमङ्गणम् । शशेष्पधाया दत्वम् । 'शिशिरं स्याद्रतोर्भेदेतुषारे शीतलेऽ न्यवत्'। 'श्रय नीचने' उपधाया इनवं रेफलापः । प्रत्ययरेफस्य लत्वम् । श्रियिलम् । स्थास्फारया-क्टिलापः । स्थिरं निञ्चलम् । स्फिरं प्रभूतम् । तिष्ठतेवु क् हुस्वत्वं च । स्यविरः । खदिरः । बाहुल-काच्छी डो बुक्ह्स्वत्वं च शिविरम्।

The words अनिर 'court', विविर 'dew, cold' विवित्त 'loosened', स्थिर 'steady', स्किर 'abundant', स्थाविर 'an old man' and खदिर 'the moon', 'name of a tree', are formed by किरच् affix.

Thus 1. / অল (1. 248) 'to go' — অলিংৰ 'court-yard' The root অলু is not replaced by बी here (II. 4. 56. S. 2292.) 2. / अस (I. 762) ' to go by leaps'-रिवाचिर: the penultimate अ is changed to इ। It means the cold season, hoarfrost, and cold. 3. /श्रय (X. 280) 'to release', गिथिलम्। The penultimate अ is changed to इ, the र is elided, the र of the affix changed to स। 4 and 5. The टि of /sthâ and /sphay is elided. स्थिरम् 'steady' स्पिरम् 'abundant.' 6. /sthâ takes the augment बुक् and is shortened, to make स्पविदः 'an elder.' 7. जदिरः 'a kind of tree'. By bahulam, we get. 8. चिविरम् from / धीङ् with the augment ga and the shortening of the vowel of the root. It means 'the camp'-lit. where the army sleeps.

५४ । सलिकल्यनिमहिभडिभगिडशणिडपिथिडतुगिडकुकिम्भ्य इरच्।१।५४।

सलति गच्छति निम्नमिति सलिलम्। अलिलम्। अनिलः। महिला । पृषेादरादित्वान्महेलापि। भड इति सौत्रा धातुः। 'भडिलौ ग्रूरसेवकौ'। भण्डिला दूतः कल्याणं च। ग्रण्डिला सुनिः। पिण्डि-ले। गणकः । तुण्डिले। मुखरः । कीकिलः । भविले। भव्यः । बाहुलकात्कुटिलः ।

The affix इतम् comes after the verbs चत् (1. 580) 'to go', कल् (I. 526, X. 64) 'to count' अन् (II. 61, IV. 66) 'to live', मह (I. 766) 'to worship', भड (sautra) 'to speak', भएड (IX. 50.) 'to make fortunate', चाड् (I. 299) 'to be attacked with disease', चिष्ड (I. 293) 'to collect' द्वार (I. 295,) 'to break,' कुन् (I. 91) 'to accept' and # (I. 1.) 'to be.'

Thus सलिलम् 'water' lit. what goes down; 2. कलिलम् 'covered with', 'mixed', 3. ञ्रनिल: 'wind', 4. महिला' a woman,' 'a creeper' महेला is another form valid under the Prishodarâdi class. (VI. 3. 109) 5. भाइतः 'a hero', 'a servant' from the sautra root /भड 6. भाष्डितः 'ambassador', 'lucky', 7. गाष्डितः 'a Rishi', 8. पिष्डितः 'an astrologer', 9. दुष्डितः 'talkative' 10. क्रोक्तिः 'Indian cuckoo', 11. भवितः 'that which happens'.

By virtue of bahulam, /कुट 'to be crooked', कुटिलं।

५५ । कमेः पश्च । १ । ५५ ।

कपिलः।

55. The affix इलच् comes after the verb कन्न (I. 470,) 'to desire', and the म is changed to प

Thus कांचिता: 'Tawny.' 'the name of a sage', 'a dog', 'Vishnu,' incense'; fem. 'a brown cow', 'a kind of timber', 'a leech', 'a fire,' 'the sun'.

५६। गुपादिभ्यः कित्। १। ५६।

गुपिला राजा। तिजिला निमाकरः। गुहिलं वनम्।

56. The affix इत्रच् comes after the verbs प्रप(I. 422) 'to protect' &c. and the affix is treated as if it had an indicatory क

Thus ग्रुपितः 'a king ', तिजितः 'the moon' गुहित्तम् 'forest, 'from /gupû to protect, /tija (I. 1020) to sharpen, and /guhû (I. 944) to cover.

५९। मिथिलादयश्च। १। ५९।

मध्यनतेऽत्र रिपवा निथिला नगरी। पथिलः-पथिकः।

57. The words শিখিলা 'town' and the rest are formed by শ্ৰেৰ্ affix.

Thus भिष्यता 'the name of a city', literally 'where the enemies are crushed, (mathyante).' So also पश्चितः 'a traveller'. These are from /mathe (I. 901) 'to agitate', and /pathe (I. 900) 'to go'.

५८ । पतिकठिकुठिगडिगुडिदंशिभ्य एरक् । १ । ५८ ।

पतेरः पथी गन्ता च । कठेरः कृष्युजीवी । कुठेरः पर्णायः । बाहुलकान्सुन्न । गडेरा भेषः । कुठेरा गुरुकः । दंग्रेरी हिंदाः ।

58. The affix ৰংক্ comes after the verbs প্ৰৰূ (I. 898, IV. 51) 'to fly', অভ (I. 356) 'to suffer pain or trouble', জুভি (I. 365.) 'to be blunted', শহ (I. 814) to water' গুড (6. 77) 'to preserve' and হল (I. 1038) 'to bite.'

Thus पतेरः 'a bird' 'a traveller' करेर: 'a man leading a painful life' कुरेर: 'water pot.' The nasal is not added as a diversity for the इ of कुरि, required a nasal the root being really कुरद । गडेरः 'cloud', गुडेरः 'globe' दंशरः = 'cruel', 'ferocious.'

५७ । कुम्बेर्नलोपप्रचा १।५७ । खरेरः।

59. The affix vom comes after the verb see (I. 453,) 'to cover' and the nasal of the root is elided thereby.

Thus gar: 'the God of wealth'.

६०। शदेस्त च। १। ६०।

श्रदेरः शत्रुः।

60. The affix परक comes after the root महलू (I. 908,) 'to perish', and the द is changed to द।

Thus अतेरः 'an enemy'.

६१। मूलेराद्यः । १। ६१।

यरगन्ता निपाल्यन्ते । मूलेरो जटा । गुधेरो गीप्ता । गुईरी लोहपातकः । गुहेरी मूर्तः ।

61. The words पूजेर and the rest are formed by परक् affix.

Thus मूलेर: 'a lock of hair', गुधेर: 'a protector' मुहेर: 'a block-head; गुहेर: 'a blacksmith'.

These are from /mûla 'to establish or take root' /gudha 'to surround', /guda to protect, /guhû to cover, and /muhû to faint.

६२। कबेरीतच्याचा ११६२।

कपोतः पद्यी।

62 The affix जोतन् comes after the verb कन (I. 405) 'to fly', the न is changed to प.

Thus कपोतः 'a pigeon'.

Note.—From / कर 'to colour' is derived कपीतः 'a pigeon'. It is so called because its throat is variously coloured. The च् of क्षोतच् is redundant or rather misleading. The word कपो तः has always the acute on the क्षो of the affix as in the lines: यत कपो तः पदमग्नी कृषोति। देवाः कपोत इपितो पदिष्कत् ।

६३ । भातेर्डवतुः । १ । ६३ ।

भातीति भवान्।

63. The affix seas comes after the root w (II. 42) 'to shine', 'to glitter'.

Thus भवान 'your honor', 'your shining excellency'.

६४ । कठिचिकिस्यामीरन् । १ । ६४ ।

कठोरः। चकोरः।

64. The affix श्रोदन comes after the root, काँद (I. 365) 'to suffer pain', and चन (I. 93, 820) 'to be satisfied'.

Thus कटोर: 'Hard', 'full.' चक्तार: 'a kind of bird'. As कटारताराधिपका-क्यनकाविः (Magha).

६५। किशोरादयक्च। १। ६५।

किंदूर्वस्य मृणातिष्टिलोपः । किमोऽन्त्यलोपः । किमोरीऽपवमावः । सहोरः शापुः ।

65. The कियोग and the rest are formed by श्रोद् affix.

Thus कियोर: 'the young of any animal'; सहार: 'a saint'.

From यू 'to injure', preceded by किस, is derived कियोर:। The दि of the root is elided, and the final of किस is dropped. It means 'a colt,' 'the sun', 'a youth,' 'a medicinal 'herb', 'sandal.' From /saha (I. 905) सहार:॥

६६ । कपिगडिगगिडकटिपटिभ्य फ्रोलच्। १ । ६६ ।

कपीति निर्देशान्नलापः । कपीलः । गडीलगगडीली गुडकपर्यायी । कटीलः कटुः । पटीलः ।

66. The affix जोलच् comes after कांप (I. 808) 'to shake', गर् (I. 814) 'run or flow as liquids' गरह (I. 65, 384) 'cheek', करे (I. 315, 342) 'to cover from rain', पर (I 318,) 'to go'.

Thus क्योत: 'cheek' the nasal is elided as it is so shown in the sûtra, परोत: 'raw sugar', परोत: 'a kind of cloth and vegetable,' moon-light.'

Some read कडि (I. 302) instead of कपि, and form करडोल: 'a chandâl&. /कस्क 'to sound,' (I. 527) कस्लोल: 'the noise of the waves.'

६७। मीनाते रूरन्। १। ६७।

मयूरः ।

67. The affix and comes after the verb wit (IX 4.) 'to injure'.

Thus नमूदः 'a peacock'.

६८। स्यन्देः संप्रसारगं च। १। ६८।

सिन्द्ररम्।

68. The affix जरन comes after the verb स्वन्द्र (I. 798) 'to flow out' and the य is changed to द ॥

Thus चिन्द्रम् 'a kind of tree'; (neut.) 'red lead'.

६७ । सितनिगमिमसिसच्यविधाञ्क्रशिभ्यस्तुन्। १ । ६७ ।

िंचनातीति सेतुः । 'तितुत्र—' (३१६३) इति नेट् । तन्तुः । गन्तुः । मस्तु दिधमण्डम् । सण्यकः इति सक्तुः । ऋर्धर्चादिः । 'ज्वर त्वर—' (३६५४) इत्यूट् । तत्र क्रिङीत्यनुवर्तत इति मते तु बाहुस-कात् । ख्रोतुर्विडासः । घातु । क्रोष्टा ।

69. The affix द्वन comes after the verbs चि (V. 2. IX. 5) 'to tie', बिन (8, 1.) 'to spread', गम्लू (I. 1031) 'to go' मरी (IV. 112) 'to complete', मस् (I. 176., 1046) 'to sprinkle', अबि (I. 631) 'to protect', पाञ् (III. 10) 'to bear', 'to support', म् प (I. 909) 'to lament'.

Thus चेतुः 'a bridge' 'a dam'. No बढ् augment because of the prohibition of (VII. 2. 9). तन्तुः 'a thread' गन्तुः 'going', गस्तुः 'sour cream' गस्तुः 'that which unites.' It is masculine (II. 4 31) ओतुः 'a cat.' It is thus formed: अव्+तुन्=अ+जर्+तुन् (VI 4. 20) Thus sûtra क्षितिक (I. 1. 6) is understood in that sûtra (VI 4. 20) according to some. So there is no guṇa. Thus ओतुः । यातुः 'an element', कोरहः 'a jackal.'

७०। पः किच्च। १। ७०।

पिबतीति 'पीतुर्वह्नौ दिवाकरें'।

70. The affix इन comes after the verb पर (I. 972) 'to drink, to preserve' and is treated as a फिर whereby the ज is changed to ६. (VI. 4. 66. S. 2462)

Thus चीतु: fire'; 'The sun.'

७१। ऋर्तेश्चतुः । १। ७१।

खर्तेस्तः स्यात्स च कित्। 'ऋतुः स्रीपुष्पकालयोः'।

71. The affix द comes after the verb आ (I. 983, III. 16, V. 29) 'to go', and it is कित्।.

Thus ऋतुं: 'season' and menstrual period &c. The word has acute on the final: As ऋतुना यज्ञस्य य ऋतुर्जनीनास्.

9२। कमिमनिजनिगाभायाहिम्यश्च। १। ७२।

रभ्यस्तुः स्यात् । 'कन्तुः कंदर्पचित्तयोः' । मन्तुरपराधः । जन्तुः प्राणी । 'गातुः पुंस्कोकिके ' भुक्ते गन्थर्चे गायनेऽपि च' । भानुरादित्यः । 'यातुरध्वगकालयेः' । रक्षकि क्षीवः । देतुः कारणस् ।

72. The affix \$\frac{1}{3}\$ comes after the verb \$\frac{1}{3}\$ (I. 470, 869) 'to desire', \$\frac{1}{3}\$ (IV. 67, VIII. 9, X. 169) 'to think', \$\frac{1}{3}\$ (I. 862, III. 24, IV. 41) 'to be born', \$\frac{1}{3}\$ (I. 998, III. 25) 'to sing' \$\frac{1}{3}\$ (II. 42) 'to glitter', \$\frac{1}{3}\$ (II. 40) 'to become', and \$\frac{1}{3}\$\$ (V. 11) 'to go.'

Thus करत: 'the heart', 'kâmadevâ, मन्तः 'offence', जन्तः 'animal', पातः 'the male cuckoo,' 'bee' 'a celestial singer', and 'a song.' भातः 'The sun', पातः 'time, wind, traveller': when neuter, it means 'a demon.' देव 'cause'.

9३। चायः किः। १। ७३।

'केतुर्प्रदेपताकयाः'।

73. The affix 3 comes after the /chayri 'to honor' (I. 929) and far is substituted for and

Thus केतु: 'comet', 'a banner'. Thus वाय + त = कि + त = केतु: ।

ु । स्नामोतेह्^रस्व एच । १ । ७४ ।

क्रमुः गरीरम् ।

74. The affix द comes after the / आसू (V. 14; X. 295) 'to pervade', and the vowel is shortened.

Thus अप्तः 'body.' 'a sacrificial animal'.

७५ । वसेस्तुन्। १ । ७५ ।

बस्तु ।

75. The affix उर comes after vas 'to dwell,' (I. 1054.) As बेस्स 'an object.'

9६। प्रमारे गिच्च। १। १६।

'वेश्मभूवीस्तुरिखयाच'।

76. The affix द्वर comes after the verb वर्ष (I. 1054,) 'to dwell', when the sense is that of a house and it is treated as if it had an indicatory प्.

Thus area 'a house.' A. Kosha II. 2. 19.

७७ । कृष्टः कतुः । १ । ७७ ।

क्रतुर्यश्चः।

77. The affix we comes after the verb w VIII. 10) 'to do." Thus we 'a sacrifice' yajha.

९८। एधिवहयोश्चतुः । १। ९८।

एधतुः पुरुषः । वहतुरनङ्वान् ।

78. The affix we comes after the verb ww (I. 2) 'to prosper,' and we (I. 1053) 'to carry.'

Thus स्पतुं: 'a man', वहतुं 'an ox,' 'a traveller.' The affix has an indicatory च and so the word is end-acute. Thus स्थानं पत्ये वहतुं कृत्युष्टव ।

9ए । जीवेरातुः । २ । ९ए । 'जीवातुरिक्षयां भक्ते जीविते जीवनीयधे' ।

79. The affix जाउ comes after / जीव (I. 594) 'to live.' Thus जीवाद्य: (masculine), 'food.' 'life,' 'a medicine.' A. K. II. 8. 119:

८०। स्रातृकन्वृद्धि १च। १।८०। चीवेरित्येव। 'जैवातृकस्त्वन्द्धभिषगायुष्मत्सु कृषीवसे'।

80. The affix आहमर comes after the verb /जीव (I. 495) 'to live' and there is vriddhi of है।

Thus जेवात्क 'long-lived', 'moon', 'drug,' and 'an agriculturist,' 'a physician.' A. Kosha I. 3. 16. III. 1. 6.

८१। कृषिविमतिनिधनिसर्जिखर्जिभ्य जः । १। ८१।

'कर्जुः पु'सि करीवाग्नी कर्जून द्यां स्त्रियां नता'। चनुः। तमुः। धनुः ग्राह्म स्वः। 'सर्ज सर्जने। सङ्गुर्वे सिक्त्। 'सर्जे व्ययने'। सङ्गुरं पाना।

81. The affix क comes after the verbs क्रप (I. 1039, VI. 6) 'to plough', पन (I. 497, 869, VI. 28) 'to drink', तन (VIII. 1, X. 296) 'to spread', पन (III. 23) 'to become rich', पर्न (I. 243) 'to gain', सर्न (I. 247) 'to pain', and the words so formed are feminine.

Thus কৰু: 'fire of dried cow-dung,' 'cultivation,' 'river,' আৰু: 'an army' বৰু: 'body,' ঘৰু: 'a bow', আৰু: 'a merchant, 'a lightening' আৰু: 'cutaneous eruption,' 'scab,' 'a worm.'

Thus in the Rabhasa-kośa we find 'karśûh pumsi karishâgnau karśûr nadyâm &c.' The Medini-kośa says 'karśû is masculine and means fire of dried cow-dung, and it is feminine when meaning 'a river,' a canal' sarjû, m. merchant, f. a lightening; heaven, m. Creator, Rudra.

८२। मृजेगु गाइच । १। ८२।

मर्जुः द्युद्धिकृत् ।

82. The affix \overline{a} comes after the \sqrt{a} (II. 57, X. 304) to clean', and there is guna of the ri into ar.

Thus was: 'purification,' 'a washerman.'

The vriddhi ordained by VII. 2. 114. S. 2473 is set aside by the guna specifically enjoined by this sûtra.

८२ का। खडेडुंड्वा। १। ८२ का।

खड्डूः। खडूः।

82. A. The augment as is added to a after the verb (X. 44) 'to break', optionally.

Thus जड्ड: or जड्: 'breaking', 'dividing'.

८३। वहो धरच। १। ८३।

'बब्र्जायास्तु मास्तीषु'।

83. The substitute w replace the wof ww (I. 1053) 'to carry', before the affix w "

Thus ag: 'a wife', 'a daughter-in-law'. A. Kosha III. 3. 101.

८४। फ्षेप्छप्च । १। ५४।

धाच्छः पामा।

84. The affix û comes after the verb ww (I. 934) 'to injure' and the wis changed to wa

Thus we 'itch' scab'.

८५। शित्कसिपद्यर्तः । १। ८५।

कास्ः यक्तिः। पादूञ्चरयभारियी । आदः पिङ्गलः ।

85. The affix ज comes after the verb, जा (I. 139) 'to go', पद (IV. 60) 'to go' ऋ (1. 983, III. 16, V. 29) 'to go' and the affix is जिंद ॥

Thus कान्: 'a lance', पाद्रः 'a shoe' आदः 'yellow.' The word कान् means 'indistinct speech', 'a sort of spear or lance', 'understanding'.

८६। अगो डश्च। १। ८६।

भाड्जेलसयद्रव्य**स्**।

86. The affix ज comes after the verb अस् (I. 471,) 'to sound', and the ज of अस् is changed to इ.

Thus wise 'a raft', 'a float'.

८९। नजि लम्बेर्नलोपश्च। १। ८९।

'तुम्बयलाब्रुक्मे समे' इत्यमरः।

87. The affix \overline{a} comes after the verb \overline{a}^{*} (I. 402, 404,) 'to hang down', and the nasal is elided, when the negative \overline{a} precedes it.

Thus जलाव: 'the bottle gourd' so called because it floats on water and does not sink (lambate) in it. See A. K. II. 4. 153.

८८। के अप्रिङ्चास्य। १।८८।

क्षश्रद उपपदे शृणातेकः स्यादेरङादेशः। 'कशेकस्तृणकन्दे स्त्री'। बाहुलकादुप्रत्यये कशेकः क्षित्रि पुंसि च।

88. The affix of comes after the verb of (IX. 18) 'to hurt', preceded by of and the of is changed to ot.

Thus क्येक: 'a kind of grass'; and a root'. By force of the word 'diversely' (III. 3. 1. S. 3169) the affix ত (short) also comes: as क्येक। The former is always feminine, the latter is masculine and neuter.

प्रका दुट्च। १। प्र।

तरतेकः स्यात्तस्य दुट्। 'तद्भः स्याद्वाश्वस्तकः'।

89. The affix क comes after the verb त (I. 1018) 'to cross over', to which is added the augment इट्. ॥

Thus ag: 'a wooden ladle'. See A. K. II, 9. 34

ए। द्रिद्रातेर्यालोपश्च। १। ए।।

पद प्राञ्च यो तयालीपः । दर्दः कुष्ठमभेदः ।

90. The affix we comes after the verb करिया (II. 64) 'to be poor' and the wand we of the verb are elided.

Thus दहें: 'a kind of leprosy', 'a cutaneous disease'. The word पा of the sûtra is a compound of स+ आ = या ॥

Note.—Bhojadeva takes the word as पंतापः beginning with र. He explains it in two ways: (1) रि+आ=पौ, and the form then is दहः for the sûtra then means, the रि and आ of daridrâ are elided. (2). र+६+आ=पौ।
In this view the second र r. of daridrâ is elided, Thus दहः। With short र, the form is दहः। Thus there are four forms (1) dardrû दहः। (2) dadrû दहः। (3) dardû दहः। (4) दहः dardru by Mrigayvâdi class र (un. I. 37).

ए१। नृतिग्रध्योः कूः । १। ए१।

मृह्तर्तेकः। शृधूरपानस्।

91. The affix कू comes after the verbs पूर (IV. 9) 'to dance', and सूप (I. 797, 922, X. 195.); 'to mock at 'to fart'.

Thus नृद्ध: 'a dancer', मृष्: 'the anus'.

ए२। ऋतेरम्च। १। ए२।

ऋतिः चौत्रो थातुः । ततः क्रमागमञ्ज । रंत्रदेवनदी सत्यवाक्ष ।

92. The affix क comes after the verb आ (a sautra dhâtu) and the augment अन् is added to the verb.

Thus रन्द्रः 'a celestial river' and 'true speech.' The /ऋत is a sautra dhâtu.

ए३। अन्दूहम्भूजम्बूकफेलूककंन्धूदिधिषूः । १। ए३।

सते क्रमत्ययान्ता निपात्यन्ते। अनद्भवंनधनम्। 'हुभी ग्रन्थे'। निपातनाम्नुम्। हुन्भूः। अनुस्वा-राभावोऽपि निपातनादित्येते। हुन्भूः। जनेबु क्। जन्द्भः। 'सनु अदमे' इत्यस्येत्येके। बाहुलका-द्वृद्योऽपि ! जन्दुः। कणं लाति कफेलूः श्लेष्मातकः। निपातनादेनवम्। कर्के दघाति कर्फण्यूर्व-द्वी। निपातनान्तुम्। दिधिं यैर्थे स्यति त्यजतीति दिधिषूः पुनर्भुः। केषिसु 'अन्दृद्वम्पूजम्ब्रकम्बू' इति पटन्ति। 'हुन्क उत्क्रीये' हुन्कू सर्पजातिः। 'कमेबु क्'। कन्द्वः परद्वव्यायहारी।

93. The words अन्द्र, हुन्ध्र, जन्द्र, कफेलू, ककेन्ध्र and विधिन् are formed by क् affix.

Thus अन्द्र: 'a chain, a fetter, 'an ornament worn round the ankles', हरम: 'snake'. जरह. 'The rose apple and its fruit', (करह a thief) करेलू 'a kind of annual plant or herb which dies after becoming ripe', 'phlegmatic'. कर्ज न्यू the jujube tree'. दिश्चिष्ट. 'The second husband of a woman twice married'.

Note.—From Adi'to bind' (I. 63) is अन्द्रः । From Agi 'to accept' (II. 49) is derived कफेलू: with the upapada कफा। From Again 'to support' (III. 10), with the upapada कक्षे is obtained कक्षेत्रम् ।

- . (2) From the ब्रिकी 'to string together' (VI. 34) is derived दुक्ध 'a composer, a versitier, a reciter'. It is declined like दूह । Another form is दुक्ध: without anusvâra.
- (3) The word was is formed by adding the augment sat to the root jan before this affix. Some derive it from jamu, 'to eat' (I. 499).

By force of 'diversely,' there is short च also, as चन्द्रः। As in the line सस्य जन्दी: पत्ररसी नदीस्य प्रवर्तते।

- (4) জন+বা+ত=কনিবু: 'phlegm producing.' The insertion of v is the irregularity.
- (5) कर्क + का + का = कर्क क्यू 'what supports the crab'—i.e. badar' or jujube. The insertion of the nasal is the anomaly.
- (6) বিভি+ ড+জ+ হিডিছু literally, who abandons (syati) the firmness (didhi), i.e. a widow who remarries.

Some read the sûtra as w=z-z=x-a=x ! In this view z=x: meaning 'a snake,' is derived from /z=x (VI 29) 'to pain.'

(7) अम्ब्रः is derived from /अस with the augment दुक्। It means 'one who steals the property of another,' 'a thief'.

ए४ । मृग्रोक्तिः । १ । ए४ ।

नरत्। गरत्पधः।

94. The affix wfa (ut) comes after the roots / v (VI. 117) 'to swallow', and / v (VI. 110) 'to die.'

Thus गवद 'The wing of a bird', मवद 'wind'. This last word has two other forms also, मादतः and मदतः all meaning wind and breath. The word गवद belongs to Yavâdi class, (VIII. 2. 9) and with मद्भाष् forms गवदमान्।

ए५। यो मुद्ध। १। ए५।

गिरतेवतिस्तस्य च सुद्। गत्रु त्सुवर्णे तृत्विशेषस्।

95. The affix उति comes after the root /्य 'to swallow' with the augment शुर् added to it.

Thus ng'q 'gold', 'a kind of grass'. The word is feminine.

एई। हुषेश्लाष् । १। एई।

'हर्यु की प्रकामिना':। बाहुलकाष्यदतेः। चटुलं शायनस्।

96. The affix say comes after the verb vert (I. 741 IV. 119.) 'to rejoice' 'to be satisfied.'

Thus eg as 'a deer', 'a lover'. By force of the word 'diversely', this affix comes after the root /42 'to rain' to cover' (I. 316) also. Thus egaq 'beautiful' inconstant'.

९७। इन्हियुविभ्य इतिः । १। ९७।

'इरिस्ककुमि वर्षों च तृपावाजिवियेषयोः'। उरिन्नही। 'रीहित' प्रगवियेषस्य स्त्री । 'गुप' इति तीक्षा वाहुः। नत्स्यस्य (or ऋश्यस्य) रीहित पुरुषस्य योषिहिति भाष्यम्।

97. The affix ** (it) comes after the roots /hri (I. 947, IIF. 15.) 'to steal', /y (I. 982, III. 17.) 'to go', / बिंद (I. 912) 'to grow' and /पुष (I. 711) 'to please'.

Thus with a quarter of the compass, direction'; 2. 'yellowish', 3. 'Turmeric, grass'. 4. 'the horse of the sun', 'a bay horse'. See Viśvakosha for

the verse "harit kakubhi varne cha &c." वरिष् 'a river' रोस्ति 'female of a kind of deer' योगिष् a woman'. /yush is a sautra root not found in the original Dhâtupâtha. Thus in the Bhâshya we have स्वयस्य रोस्ति "the female of the deer called rishya or white footed antelope is called rohit." Similarly पुरुषस्य योगिष् "the female of a man is called yoshit."

्र । ताडे सिंतुक् चार्। ८८ । ताडयतीति तडित ।

98. The affix win comes after the verb as (X. 43, 259) 'to-beat', and the causative sign for is elided.

Thus afeq 'lightening': literally that which strikes (tâdayati).

एए। शमेर्दः । १। एए।

बाहुलकादित्वंद्वा पवादेश इट्चन। 'श्रवतः स्वात्युं चि गापती' । श्रवतः क्षीवः ।

99. The affix ϵ dha comes after the root $\sqrt{\pi\epsilon}$ (IV. 92, X. 156),) 'to be appeared.'

Thus भाषतः 'a eunuch'. The letter ह is not इत, nor is it replaced by प्य (VII. 1. 2. S. 475), nor the augment इट् comes before it: all this is anomalous because of the "bahulam"—the Unadi affixes are diversely applied.

Note.—The affix s would not have taken set by the prohibition of नेड् बाँग कृति (VII. 2.8. S. 2981); but that sûtra is restricted by the vârtika मेड्बर मनादी "the set does not come before the krit affixes beginning with va, ra, ma and na" hence the above explanation.

The word was: when masculine means "the bull." It also means 'a eunuch,' an emasculated person.'

१००। कमेरठः । १। १००।

कमटः । 'कमटः कष्ळपे पुंचि भागडभेदे नपुंचकम्' इति मेदिनी । बाहुलकाण्यरटः ।

100. The affix जड (atha) comes after the root /कस (I. 470) 'to desire'.

Thus क्षमदः 'a tortoise'. According to the Medinîkosha this word when masculine means 'a tortoise'; and when Neuter, 'a water jar'.

By the force of the word "bahulam" this affix comes after /jrt 'to grow old' As with 'hard, solid, old, decrepit, pale, cruel.'

१०१। रमेवृद्धिश्च। १। १०१।

रामठं हिङ्ग ।

101. The affix अंड (atha) comes after the root रूप (I. 906) 'to delight', and there is Vriddhi of the vowel of the root.
Thus रामदम्. 'The name of the plant called asafoetida'.

१०२। शमेः सः। १। १०२।

गहः।

102. The affix w (kha) comes after the root / www (IV. 92,) to be appeared.

Thus were 'the conch-shell' 'the bone of the forehead,' 'a hundred billions.'

Note.—The स is not सत nor is it replaced by देन (VII. 1. 2. S. 475).

१०३। कारोछः । १। १०३।

कारतः।

103. The affix z (tha) comes after the / क्य (I. 476, 831,) to sound

Thus करड: 'thoat,' 'the neck,' 'vicinity', 'sound', 'a kind of tree.'

१०४। कलस्त्परच। १। १०४।

तुपतेः कलप्रत्यवः । चान् फतेः । तृपला सता । 'तृपला तु कलिकि'।

104. The affix we (ala) comes after the 124 (IV. 86, V. 25, VI. 24,) 'to become satisfied'.

Thus द्वारा 'a creeping plant.' By the force of the word च 'and' in the sûtra, this affix comes after the root ्राप्त also. Thus दुसला "a creeper." It should be distinguished from the word त्रियला "the three myrabolans." See Amarakosa II. 9. 111. Compare IV. 1. 21, S 479 where this word दुसला is considered as a Dvigu compound. त्रियला and त्रियला are also valid forms.

१०५। शपैर्वश्च। १। १५४।

शवलः ।

105. The affix कल (ala) comes after the root /मप् (IV. 59) 'to curse.' and the प्is changed to व ॥

Thus was: 'a variegated colour'.

Note. - Another reading is अनेबेश ॥

१०६ । वृषादिभ्यक्तित्। १ । १०६ ।

कृषलः । पललम् । बाहुलकाद्गुणः । सरतः । तरतः । 'क्षमेर्युक् । कम्बलः । 'ग्रुप्त खण्डने' जुनलम् । 'लङ्गेर्य द्विश्व' । लाङ्गलम् । 'कुटिकणिकौतिभ्यः प्रत्ययस्य सुद्' । कुट्मलः । कुटिरिप । कुट्मलः । कश्मलम् । बाहुलकाद्गुणः । कोमलम् ।

106. The affix कल (ala) comes after the root / वृष (I. 738) 'to rain' and the rest and it is considered as if it had an indicatory ch.

Thus वृष्यः 'a horse,' 'a Sûdra.' Similarly from ,/पन, पनतम् "a sweet-meat made of ground sesamum and sugar," "mire," "flesh." पनतः m. "a demon." The affix कन being कित would not have caused guna, but owing to the Utnâdi diversity it does so in the case of /पृ and /पृ । Thus परनः 'a kind

of pine tree :' 'straight', 'artless'. As in the following verse: सरका विरक्षायन्ते धनायन्ते कलिद्धुमाः । न यमी न च पुन्नागा अस्मिन् संचार कानने । Here every noun has a double meaning. Similarly तरकाः 'trembling,' 'liquid.'

१०७ । कसे बुंक्। १ । १०७ ।

107. The affix कल (ala) comes after /कल (I. 470, 869) 'to desire' and the augment is दुन् ।

Thus कम्बतः "the king of serpents i. e., Śesha"; 'a dew-lap, 'a wall, 'a small worm,' 'an upper garment of wool;' when ne u ter it means 'water.' It means also 'a blanket of wool.' Similarly from /प्रच 'to break' (Divadi), we get मुख्य 'a mace, club,' 'a pestle,' other forms of this word are मुख्य and मुख्या ॥

१०८। लङ्गे चृद्धिश्च। १। १०८।

साङ्गलम्।

108. The affix कल (ala) comes after the root √कान (I. 154) 'to obtain', 'to go,' and there is vriddhi of the root.
Thus लांगलच 'a plough'.

१०९। कुटिकशिकौति भ्यः प्रत्यस्य मुद्। १। १०९।

109. The affix कल comes after the verbs कुट (VI. 73) 'to curve' कम् 'to whip' (I. 762, 939, II. 14.) and क (I. 999, II. 33,) 'to groan, to hum,' and there is augment सुद् added also.

Thus कुट्मलम 'an opening bud'. The affix is added to /कुड also, as कुट्मलम करमलम. 'Sin', कोमलम 'delicate.' In this last word the e of /कु has taken guna by unadi diversity.

Note:—The affix कल comes after other roots also as a unadi diversity. As from ्र जुन or ्र जुन प्रतेषके we get कीमलः or कीमलः 'the name of a country.' From ्र पर or ्र ग्रंथ गंवलं or प्रवर्त 'provisions for a journey,' 'a bank or shore,' 'jealousy.' From ्र किंद आहाने, by the elision of the we have करनी। The feminine affix द्वीच् is added as it belongs to the gauradi class. It means 'the plantain tree,' 'a flag,' 'a king of deer,' 'the Bimba plant.' From ्र का का का we have कमलं 'water,' 'copper,' a lotus,' 'space,' 'a medicament.' The masculine कमलः means 'a kind of deer.' कमला means 'an excellent woman.' From ्र का we get कुमलः "expert, trained." From ्र मिंच मुपायाच् we have मपडलम् 'orb', 'a district,' a circle of a king's near and distant neighbours consisting of twelve kings.'

१९०। मृजेष्टिलोपश्च । १ । १९०।

110. The affix was (ala) comes after $\sqrt{2}$ (I. 269, II. 57,) to clean' and there is elision of the final vowel with the consonant that follows it.

Thus पसन् 'sin', 'excrement', 'impure secretion of the body', 'mean or covetous'.

१९१ । चुपेरच्चोपधाया । १ । १९१ ।

111. The affix we (ala) comes after the root $\sqrt{34}$ (I. 430, VI. 125) 'to move slowly' and wis changed to we before this.

. Thus चपत्रम् 'unsteady'. The masculine चपताः means 'quick-silver', 'fish', 'the châtaka bird', 'a sort of perfume' The feminine चपता means 'Lakshmi', 'lightening' long pepper'.

१९२ । शक्तिश्रम्यानित् । १ । १९२ ।

यकतम्। यमसम्।

112. The affix कल (ala) comes after the ्रणक् (IV. 78, V. 15) 'to be able' and जन (I. 870,) 'to be appeared' and it is किंद ॥

Thus **णवसन् 'a** part', 'the scales of a fish'; 'bark' शनसन् 'sin' 'seces,' 'calamity'.

११३ । को गुग्हुस्वश्च । १ । ११३ ।

द्यगताः । प्रशादित्वाच्छागलाः ।

113. The affix we comes after the root /wi (IV. 38) 'to cut', whereby the vowel of the root is shortened and the augment we is added before the affix.

Thus खगलः 'a goat,' 'a blue garment 'another form is खागलः as the word belongs to the Prajñâdi class.

१९४। जमान् ताइइ। १। १९४।

दरदः । रगडा । खगडः । मगडः । वगडिरिङ्ग्नहस्तः । श्रगङः । बाहुलकात्मस्वाभावः । घगडः । चंचातः । तालश्रादिरित्यपरे । घगडः । गगडः । चगडः । पगडः क्लीवः । पगडा बुद्धः ।

114. The affix comes after a verb ending in a nasal.

Thus the: 'a stick', the 'a widow' 'a slut', whe: 'a fragment or portion', 'candied sugar' 'a flaw in a jewel,' whe: 'the castor cil tree', 'ferment', 'scum of boiled rice', whe: 'a maimed or circumcised man' 'he whose hands are cut' whe: 'an egg,' whe: 'a group or multitude' 'a bull', 'an eunuch.' The wof the root is not changed to the as required by VI. 1. 64 S. 2264, as a unadi anomaly. Some read it as whe: with the palatal we have 'the cheek,' 'a mark', 'a hero,' 'the temples', 'horse's trappings', 'a bubble', 'a kind of disease, whe: 'violent, whe cunuch', wisdom',

Note.—The sty in this approximan is a pratyahara meaning the letters s, w, w and wn No such pratyahara, however, is found in the Ashtadhyayî: the pratyaharase ending in ware only three sw, w and we n See Kashika and my Ashtadyayî. The above words are derived from /damu to tame (IV. 94) /ramu 'to play' (I. 906; /khanu 'to dig' (I. 927), /mana 'to think' (IV. 37), /vand 'to honor,' (I. 290), /ama to go &c' (I 493), /shanu 'to give' (VIII. 2), /gam' to go' (I. 103) /chana 'to give' (I. 833), /pana 'to barter,' to praise.' (I. 406).

१९३ । क्षारिक्यः कित्। १ । ११५ ।

कावगोदिभ्या डः कित्त्यात्। कुण्डस्। काण्यस्। गुङ्। गुण्डः। 'धुण अनते' धुनके। सनरः। 115. The affix द is कित् after a verb beginning with a guttural.

Thus जुगडन. 'A bowl shaped vessel,' कारदस् 'a section', गुदः 'treacle' जुग्दः 'a bee'.

Note.—From /kun 'to sound, to support 'comes कुरहर meaning "a hole in the ground for fire" 'a kind of measure', 'a natural basin of water', while कुरही means 'a Kamaudalu bowl': कुरह: also means 'a son born in adultery'.

From /Kamu 'to wish', is formed arrow. It means a stem, a portion of a tree, an arrow, an opportunity, water, vile, private place, a staff.

From /guñ 'to make inarticulate sound' comes गुरः, a globe or ball, treacle or molasses, an elephant's armour, the cotton tree, the milk hedge plant. गुराकेगः 'he whose hair is like गुरा or milk hedge plant'. i.e., जरावारी 'matted hair' or Shiva. Or गुराका + देश 'Lord of sleep or sloth.'

From gu 'to wander', we get guz: 'a bee."

१९६ । स्याचितमृजेरालज्वालजालीयचः । १ । ११६ ।

तिहतेरालम्। स्थालम्-स्थालो। चतेर्वालम्। चात्र्वालः। मुनेरालोगम्। नार्वालोगे। विद्वालः। 116. The affix आत्रन् comes after the root स्था (I. 975) 'to stand', बाजन् after the root चन्न (I. 918) 'to beg', and आजीवम् after the root मुन्न (I. 269, II. 57,) 'to wash off' 'to make pure.'

Thus स्यासम् or स्माली 'a plate', चात्वातः 'a hole in the ground to receive sacrificial fire'. 'kuśa grass'. मार्जाजीयः 'a cat,' 'a Śūdrā 'one who cleanses his body.'

Note.—The root स्था would have given स्थात: by the affix सन् alone. Why read the affix का भारतम्?

१९७। पतिवावेद्यभागाम् । १ । १२४ ।

पातालम् । चपडालः । मधादित्वादणि चान्द्वासाउपील्येके ।

117. The affix with comes after the roots va (I. 898,) 'to fly', and va (I. 298) 'to become violent'.

Thus पातालच "the lower world whereinto people fall owing to sin." चण्डाल: lion', according to some the form is चाण्डाल:, the vriddhi taking place as the word is considered to belong to the Prajnâdi class.

११८। तमिविशिबिडिमृणिकुलिकपिपलिपिचिम्यः कालन्।१।११८।

तमालः । विद्यालः । बिद्धालः । मृषालम् । कुलालः । कपालम् । पलालम् । पञ्चालाः ।

118. The affix कानन comes after the roots तम (IV. 93) to grow tired', विष् (VI. 130) 'to enter'. विङ् (I. 339) 'to curse', 'to cry out against', पूज् (VI. 41) 'to kill', कुल (I. 895) 'to be united', कप् (I, 808) 'to shake', पल् (I. 892,) to go', पन् (I. 187,1045) 'to develop.'

Thus तमाल: 'a kind of tree, a kind of sword' विगाल: 'Big', 'king', 'woman', विदाल: 'a cat' स्थालन 'the fibrous root of a lotus', कुलाल: 'a potter', कपालन 'the skull', पलालन 'a straw', पञ्चाला: 'a city'.

Note.— तमातः a tree, a sword, the bark of bamboo, sectarial mark on the forehead. विशास name of Ujjayini, of a river. विशास noble, a kind of deer, a kind of bird.

११९। पतेरङ्गचपिक्षिण । १ । ११९।

पतङ्गः ।

119. The affix angach comes after the root va (I. 898) to fly', when meaning an *insect*.

Thus पतंगः 'a bird', 'an insect'. It means also a kind of rice, and quick silver, the sun, a bird,

१२०। तरत्यादिग्यश्च । १ । १२० ।

तरङ्गः। लवङ्गस्।

120. So also after the roots तू (I. 1018) 'to cross over' &c. comes the affiix आंगच् ॥

Thus तरंगः 'a wave', सबङ्गः 'clove' from सूत्र् 'to cut.'

१२१। विद्यादिभ्यः कित्। १। १२१।

विडङ्गः । सुदङ्गः । कुरङ्गः । वादुलकादुत्वं च ।

121. The afflix जंगच comes afer the root विद् (I. 380) 'to sound' and the rest, and is विद ॥

Thus विदङ्गः 'clever' मृदङ्गः 'a kind of drum'; from ्रीमृद्धादे ॥ कुरङ्गः 'a deer in general; from क् 'to scatter'. The म्र is changed to उर् anomalously.

Note.— विदङ्गः is the Name of a vegetable and medicinal substance that destroys worms.

१२२ । सृवजीव द्विप्रच । १ । १२२ ।

बारङ्गः। बारङ्गः खङ्गादिनुष्टिः।

122. The affix স্থাৰ comes after the roots ৰ (I. 982, III. 17) 'to go', and ৰ (V. 8, IX. 38, X. 271) 'to choose', 'to worship', 'to cover', and there is Vriddhi.

Thus with: 'an antelope,' बारक: 'the handle of a sword.

Note:—These words are derived from $\sqrt{\text{spi}}$ gatau, and $\sqrt{\text{spi}}$ varane, Sâranga m. means the spotted deer, the cuckoo, a large crane, the flamingo, an elephant, a lotus, the châtaka bird.

As a diversity (bahulam), this affix comes after मू 'to lead.' As नारक्षः 'the orange tree, the juice of the pepper plant.

१२३। गन्गम्यद्योः । १ । १२३ ।

गङ्गा । खद्गः पुरेगडाधः।

123. The affix गर् comes after the root गर् (I. 1031) 'to go' and ञह (II. 1.) 'to eat.'

Thus गंगा 'The river Ganges' अद्गः "a sacrificial oblation called Purodâśâ."

Note:—By diversity (bahulam), the affix comes after the root 翠東 'to go' also. As ጃ票: the country called Anga: the body, the means, the subsidiary or supplementary portion &c.

१२४ । इ.प् खडिभ्यः कित् । १ । १२४ ।

खागः। प्रगः। खङ्गः। बाहुलकात् 'षिट अनादरे' गण्सत्वाभावश्च। षिङ्गस्तरसः। 'षिङगैरगटात सर्वभ्रमनेवभेका' इति माधः

124. The affix गन् comes after the roots का (I. 498) 'to cut', प्र (I. 1015, IX. 12) 'to make pure' खड़ि (X. 44) 'to separate' and it is कित्।

Thus ছান: 'a goat', literally that which is cut for the sake of sacrifice. দুন: 'a betel nut, areca nut, so called as the mouth is *purified* by chewing it, 'a heap,' অভ্ন: 'a sword.

Note:—By the force of the word bahulam 'diversely,' this affix comes after the root षिट् 'to disregard, despise' (I. 326) also and the wis not changed to स। As पिड्ग : fickle, an inconsistent lover. As in the Sîsupâla Badha V. 34:—षिड्गे रगदात ससंभ्रममेव काचिन् ॥

१२५ । मृजः किन्तुट् च । १ । १२५ ।

भूजो गन्कित्स्यात्तस्य तुट् च । 'सृङ्गाः विड्गालिधून्याटाः' ।

125. The affix गर comes after the root ध (I. 946, III. 5.) 'to support' with the augment उट् and it is कित।

Thus मुद्दाः a libertine (shidga), a large black bee (ali)': the bark of Laurus cassia (दालियोः) the cloud-rover (a kind of bird) (dhûmyâṭa).

१२६ । ग्रसातेह स्वश्च । १ । १२६ ।

यृङ्गम्।

126. The affix नम् with the augment चुट् comes after the root मू (IX. 18) 'to kill' and the vowel is shortened and it is कित.

Thus मृद्ध: "a horn: the top or summit of a mountain, elevation lord-ship, a syringe, a mark or sign, the horn of the moon, a lotus मही: fem. gold used for ornaments, a kind of fish i.e., sheat-fish, a kind of medicinal root, a kind of poison.

१२९ । गराशकुनौ । १ । १२९ ।

चुट् चेत्यनुवर्तते । शाङ्गः ।

127. The affix गण् comes after the root मू (IX. 81) to injure with the augment उद् when it means a bird.

Thus wis: a bird.

The vriddhi takes place by VII. 2. I15. S. 254. There is another word मार्क meaning 'a bow'. It is a Taddhita word derived from मृद्ध as मृद्धस्य विकार:=मार्क:॥

१२८ । सुद्योर्गगौ । १ । १२८ ।

मुद्रः । गर्गः ।

128. The affix नहा comes after the /सुन (I. 16,) 'to rejoice.' and the affix न after /मृ (I. 984) 'to swallow.

Thus युद्गः 'a kind of bean, a sea bird'; गर्गः the sage Garga.

१२० । अराडम्कृष्मृत्रुजः । १ । १२० ।

करण्यः । सरण्डः पश्ची । भरण्डः स्वामी । घरण्डो सुखरागः ।

129. The আত্তন comes after the roots ফু (I. 946), 'to do' ডু (I. 982), to go' ছু (I. 946) 'to support,' হুলু (IX. 20) 'to choose.'

Thus करपदः , a hive, a box or basket of bamboo, सरपदः 'a rogue' or a bird ; भरपदः 'a king,' वरपदः 'an eruption on the face.'

Note:—Karanda means a small box or basket of bamboo, a bee-hive, a sword, a sort of duck, liver. Varanda means a multitude, a pimple or eruption on the face, a veranda, a heap of grass, the string of a fish hook, a pocket.

By diversely (bahulam) we get from तु 'to cross or flow, 'तरवड: the string, of a fish hook, old, wood, a raft.

१३०। मृद्भसीऽदिः । १ । १३० ।

यरत्। 'दरद्वदयकूलयेाः'। भसन्त्रघनम्।

130. The affix अदि comes after the roots मू (IX. 18) 'to injure 'and दू (IX 23) 'to tear', the and अस (III.18) 'to shine.',,
Thus अद् 'autumn', द्रत heart' 'bank:' and असत 'sun.'

Note:—Sarad means a year, the season called autumn. Darad means the heart, terror fear a mountain, precipice, a bank or mound. Bhasad means the sun, a fish, a kind of duck, time, a float, the hinder parts, pudendum muliebre, a mouth.

१३१ । दूर्णातेः युग्ह्स्वश्च । १ । १३१ ।

द्रषत् ।

131. The affix ऋदि comes after the root द् (IX. 23) 'to tear,' the vowel is shortened and the augment पुक् is added.

Thus दुवत 'stone'.

Note:—Drishad means a rock, large stone, or stone in general, a mill-stone, a flat stone for grinding condiments upon.

१३२ । त्यजितनियजिभ्या डित् । १ । १३२ ।

त्यद्। तद्। यद्। सर्वादयः।

132. The affix आदि comes after the roots ज्यन (I. 1035) 'to forsake' तर (VIII. 1) 'to extend' यन्ति (I. 1051) 'to worship'.

Thus त्यद् 'he 'or 'that,' वद that, यद who, which or that.

These are Pronouns belonging to the Sarvâdi class.

१३३। एतेस्तट्च। १। १३३।

ष्तद् ।

133. The affix चिंद comes after the root च (II. 36) 'to go.' and the augment दुद् is added, and च is gunnted to ए।
Thus एउद् this.

१३४। सर्तेरतिः । १ । १३४।

'सरद् स्वाद्वातमेषयेः' । देदभाष्ये तु 'दाभिः कृशातुम्' इति मन्त्रे 'सरद्भ्ये। मधुमिश्वकाभ्यः' इति व्याख्यातम् ।

134. The affix खिंद comes after the root मृ (I. 982) 'to go.' Thus चरट् 'wind', 'cloud', 'a bee.'

In the Veda-bhâshya, commenting on the hymn याभिः कृषानुम् &c. Eâyana explains the word वरद्भ्यः by वश्चमधिकाभ्यः "the honey bees."

१३५। लङ्चेर्नलोपप्रच । १ । १३५।

लघट वायुः।

135. The affix আভি comes after the root অভ্য (I. 172) 'to dry,' and the nasal is elided.

Thus लघट् 'air.'

१३६ । पारयतेरिजः । १ । १३६ ।

पारक्युवर्णम्।

136. The affix ऋजि comes after the causative root पारि (X. 363) 'to accomplish.'

Thus पारक or पारल ' gold.'

१३९ । प्रयेः कित्संप्रसारगं च । १ । १३९ ।

पृथक् । स्वरादिपाठादव्ययत्वस् ।

137. The affix মাজি comes after the verb মথ (I. 802) to become farmous and there is vocalization of the ₹ into ৠ ৷

Thus प्रयक् 'separately.' Thus word is an Indeclinable, as it has been listed in the Svarådi class.

१३८। भियः षुग्ह्रस्त्रश्च । १ । १३८ । _{भिषकः} ।

138. The affix ऋजिcomes after the verb जी (III. 2) 'to fear' and the is shortened and पुन् augment is added.

Thus भिषक् a physician.

१३०। युष्यसिभ्यां सदिक्। १। १३०।

'गुष्' चीत्रा धातुः । गुष्मद् । अस्मद् । त्वस् । अहस् ।

139. The affix महिन्द् comes after the verbs युव a sautra root and ञ्च (IV. 100) 'to throw.'

Thus युद्ध 'you,' ञह्मद् 'I' The √yush is a sautra root.

१४० । श्वित्स्तुसुसुयुक्षित्तुभायावापिदयक्षिनीभयो मन् । १ । १४० । एम्यह्युर्द्यभ्या अन् । अर्मश्च धूरागः । स्तोमः संघातः । सामः । होमः । हमेर् गमनम् । धर्मः । सेमं कुणलम् । सामम् । प्रतादाणि सीमं च । भाम आदित्यः । यामः । 'वामः शोभमद्वष्ट्याः' । पद्मम् । यहम् । यहम् । यहम् । यहम् । रागराजः । नेमः ।

140. The affix ৰ comes after the fourteen roots સ (I. 983) 'to go,' જ સ (II. 34) 'to praise', દુલ્(V. 1.) 'to anoint' to produce, દુ (III. 1.) 'to give or to take,' ય (I. 982) 'to go,'યૂચ્ (I. 948) 'to maintain,' શિ (I. 255) 'to waste,' દુલ્(II. 27) 'to sound,' મા (II. 42) 'to shine,' યા (II. 40) 'to attain,' યા (II. 41) 'to move, to blow,' યદિ (IV. 60) 'to go,' યહ (X. 153) 'to worship' and તો (1. 950) 'to earry.'

Thus अस्य : 'eye disease', स्तामः 'sacrifice' or 'assemblage,' सोमः sacrifice, सोमः offering in fire, चमें: going, घरमें: duty, religion, सेमस् happiness, सामस् a kind of cloth, a room on the top of a house. Another form is खीमस् with vriddhi, as belonging to Prajfiâdi class. भामः the sun, यामः a period of three hours. यामः beautiful, vile, पद्मस् a lotus, यहमः consumption from यस 'to honor. मेमः the foundation of a wall.

Note.—Soma means a kind of plant, nectar, the moon, a ray of light, camphor, water, air, wind, name of Kubera, of Shiva, of Yama, of Sugriva, chief; rice gruel, sky. Dharma means holy, usage, nature, disposition resemblance, a sacrifice, non-killing, the upanishad, the law, a bow, Yama, a drinker of Soma.

Kshaumam means linen, silken cloth, wove silk, an airy room on the top of a house, the back of an edifice, a fortified place before the building, kinseed, flax.

Bhâma means passion, wroth, anger, the sun, brightness, lustre, splendour, a sisters' husband.

Vâma means wealth, name of Shiva, of cupid, an udder, left, vile &c. vâmî means the female of a jackal, a mare, a she ass, the female elephant.

Padma means lotus, an army arranged in the form of a lotus, treasure, a high number (one thousand billions), an elephant.

Nema means half, a part, a boundary, an enclosure, fence, the foundation of a wall, fraud, deceit, evening, a hole, a ditch, a root, acting, dancing upper part. Vedic. food.

१४१ । जहातेः सम्बदालीपद्य । १ । १४१ ।

'जिहाः कुटिलमण्दयाः'।

141 The affix " comes after the root & (III. 8.) to leave, the wi is elided and it is treated as the desiderative with war thus for crooked, and slow.

The affix नग is to be treated as the desiderative affix सन, when it is added to the root दा। The result is that there is reduplication (VI. 1. 9. S. 2395) and the adding of द by VII. 4 79. S. 2317 for the ज of the reduplicate. दा+मन्=ददा+मन्=जदा+मन्=जिद्दा+मन्=जिद्दा: The neuter जिद्दाम is the name of tagara-plant.

१४२ । प्रवतेष्टिलोपप्रच । १ । १४२ ।

मन्प्रत्ययस्वामं दिलेषो न प्रवृतिः । प्रन्यया हिव्तित्येव ब्र्यात् । 'ज्वरत्यर-' (२६५३) इति कठौ । तयादेषिं कृते गुणः । चादिपाटाद-प्रयत्विमित्युक्वलदसस्तन्न । तेपाससत्वार्यत्वात् । वस्तुतस्तु स्वरादिपाटादव्ययत्वम् । प्रवितात्वात् ।

142. The affix भन् comes after the root अव (I. 631) 'to preserve' and there is elision of the अइ portion of भन्।

Thus जोन। The sacred syllable (Om), the pranava.

The elision of दि ordained by this sûtra applies to the दि portion of the affix मन्, and not of the base / अव। For were it intended that the दि portion of the base was to be elided, then the easier thing would have been to call the affix मन् व दिन् affix, and the indicatory द would have elided the दि of the base.

This wat + w = av + m = û û + m—The penultimate w and the final च are both changed to कह by VI. 4. 20 S. 2654. Then these two क 's coalesce into one long जः as, ज+ म = ज्ञोम by changing ज to guna जो ॥

Ujvaladatta says "The word श्रोस is an Indeclinable, because it is listed in the चारि class (I. 4. 57. S. -20. and I. 1, 37. S. 447)." But it is a mistake, for चादि words are Indeclinabes only then when they do not denote any substance; but wit denotes the Supreme Substance. So it is not an Indeclinable under Châdi class. As a matter of fact, it is an Avyaya, because it is read in the Svarådi class (I. 1. 37. S. 447) The God is called জাৰ 'Protector,' because He protects (অবনি).

''श्रो प्रश्ने स्वीकृतौ राषे'' इति विश्वः॥

१४३। यसेरा च। १। १४३।

ग्रामः ।

The affix मन् comes after the root मन् (I. 661) to . 143. eat, with the substitution of आ for स्॥

Thus बाम: a collection, a village, literally that which swallows up or is swallowed up, that is, which comprehends all. The word संग्रामः means battle. • भागः musical note, भातियामः, गब्दगामः, गुणग्रामः where grâma has the meaning of 'collection.'

१४४ । ऋधिसिविसिशुविम्यः कित् । १ । १४४ । कुकमं नगरम् । स्थूमेर रिश्मः । सिमः सर्वः । 'शुस्तमध्रिसीरयोः' ।

144. The affix भन् is किंत after the verbs अव (I. 631) 'to preserve', सिव (IV. 2) to sew, सिज् (V. 2, IX. 5,) to bind, and श्राप (IV. 74) to dry.

Thus जनम् town, स्त्रमः light, सिमः all, शुद्रमम् fire, air sun. In the Veda Bhashya, the word जनाः pl. is explained as तर्य का यजनानाः under the verse इति त्वे ऋतुम् &c. In the feminine the form is उमा, the long ज is shortened. Umâ is a name of Pârvati.

स्थ्रनः meays ray. Some say it means thread. रिनमः all. It is a Pronoun. It is listed in the Sarvanâma class.

श्रुवनं splendour, the sun. In the Veda bhâshya it is explained by the word बलं 'strength'.

१४५। इषियुधीन्धिदिमश्याधूनूभयो मक् । १ । १४५ ।

'इडनः काजवत्तवाः'। ईपीति पाठे दीर्घादः। युष्मः गरा वाद्वा च। इष्मः समित्। दस्मो यजनानः । प्रवामः । धूमः । सूमीऽन्तरिष्ठम् । बाहुलकादीम ब्रणः ।

The affix 4 4 comes after the roots & (IV. 19, VI. 59, IX. 53) to go, to desire to kill, to give. 34 (IV. 64) to fight. 344 (VII. 11.) to light. वस (IV. 104) throw up. योड् (I. 10 12) to go. पूज् (V. 9.) to shake पू (II. 21.) to bring forth.

Thus इस्मः the desire, the spring season. Some read the root as ईष with long है, which means 'to go'. Then the word is ईस्मः ॥ युष्मः an arrow, a warrior; इयमः fuel, especially that which is used for the sacred fire; दस्मः a sacrificer स्थामः cloud. सूमः smoke; सूमः sky, heaven.

By force of the word बहुन, we get ईनेष 'wound' also from ईर 'to go'. So also जन्मच from ्रजन 'to beget' दहमः means sacrificer, thief, fire. प्रयामः dark-blue, black, प्रयामा night, a shade, a dark woman, the indigo plant, basil, प्रयामः name of a sacred fig tree at Allahabad, a cloud, the thorn-apple, the cuckoo, n. Black pepper, sea-salt. f. a woman who has borne no children, a cow, turmeric, the Priyangu creeper.

१४६ । युजिसचितिजां सुक्च । १ । १४६ ।

युग्मस्। रक्गस् तिग्मस्।

146. The affix ৰজ্ comes after the roots খুল (VII 7.) to unite; হব (I. 781) to shine; and বিজ (I. 1020) to sharpen, and the final of the verb is changed into the guttural.

Thus गुग्नम् a couple, रक्मम् gold red, radiant, तिग्मम् sharp (hence) voilent.

हिमस्।

147. The affix पक comes after the root इन (II. 2.) to kill, which is replaced by दि॥

Thus दिन्द the winter season, frost, the sandal tree.

भीनः। भीडमः।

148. The affix नक् comes after the root भी (III. 2. X. 278) 'to fear', with the optional augment पुक्ष

Thus भीमः terrible, भीष्मः fearful. These are two well-known names of the Mahabhârata also.

149. The word पर्क is irregularly formed with the पक् affix To the root पू to sprinkle, to shine (III. 14) is added the affix पक् and the vowel भ is gunated to form पर्कः॥

Note.— वर्नः hot, heat, summer, perspiration, boiler, sun shine, juice, milk.

१५०। ग्रीष्मः । १ । १५०।

ग्रसतेनिपाताऽयस्।

150. Grishma is irregularly formed.

To the root प्रयु to eat (I. 661) is added मज् and anomalously we get श्रीकाः summer season.

१५१ । प्रयेः विवन्संप्रसारयां च । १ । १५१ ।

पुरिवी। वहन्दिक्षेत्रे। पुत्रवी। पुत्रवी पुत्रिवी' पुर्वी पृति शव्दार्णवः।

151. The affix विवन् comes after the verb मय (I. 802) 'to become famous', and the द is changed to आ।

Thus पृथिकी the earth. Some read the affix पवन्; then the form is पृथकी ॥ Some make the affix प्यम् and then the form is पृथ्वी ॥

In the Sabdarnava we have प्रशिवी प्रश्वी ॥

Note.—The indicatory च of the affix denotes that the fe minine is formed by झीच् ॥ The full text of the Såbdårnava is:—प्रियो प्रकी प्रवी चरा सर्वेसहर रवा ॥

१५२ । अशू पुषिलदिक विखिटिविशिभ्यः कन् । १ । १५२ ।

अध्यः। 'मुप स्त्रेदगादी'। 'मुम्बः स्याद्वतुसर्ययोः'। मुम्बाः जलकणिका। सट्वा पविभेदः फलं च। अपनं पापस्। बाद्वलकादिण्ये कियमपि। सट्वा। विद्यस्।

152. The affix জ্বৰ comes after the verbs অনু(V. 18) to pervade, মুখ (I. 803) to extend, লব (I. 320) to grow childish, কল (X. 175) to close, লব (I. 331) to desire, and লিম (VI. 130) to enter.

Thus अववः a horse, मुख्यः the rainy season, the sun, a drop of water, लट्वा a sparrow, safflower; करवन sin; another diversely made form is लिएवम् also. Kanva is the name of a sage also खद्वा। a couch; विस्व the universe.

Note:—लद्या means a house, a fruit, a kind of musical instrument, a sparrow, and game.

and means sin and the sage Kanva. There means a drug or seed used to cause fermentation in the manufacture of spirits.

सद्भा literally that which is desired by the persons feeling sleepy—viz. couch.

१५३। इगशीभ्यां वन् । १ । १५३।

रधा गन्ता । 'ये च एवा महतः' । असन्ते निपाताऽयम् । 'श्रेंव मित्राय वहणाय' ।

153. The affix बन् comes after the roots इस् (II. 36) to go and जो (II. 22) to sleep.

Thus va: going, and happiness.

च्यः going, moving, speedy, quick. It means also a course, way, or a courser, a fleet horse as एव वा नरत्॥

When not denoting a substantive, it is an Indeclinable.

So also श्रेव as in श्रेवं मित्राय वस्थाय ।

Note:—According to Ujjvaladatta মৰ means 'male organ.' The meaning given to it in the Veda Bhâshya is that of happiness.

१५४ । सर्व नी घु ज्विति द्वलाष्य शिवपट्वप्रहृष्या अस्त तन्त्रे । १ । १५४ । अवर्त्वते ति विपालवन्ते । तृताने विष्विमिति सर्वस् । निष्विक्षियुं कामावे । निष्विक्षते उत्तर निष्कि । विष्कि विष्कि । विषकि । विषक

151. The words चर्च all, निष्प्च friction, रिब्व anger, त्रम्य a dancer, रिवा fortunate, पद a chariot, मह्य slanting, bowing humbly and देण्य teacher are formed by वन affix, when not denoting the agent.

All these are irregularly formed words not denoting an agent. Thus that by which the universe is pervaded (मृत) is सर्वम् 'All.' With the preposition नि added to the /ghrish 'to rub,' we have निम्ह्यः। The म्र्र्षं is not gunated. That by which anything is grazed or pounded is निम्ह्यः namely a hoof. (It means also wind, an ass or mule, a boar, a road.) रिक्यः injurious, hurtful. लक्ष्यः a dancer. Some read it as लिक्ष्यः। In this case the penultimate म of the root लग् is changed to मा That in which the universe sleeps is जियः "Shiva." The long में of / कीम् is shortened. पर्यः means chariot, and the Bhuloka (the physical plane). That which is subdued is महः stooping, submissive. It is either from the root मिंग the मा and म of the root being elided; or it is from the root मगित, with the elision of भा only. To the /देष is added the affix म and we get मिंगः 'teacher acharya.' Some read it as म्हनः with short मा

The word स्वतन्त्र in the sûtra means agent (धार्चा). Another reading is खतन्त्रे॥

Why do we say 'when not denoting the agent'? Observe √ृ स्वी, सारकः।

By the force of bahulam, we have इस्वः from the root इत्।

१५५ । ग्रेवपहुजिह्वाग्रीवाप्वामीवाः । १ । १५५ ।

येव इत्यन्ते। दात्तार्थम् । यान्त्यनेन यद्धः । दुस्वे। दुगागमञ्च । लिहन्त्वनया जिहा । लक्षारस्य आः गुणाभावञ्च । भिरन्त्यनया श्रीता । ईडागमञ्च । आग्नोतीत्याप्वा वायुः । मीवा उदरकृत्तिः । बायुरित्यन्ये ।

155. The words भेव happiness, यह व sacrifice, जिह्ना tongue, ग्रीमा neck आप्ता air, भीना tapeworm, air, are also valid forms in वन ॥

The भेचे of this sûtra differs from the चैत्र of I. 153, in its accent only. The word भेत्र of the present sûtra has acute on the final consonant. It is derived from প्रोड़ 'to lie down' 'to sleep.' The चढा is from प्रा' to go', The long या is shortened, the augment दुक् is added to the root. It means great, powerful, active, restless.

Note:—According to Ujjvaladatta this word is derived from ्र्यम् 'to worship', the म is changed to द। यदः means a sacrificer यमानः according to him. In the Vedic Dictionary the word यद is read in the list of 'great'-denoting words. In Rigveda I. 36. 1. मनो यह पुरुषां Sâyana explains यह' as महान्तं ॥

The word जिंद्धा is derived from जिंद् to lick The ल is changed to ल, and द is not gunated. That by which they lick (lihanti) is called जिंद्धा 'tongue'. शोबा is from पू 'to swallow' That by which a thing is swallowed is भीवा 'throat or neck'. There is added the augment देंट to the affix. From आप 'to obtain', we have आप्या 'air'. शीबा means the intestinal worms, e.g. tape-worm; some say it means wind in bowels.

Note:—भीवा is derived from भी to injure. The sûtra gives us also the form अभीवा (अण्वा + अभीवा = अण्वाभीवा) If the word in the text be अभीवा then it is derived from अभ 'to be ill': and means affliction, terror, a demon, an enemy. Thur in the Rig Veda VII. 55. 1. the word अभीवहा is explained as अभीवानां रोगानां नायकं॥

१५६ । कुग्राह्मयो यः । १ । १५६ । कर्षः काम आखुद्धा गर्वः । यर्थः । द्वी राष्टः ।

156. The affix ৰ comes after the roots ৰ (VI. 116) to scatter, ৰ (VI. 117) to swallow, ৰ (IX. 18) to injure, ৰ (IX. 23) to tear.

Thus कर्वः desire, a rat; गर्वः pride. गर्वः An epithet of Shiva; दर्वः a demon.

१५९ । किन्युङ्धितक्षिराजिषन्विद्युप्रतिदिवः । १ । १५९ ।

यौतीति युवा । वृत्तेनद्रः । तथा । राजा । धन्या मनः । धन्व शरासनम् । द्युवा सूर्यः । प्रतिदीष्यम्त्यस्निन्प्रतिदिवा दिवशः ।

157. The affix কানিৰ comes after the roots য় (II 23) to mix; য়ুখ (I. 738) to sprinkle, ন্য (I. 685) to make small, দেল (I. 874) to shine, ঘচিল (I. 628) to go, হা (II. 31) to go before, দনিছিল (IV. 1.) to play.

Thus युवा young man, द्वा the sun, the ear, or Indra. तथा a carpenter, राजा king, moon, यन्वा a desert, waste, यन्व a bow स्वा the sun' प्रतिदिवा a day.

१५८। सप्यश्चरमयां तुट् च।१।१५८। यह। अह।

158. The affix कानिए comes after the roots पप् (I. 427) to connect, and आह (V. 18) to occupy, and the augment तुद् is added thereby.

Thus ur seven, we eight.

From / अप समवाये and अश्वन्याप्ती are derived these two numerals.

् १५७ । निज जहातेः । १ । १५७ । _{घरः ।}

159. The affix कानिन comes after the root दा (III. 8) to leave, preceded by the negative आ।

Thus चहः day That which separates the darkness from light, or removes, (जहाति) the darkness.

१६०। श्वन्तु सन्पूषन्स्रीहन्क्षेदन्स्नेहन्सूर्यन्यजन्तसर्यसन्परि-जननमातरिश्वक्मघवन्तिति । १ । १६० ।

एते अवेदक कनिन्मत्ययानता निपात्यन्ते । प्रवयतीति प्रवा । उसा । प्रवा । 'सिंह गती' । इकारस्य दीर्यत्वस । मेहतीति मीहा कृषि व्याधिः । 'फ़िलू आद्वीभावे' । क्लिदाति क्लेदा चनद्रः । सिहातेगु याः । श्रिहातीति स्त्रोहा सहच्चनद्वस्त्रा सहान्त्यस्मिननाहते नुर्धा । सुद्देवपधाया दीर्थे धाउनतादेशा रमागमञ्जा मनजत्यस्थिष गण्जा ख्रास्थिमारः । अर्थपूर्वी माङ् । अर्थमा । विश्वं प्रवाति विश्वप्साग्निः । परिजायते परिक्मा चन्द्रोऽश्लिश्व । जनेरपथालापा मञ्जान्तादेशः । मातर्वन्तरिश्वे यवयतीति मातरिश्वा । भातारिकारहो। 'नह प्रजायाम्' । इस्य थे। प्रवागमञ्ज । मध्येनद्रः । इत्युणादिव प्रधमः पादः।

The words स्वत् from दिव (I. 95) to go, उत्तर् from उत्त 160 (I. 687) to sprinkle, प्रवर from प्रव (I. 706) to nourish, जीवर from बिंद to go (I 673) क्लेंदन from सिंद (IV. 132) to wet, स्नेंदन from स्निद (IV. 91.) to be kind, मज्जन from मज्ज (VI. 122) to purify, क्यांनन from मा to measure, विश्वरुक्त from एका (II. 46) to eat, परिष्वत् from जन (I. 862) to produce, कार्बार्ड्डन् from दिन (I. 1059) to grow and मधवन from मह (X. 321) to worship, are formed with कान affix.

These thirteen words are irregularly formed with the affix আদি।

Thus from द आ दिस 'to go, increase' we have च्या 'dog.' From उप देवने 'to sprinkle' we get उचा 'ox.' So also प्रवा from प्रव 'to grow old.' From fat to go, we have when; the wis lengthened. When is the disease of the spleen, the enlargement of spleen. Ret means moon and is from the to wet, as the moon causes wet. From िणह 'to please' we get स्नेहा 'a friend ''moon.' The root vowel & is gunated here to was From we get पर्य 'head'; because one faints or loses consciousness when struck on this part. The sof /se is lengthened, and wais replaced by wand the augment T is inserted. That which sinks into the bones is went 'the marrow of the bone.' अर्थना comes from /नाइ preceded by अर्थ। That which eats (ज्वावि) all, is विश्वपुत्ता 'fire, the all-devourer.' परिज्ञा 'fire or moon' because it grows all round. It is from / जा, the penultimate w is elided, and a w is added at the end before the affix. wia crast that which grows (ज्वयति) in the mother (भावरि)—mother space. The प of the root जिला is elided. From मह 'to honor' is derived मचवा 'Indra'. The wais changed to ष and the augment बुद्ध is added before the affix.

Note: - The affix here is किन and not किन । So that it is not a नित् affix. अर्थे पर is the name of the sun, and of Pitris.

In his gloss on the Rig Veda verse परिज्ञानं मुखं रयं, Sâyana explains the word परिन्ता by परिनन्ता 'running or walking round', He derives it from √añj preceded by परि and the affix नन of the Unadi I. 159. The आ is elided, and the udatta is on the first syllable. Ujjvaladatta reads it as परिज्या from / ब a sautra dhâtu,

CHAPTER II.

१६१। कृहस्यामेगुः। २। १।

करेशुः। हरेशुर्गन्धद्रव्यस्।

161 The affix we comes after the roots π (I. 949) to do, π (I. 947) to take. 1.

Thus करेषु: an elephant, इरेषु: pease, scent : a respectable woman, a copper coloured deer.

९६२। इत्ति जुषिनीरमिकाशिय्यः कथन्। २। २।

हवा विवयणः। जुष्टः। नीया नेता। रथः। काप्टम्।

162 The affix ক্ষৰ comes after the roots হন (II. 2) to kill, হন (IX 46) to extract, নী (I. 950) to earry, মা (I. 906) to play, মান (I. 678) to shine 2.

Thus एकः a man who is sad or depressed, कुच्दः leprosy, नीवः leader, रवः a chariot, a limb, काक्द्र wood, turmeric.

... No'e:-Kuśhtha means 'leprosy' as well as a scent.

नीय is explained as स्तोत्र 'hymn' in the Veda Bhâshya on the mantra भीचे नीय नचवानं सुतासः

१६३। अवे सुजः। २।३।

प्रवस्यः ।

163. The affix ज्या comes after the root च (III. 5) to support, to nourish, preceded by अव। 3.

Thus ways: bathing at the end of a principal sacrifice for purification. It means the end of a sacrifice or yajña.

१६४। उचित्रचिगातिभ्यस्यन । २।४।

त्रोहः। के दुस्। गाया। ऋषीः। बाहुलकाच्छीयः।

164. The affix শৰ comes after the roots বৰ (I. 727) to burn, সুৰ (IX. 46) to extract, ন (I. 935) to sound, and আ (III. 16) to go.

Thus और a lip (lower or upper). कोण्डः any one of the viscera of the body, such as the heart, lungs &c. the belly, abdomen, a granary, store room: वाया a religious verse, अर्थ desire. By force of bahulam, we get योगः from y to go'. It means swelling' intumescence.

१६५। सर्तेशित्। २।५।

चार्यः समूहः।

165. The affix चन is चित्त after the root चू (I. 982) to go. 5. Thus सार्थ: a collection or multitade in general; a company of merchants, caravan of traders, troops.

९६६ । ज्ञृष्टम्यामूथन् । २ । ६ । सक्यं मांसम् । 'वक्षा रयगुप्ती ना' ।

166. The affix জম্ম comes after the roots লু (IX. 24) to grow old, decay, and ম্ম (V. 8.) to choose.

Thus variety flesh, was: a sort of wooden fence or fender with which a chariot is provided as a defence against collision: on armour, a coat of mail, a shield, a group. In the Veda Bhashya Varatha is the name of an Asura.

१६७ । पानृतुदिवचिरिचिकिचिक्रम्स्यज् । २ । ७ ।

पीया रिवपृतं पीयम् । 'तीर्थे मालाण्यरिक्षायाधापाण्याकमण्यापु' । 'स्रवतारिक्षेत्रष्टाक्माःस्तीरजःमु च वित्रृतस्' इति विश्वः । गुत्थाउद्दिः । उद्ययं सामसेदः । रिक्थम् । बाहुलकाहूचेरि ।
'रिक्यमृक्यं धनं वसु' । सिक्थस् ।

167. The affix ৰজ্ comes after the roots पা (I. 972) to drink, বৃ (I. 1018) to cross over, ভুব (VI. 1) to give pain, ব্ৰ (II. 54) to speak, বিৰ (VII. 4.) purge, বিৰ (VI. 140) to coze. 7.

Thus पीय: The sun, ghee; तीर्थप means "science, road, field, a remedy or expedient, a teacher, a minister, an avatara, a sage, remnants of a meal, water, menstrual courses of a woman"—Viśvakosha. It means also a holy place of pilgrimage; तुन्य: fire, collyrium, sulphate of copper, indigo, small cardamons. उन्थम. Name of the Samaveda; रिज्यम wealth. By force of bahula, the affix comes after / अन also. As अनुष्य । रिक्ष्यम् boiled rice.

१६८। अर्तेनिं रि। २।८।

निर्द्धायं साम ।

168. The affix चक् comes after the verb ऋ (III 16.) to go, preceded by निर्॥ 8.

Thus निर्द्ध Name of Sâma Veda. In the Veda Bhâshya on दोचवाचली निर्द्ध यं सचन्ताम् this word is explained as हिंसा 'injury.'

१६७ । निशीयगोपीयावगयाः । २ । ७ ।

निशीधाऽर्थरात्रा राजिमात्रं च। गोषीयं तीर्यम्। अवगयः प्रातःस्नातः।

169. The words नियीय mid-night, गोदीय pilgrimage and खबनय bathed early in the morning, are formed irregularly. 9.

नियोधः means mid-night or night in general. गोपीधं=तीर्थं place of pilgrimage. अवगयः = bathed in the morning.

Notes:—Nisîtha is from ब्रिक्ट to sleep, with the upasarga नि. Gopîtha from ब्रिक्ट to drink with the upapada ने। a Avagatha from ब्रिक्ट to go, with the proposition अब and the root vowel is shortened. In Rig Veda I. 19. 1. the word नापीय is explained by Sâyana as नेप्यान 'Soma drinking' Swâmî Dayânand explains is as गां वालीधीयरी वा पाति चारित का राजा 'a learned man or a king,' or नाव: पियक्ट सुद्वस्थित = a river or a tank.

१७०। गक्र्वोदि । २। १०।

उद्गीयः साम्नो भागविशेषः ।

170. The affix पद्म comes after the root ने (I. 965) to sound preceded by उद्दर्श ें 10.

Thus saits: the second part of the Sama Veda or the chanting of the Sama Veda.

९७२ । समीखाः । २ । १२ । समिया वहिनः संग्रामञ्च ।

171. The affix यक् comes after the root द (II. 36) to go, preceded by पद् । 11.

The सनियः battle, fire.

In the Veda Bhâshya on Rig Veda IX. 95. 4, the word समियः is explained युद्धानि ॥ It means where they go for success सम्योधि जयार्थम् क्षत्र ॥ In the classical literature also, the ब्रेस् preceded by सम्भात ending in किस् has this meaning of "battle"; as in Amarakoshá II. 8. 106 where समितिः means 'battle.'

१७२। तियप्ष्ठगूषयूथमोथाः । २। १२।

तिजेजिलीपः। तियाउनकः कामझा प्रष्ठम्। शूयं विष्ठा । प्रयं क्षमूदः। 'प्रोथमस्त्री सुरङ्गास्ये प्रोयः प्रस्थित उच्यते'।

172. The words विष fire, love, पश्च the back, पूच excrements, पूच flock, and मोगः the nostrils of a horse, are irregularly formed with the affix चन । 12.

The word तिय is derived from ्रितंत्र नियाने (I. 1020). The letter w is elided before the affix यह ॥ It means 'fire' and 'desire or love.' From ्रियु सेचने (I. 737) is derived यहः which means 'back' of the body. From ्रियु पेचने (VI. 106) is obtained गूथ the lengthening is anomalous (nipatana). From ्रियु नियाने (II. 23) comes सूथम् and similarly the vowel is lengthened. It means a herd, a collection, a flock. From ्रियु गती (I. 1006) is derived मोथ by the guna of the root-vowel irregularly. घोषम् (neuter) means the mouth or nose of a horse; मोथ: (masc.) means 'march or journey.' Quere. May it not be derived directly from ्रियेष पर्यासी (I. 919).

१७३। रकायिति चविष्यक्षिक्षितिसुदिसृपितृपिदृपियन्द्युन्दिश्वि-तिष्ठत्यिजनीपदिमदिमुदिखिदिखिदिभिदिमन्दिचन्दिदहिद्सिद्मिशव-सिवाशिशीङ्हसिसिधिशुभिभयो रक्। २। १३।

द्वात्रिंगद्वधो रक्स्वात् । विल यलोगः । स्फारस् । न्याङ्क्वादित्वात्कुत्वस् । सक्रस् । वक्रस् । यक्रः । स्क्रः । स्क्रः । त्वाः पुरोडायः । द्वाो बलवान् । यन्द्रः प्रजकः । उन्दी उन्द्री जलवरः । स्थित्रं कुष्टस् । 'स्ट्रेंग रिपौ ध्वमौ ध्वान्ते शैले चक्रे च दानवे । अनेर्यो । वीरः । नीरम् । पद्रो ग्रामः । मद्रो देपी देगमेदञ्च । 'सुद्रा मत्पयकारिणी' । 'खिद्रो रोगो दरिद्रश्व' । किद्रस् । भिद्रं वजुस् । मन्द्रः । यनद्रः । पनाद्राति चन्दोऽपि । 'दिमांशुश्चन्द्रमाञ्चन्द्रः ग्राग्री चन्द्रे दिमद्रुतिः' । दद्रोऽग्रिः । दस्रः सर्वेदरः । 'दक्षः ससुद्रः स्वस्यं च' । वसं संप्रसर्वे।

The affix to comes after the following 32 roots, 173.1. /स्माची (I.1516) to increase, 2. /तज्बु (VII. 22), to contract. 3. पद्य (X. 136) to deceive, 4. /पक् (V. 15) to be able, 5. / विष (IV. 14.) to send, 6 / sfet (VII. 6.) to pulverise, 7. / इ.स. (I. 1032) to go. 8. √24 (IV. 86) to be satisfied, 9. √24 (IV. 87) to rejoice, to be proud, 10 / afa (I. 11) to salute, to praise, 11 √डन्दी (VII. 20 make wet, 12 √रिवता (I. 778) to be white, 13. /वड (I. 795) to remain, 14 /अब (I 248) to go, to throw, 15 /नी (I. 950) to carry, 16 /पइ (IV. 60) to go, 17 /मदी (IV. 99) to rejoice, 18 / ut (I. 16) to rejoice, 19 / tat (IV. 61) to be sorrowful. 20 /खिदिर् (VII. 3) to divide, 21 /मिदिर् (VII. 2.) to divide, 22 /मदि (I. 13.) to praise, 23 /बदि (I. 68) to rejoice. 24 ./বর (I. 1040) to reduce to ashes, 25 √বর (I V. 104) to throw up 26 /दन्म (V. 23) to defraud, 27 /अस (I. 1054) to dwell, 28 /बाय (IV. 54) to sound, 29 / श्रीक (II. 22) to sleep, 30 / इसे (I. 757) to laugh, 31 /विष (I. 48) to go, 32 /श्रम (I. 786) to shine.

Thus 1. स्कारस 'enlargement.' स्काय + रक् The a is elided by t which is a valadi affix, by S. 873. 2. From /तच we get तच् + रक् = तक्रम्। The च is changed to च as the word belongs to Nyankvâdi class. It means butter milk. So also 3. बक्रस crooked. 4. शकः Indra, and a tree. 5. विमस् quick. 6. खदः small. 7. स्मः moon. 8. तुमः a sacrificial cake or purodâśa. 9. द्वमः 'powerful.' 10. वन्द्र: worshipper. 11. चद्र: a kind of aquatic animal. 12. रिवत्रम white leprosy. 13. वृत्रः an enemy, a sound, darkness, rock, wheel and the demon Vritra. 14. From / अज we get चीर: The /aja is replaced by की by II. 4. 56, S. 2292. 15. From /नी we get नीरम् 'water.' 16. पदः a village. 17. मदः joy, and the country called Madra. 18. मुद्रा a seal. a coin, a secret sign of recognition. 19. fuz: a disease, poor. 20. fuz: hole. 21. THEY a thunder bolt. 22. HEE: deep sound. 23. HEE: moon. Another form is चन्द without v formed by अच affix of Pachâdi class. As we find in the Sâbdârnava the synonyms of moon are ferige, पनद्रम, श्रशी and चन्दः ॥ 24. दहः fire, 25. दस्तः a divine physician, 26. दमः ocean and small. 27. The root वस् is vocalised to उस् and we have उस्+र॥ and the wis not changed to w though it comes after w, because of the following sûtra, which ordains that when w is followed by t, there is no mûrdhanya change.

३१६८ । ल रयरसृपि वृजिस्पृशिस्पृहिसवमादीमाम् । ८ । ३ । १९० । रेकपरस्य सकारस्य वृज्यादीनां सवनादीनां च मूर्थन्या न स्यात् । 'प्रविपदात्' (३६४३) इति पातः प्रतिषिष्यत इति वृत्तिभू योऽभिप्राया । तेन 'प्रास्विषिच्' (२४९०) इति प्राप्तमिष न । उस्रो रिशः । उस्रा गौः । यात्रो दिवसः । यात्रं मन्दिरम् । गौरे।ऽजगरः । इस्रो मूर्वः । सिप्रः साधुः । अभ्रम् । '* मुसेरक् *' । मुस्तम् । बाहुसकादमु ।

3168. The च substitution does not take place if र follows the च, as well as in दूप, पृज, एउप and रहर, and the words listed in in the Savanâdi class.

This debars the w change otherwise required by VIII. 3. 106. S. 3643; according to the opinion of Kâsikâ-vritti: i.s. in the Vaidic literature also there is no w change; much less would there be such a change in the classical literature, and so VIII. 3. 60. S. 2410. also does not apply. Thus we need that 'ray.' see Amarakośa I. 3. 33. and in the same II. 9. 66 wat means 'a cow.'28. From and we get and: 'a day.' and 'a temple. 29. From wife is derived with a python snake, 30 From we comes wat 'a fool.' 31. From wife we get fax: 'a saint.' 32. In gives yay white.

By force of the word बहुलं, this affix रक् comes after / मुस खरडने (IV. 111) also: as मुख्य meaning a pestle, a tear. It is synonym of उदयः a tear.

Note:—In the Dasapadî 33 roots are given, namely the root वह is inserted between दिस्स and विशेष The example is जह: 'ox.' Madhava also has the same.

१९४। चिकरम्योक्रच्योपधायाः । २। १४।

चुक्रमण्लद्रवयम् । रुच्चोऽरुणः ।

174. The affix rak comes after / चन्न (I. 93) to satisfy, / उत्तर्ध. (I. 906.) to play and the penultimate is changed to v. 14. Thus प्रमा an acid, a sour. प्रमा delight, tawny, bright.

Note:— খুমা: m. means sourness, and a kind of cane or sorrel: and चुकी f. আইবিনা। খুকাৰ n. = the sourness or acidity obtained from a tree.

् १७५ । बंधे कसेः । १ । १५ । विकस्यानाः ।

175. The affix আ comes after / अस् (I. 913) 'to do,' preceded by जि. and thereby the আ of the root is changed to আ 15.

Thus:— বিয়েকঃ The moon.

१८६। ऋतिलम्बीर्द्धिस्य। २। १६। भाषना तक्ता

176. The affix হৰ comes after the verbs /অন (I. 493) 'to speak', /ব্য (IV 93) 'to grow tired', and there is lengthening of the vowel of the root 16.

Thus: - शायम् , mango, दायम् red, metal,

् १९९ । निरुदेर्नलोपश्च । २ । १९ । _{निहा}।

177. The affix रच् comes after √िनन्द (I. 66), 'to blame', and there is elision of the nasal before the affix. 17.

Thus:-- निद्रा sleep.

१७८ । अर्देदी घेषच । २ । १८ ।

श्चार्डम् ।

178. The affix var comes after the verb √ at (I. 56) 'to go', and there is lengthening. 18.

Thus खाद्वे प् a star खाद्री f. = the asterism Ardrâ.

179. The affix va comes after / ya (I. 198) to grieve, and thereby the a is changed to and the vowel of the root is lengthened. 19.

Thus was a Sûdra; literally 'a depressed or grieving person'.

१८०। दुरी सी लोप एच। २। २०।

दुःखेनेयते प्राप्यत इति दूरस्।

180. The affix ₹ comes after the verb ✓ ₹ (IV. 35) "to go" preceded by द ₹ and the root is elided. 20.

Thus दूरम् distance: literally that which is reached with difficulty. It is thus evolved: दुर+इन्द्र्=दुर्+रक्=दुर्+रक् (र is elided by VIII. 3 14. S 173,)=दूरम् (lengthening by VI. 3.111 S 174).

१८१ । कृतेच्छः क्रूच । २ । २१ ।

कृष्डुस्। क्रूरः।

181. The affix एक comes after ्रक्ती (VI. 141, VII. 11) to cut, to light, and the final a is changed to a in one case, and in the other क् replaces the whole verb also. 21.

Thus कुद्ध painful. कर: wicked, cruel.

रादयतीति रदः। 'बहुलमन्यस्नापि संज्ञाछन्दसीः'। शिलुगित्येव। 'वान्तिपर्शशुमेः घातास्ततः पर्शसुमेऽपरे'।

182. The affix रक comes after ्रीद (II. 58), to shed tears, and there is elision of the causative sign रक. 22.

Thus रह: dreadful. He who causes others to cry out.

Note:—The word रह: is derived from the causative of the Aरदिर to shed tear The Upanishads, however, derive it from the simple root रह, namely who himself cries out: and not who makes others to cry out.

23 A. बहुलमन्यतापि सज्ञासन्दरीाः।

23. A. Diversely in proper names and in the Vaidic literature, the causative for is elided after other roots than \(\sqrt{rud} \), and before other affixes than rak also.

Note:—Thus of संवा, we have ब्रह्मा derived from the causative root सूर्यति = वर्षीयतप्रकाः ॥ So also शं (सुसं) भावयति = ग्रमुः । &c.

Note:—In the chhandas, we have from $\sqrt{\text{vridhu}}$ to increase; वर्धन्तु त्वा दुष्टतया where वर्धन्तु =वर्धयन्ति ॥ So also य इसा जजान from $\sqrt{\text{j}}$ anî 'to produce' = जनवासास ॥

Thus पर्ण ग्रुष: = पर्णानि ग्रोपयन्ति "hot winds which cause the leaves to dry up", i.e., the winter season. Similarly पर्ण ग्रुवः = पर्णानि ने। चयन्ति "which cause the leaves to fall down" i.e. The winter season. As in the sentence यान्ति पर्ण ग्रुपे। वातास् ततः पर्ण ग्रुपे। पर्ण ग्रुपे।

१८३। जोरी च। २। २३।

भीराउगुः। ज्यस्त्रेत्येके।

183. The affix væ comes after the verb √w (I. 995) to go, and & replaces the worth the root. 23.

Thus जीरः an atom: Vedic-quick, swift. According to Viśvakośa it means a sword, cumin seed. So also Medini.

According to some the root is /Jyâ 'to grow old '(IX. 29). Thus ज्या+रक्=ित्र+रक् (vocalisation by VI. 1. 16. S. 2412)=जीरः (lengthening by VI. 4. 2. S. 2559). This is an opinion apparently finding its support in the Mahâbhâshya where in commenting on I. 1. 4 न पातुलाप आर्थातुक, the vârtika जीवेरदानुक् is set aside on the strength of the vârtika रिक ण्याः संमारणम्॥

१८४ । समुधायधिभयः क्रत् । २ । २४ ।

सुरः । सूरः । धीरः । शुप्रः ।

184. The affix my comes after the verbs $\sqrt{3}$ (V 1) to press out, $\sqrt{3}$ (II. 21) to bring forth, $\sqrt{3}$ (III. 10) to support, $\sqrt{3}$ (IV. 136) to be greedy. 24.

Thus द्वरा 'wine, lit. that which is distilled,' sometimes it means the goblet or vessel. The masculine द्वरः means 'a god.' प्रः means 'the sun' i.e., सुवति मेरचित कर्मणि सेव्यम् ॥ घीरः m. strong-minded, wise; gentle, घीरम् n. saffron. युत्रः a vulture: a greedy person.

१८५। शुक्तिसिनीनां दीर्घण्य। २ । २५ ।

शुः सीश्रः । श्रूरः । सीरस् । चीरस् । मीरः सगुद्रः ।

185. The affix me comesafter /1 (I. 995) to go, /fe (V. 2), to bind, /fe (V. 5) to gather, /fe (V. 4), to throw away, and there is lengthening of the root of the vowel. 25.

Thus:--भूर: a hero, the sum, the lion. शिरं a plough, चीरस् a rag, भीरः the ocean. /शु is a sautra root: like /शु ॥

Note:— भूरः a hero, warrior, a lion, a boar, the sun, the Sála tree, name of Yadava the grand-father of Kṛishṇa: the Arka plant, the Chitraka tree. चीरः a plough, the sum, the Arka plant.

तारं a rag, a bark, a cloth or garment a necklace of pearls consisting of four strings, a stripe stroke; lead, a crest, the dress of a Buddhist priest, a manner of writing with strokes. कीरी f. a cricket: veil.

नीरः the ocean, a limit, boundary, a drink, beverage, a particular part of a mountain.

१८६ । वाविन्धेः । २ । २६ ।

बीधं विमलस्।

186. The affix kran comes after /indhî 'to shine' when preceded by vi

From ्रिज इन्थी 'to shine' (VII. 11) we get विश्व स thus: वि + इन्ध् + क्षत्र = वि + इप् + र (the nasal is elided by VI. 4. 24. S. 415) = वीश्रम् pure, clean, the sky, wind, air, fire.

१८९। वृधिवपिभ्यां रन्। २ । २९ ।

वर्षे चर्म । वपः प्राकारः।

187. The affix হৰ comes after /ৰ্য (I. 796) 'to increase' and /ব্ৰ (I. 1052) to sow seed.

Thus वर्ष leather, वमः or वमं a field, a rampart, earth work, mud wall, a bank or mound of any kind, the slope or declivity of a hill, a summit or peak, the bank of a river, the foundation of a building, the gate of a fortified town, a ditch, the circumferance of a sphere, dust, वमः a father, a Prajapati, वमं lead.

१८८ । ऋज्रेन्द्रायवज्विप्रकुत्रचुत्र तुरस्रोयभैरभेतशुक्रशुक्षगौर-वज्रामालाः । २ । २८ ।

रन्नन्ता करिवंशितः । निपातनाद्वणाभावः । भ्राक्तो नायकः । इदि इन्द्रः । अङ्गेर्नलोपः ॥ अग्रम् । 'वज्नोऽस्त्री हीरके पवी' । बुवप् उपधाया इन्त्वम् । विप्रः । कुन्निव्युम्ब्योर्गलोपः । छुव्रमर् पयम् । खुव्रं सुवम् । सुर विलेखने' रेकलोपः । अग्रणः । सुरः । 'खुर छेदने' रलोपा ग्रणाभावश्च-खुरः । भन्देर्नलोपः । भद्रम् । 'उच समवाये' चस्य गः । उग्रः । जिभी । भेरी । पसे लः । भेलो जलतरणद्रव्यम् । ग्रमेश्वस्य कः । ग्रुकः । पसे लः । ग्रुकः । गुङ् वृद्धिः । 'गौरे।ऽवणे चिते पीते' 'वन संभक्ती' । वन्ते विभागी । इणो ग्रणाभावः । 'इरा मद्ये च वारिणि' । 'मा माने माला' ।

188. The words अन् a leader, इन्द्र foremost, अवस् first, बन्नु thunder, विन Brahmin, कुन्नस, forest, जुन्न face, जुर razor, जुर hoof, भद्र स wise, उन्न mighty, भर drum. भेन timid, ग्रन्स pure, श्रन्त white, भा white and yellowish, यन्दः divider, इत्त water, नाना garland, are sor formed with the affix ra. 28.

'to kiss' (I. 456) comes 354 'face.' The nasal is elided here also. 9. From / बुर विलेखने (VI. 52 and 54) comes बुरः 'the razor.' Thus बुर्+र= कुर: The root र is elided, and there is no guna. 10. From √ बुर देवने (VI. 52) comes similarly T: hoof; the T is elided and there is no guna. 11. From /भदि कल्याणे (I. 12) comes भद्रम् or भद्रः with the elision of the nasal. It means good, auspicious, happiness; gold, a fragrant grass, iron, a bullock, a species of wagtail, a kind of elephant, an imposter, an epithet of mount Meru 12. From /उच यनवाय (IV. 114) comes उग्रः, the च is changed to ग। It means fierce, formidable, उमः Name of a mixed caste; Name of Rudra. 13. From / जिभी भये (III. 2) comes भेरी। Sometimes the र is changed to च and we get भेजी or भेज: ॥ भेरी a kettledrum 14. भेता: a boat, a raft, a float, timid, foolish, unsteady, tall, agile. 15. From √ अथ भे।के (I. 198) or √ईग्रुचिर् मुतीभावे (IV. 56) comes गुक्तः; the च is changed to 新 i Similar to the last we have g森: also where て is changed to ज। गुक्तः bright, the planet Venus, Name of the preceptor of asuras, the month of Jyestha, fire, the chitraka plant, the essence of anything, the male and female energy, um: white, Name of Shiva, a disease of the white part of the eye, fresh butter, sour gruel. 16. From Jun (I. 997) by virddhi of the root-vowel, we get white, shining, pure, the white mustard, the moon, a kind of buffalo, a kind of deer, the planet Jupiter, the name of Chaitanya; yellowish color, गौरी Name of Pârvati, a virgin, the earth, turmeric, the tulsi plant. 17. From /वन संसक्ती (I. 491) comes क्षाः wealthy. 18. From /इस गती (II. 26) comes इरा spirituous liquor, water, the earth, speech, food. 19. From / जा नाने (II. 53) is derived चाला, the र is changed to च। चालः name of a district in west Bengal, name of a tribe, name of Vishnu, पासच् a field, high ground, a wood near a village, fraud. पाला a garland, wreath chaplet, a row, line, series, a group, a string, necklace; a rosary, a streak.

१८९। सिन कसे उकन्। २ । २७ ।

'कस गती' । सन्त्रद्धसन्ति पतायन्ते जना अस्मादिति संक्रमुको दुर्जनः । अस्यिरञ्ज ।

189. The wat comes after the root /aq (I. 913), to go, when preceded by the preposition aq. 29.

Thus संबद्धकः unsteady, fickle, bad, wicked. Literally he from whom people thoroughly (यन्यक) run away (कर्यान्त): whom people religiously avoid.

१९७। पचिनशोर्णुकन्कनुमी च। २। ३०।

पचेः कः। पाकुकः शूपकारः । नशेर्तु स्। नंशुकः।

190. The affix भुक्त comes after the verbs √पन (I. 1045) to cook, and नग (IV. 85) to become invisible and the न of पन is changed to क, the augment उप is added to नग। 30.

From /बुपचष् (I. 1045) to cook and /पा अदर्भने (IV. 85) are derived पाकुकः 'cook,' and नंशुकः injurious, destructive, small, thin. A nasal is inserted in the last The w of the affix causes vriddhi in the case of /पा।

्र १९९ । भियः क्रुकन् । २ । ३१ । भीरकः ।

191. The affix krukan comes after the root /bhi to fear (III. 2.) 34.

Thus wittens timid, cowardly, a tiger, a jackal, a bear; an owl, a kinp of sugarcane n. a forest, wood.

१९२ । क्रुन्शिल्पिसंज्ञयोरपूर्वस्यापि । २ । ३२ ।

रजकः। इञ्जुद्दकः। चरकः। 'चष मत्तरो'। चषकः। शुनकः। भषकः।

192. When the word to be formed denotes an artisan, or is a name then the affix kvun is added to a root, even when not preceded by an upapada (as well as when preceded by an upapada) 32.

As regards silpin or an artisan or artists. From ्रांच (IV. 58) we get राज्यः a washerman. ्र जुह केदने (X. 23) इमुजुहकः 'sugarcane-cutter,' one whose profession is to make sugar-cane into sugar=गौडिकः। Here there is an upapada इमु, the word is equal to इमून कुह्यति॥ As examples of Sañjñâ or Appellation:—From ्रचर गतिभवण्याः (I. 591) चरकः a spy, a wandering mendicant. From ्रचर भवणे (I. 938) चषकः a vessel used for drinking spirits. From ्रचन गतौ (VI. 46) मुनकः a dog, Name of a sage. From ्रभव भवणे (I. 726) भवकः 'a dog.'

१९३। रमे रफ़्च लो वा। २। ३३।

रसको विलासी। लगकः।

193. When the affix क्षुत् is added to the root रम् the र is optionally changed to च and the form it assumes is either रमकः or चकमः 33.

The word रनकः means licentious. जनकः is the name of a sage.

१९४। जहातेद्वें च। २। ३४।

जदकस्त्यागीकालञ्ज।

194 When this affix kvun is applied to the ्रश्चोदाक् (III. 8) the root is doubled. 34.

The word जहन्नः is derived from / स्रोहाक् स्यागे (III. 8), and means abandoning, leaving, time, the child, the slough of a snake.

१८५। ध्वी धम च। २। ३५।

भमकः कर्मकारः।

195. When the affix kvun is applied to the ✓ भा, the root assumes the form of भा before the affix is added to it. 35.

Thus धन तिशब्दं करे।ति, खिम्नं वासंयुनिक, यः सः धमकः कर्नवारीया. (The herald?; the blacksmith.)

From the root / धमा यण्दाग्निसंये। गयाः (I. 974) 'to blow' is derived अमन्दर्भ a blacksmith.'

१ए६। हनी वध च । २ । ३६ ।

वषकः ।

196. The root इन is changed to वर् when this affix kvun is applied to it. 36.

Thus was: 'an executioner', 'a murderer,' a kind of reed.'

By force of 'bahulam the affix kvun comes after other roots also. As / शुद्ध विस्तापने (X. 353) gives कुदकः 'a juggler, cheat, rogue'. Similarly / कृती केंद्रने (VI.141) gives कृतकः 'cutter'.

This diverse application of the affix स्टुच is shown in the next sutra.

१९९। बहुलमन्यत्रापि। २। ३९।

'कुइ विस्मापने'। छुइकः। कृतकस्।

137. The affix ক্সৰ comes diversely after other roots also. 37.

Thus कोइयति, विस्मयं कारयतीति कुदकः (the magician, the juggler) कृन्तिति किसीस अमेन दिति कृतकं, भिनीस येनयः भिदकः (the axe), किनीस येनतिष्कदकं वजीवा (the pearl piercer an instrument for boring diamond, pearl, &c); रोवसे अनेन तहुयकं, मातुलुंगकस्था. (that which makes food savoury, generally applied to a kind of lemon tree. called citron, or its fruit, the acid juice of which makes food agreeable.); सङ्गति गष्कतीति सङ्गकः (a paramour); सङ्मति वरस्क्यतीनि सङ्भकः योगी मेघो वा (that which gives off, a devotee or a cloud).

् १८८ । कृषेर्युद्धि प्रचीदीचाम् । २ । ३८ । कार्षकः–कृषकः ।

198. When this affix kvun is applied to the root / [1. 1039], there is vriddhi of the vowel of the root, according to the Northern grammarians. 38.

Thus कृषकः or कार्षकः । It is derived from the root ्रकृष विशेषने (I. 1039)
The word कार्षकः means a husbandman, cultivator, a ploughman. कृषकः
has the additional sense of attractive, drawing. The neuter कृषकं means
a plough share.

्र एए । उद्कंच। २। ३ए।

199. This affix kvun is applied to $\sqrt{s=3}$ (V11. 20), to form the word udaka 39.

From Jundî kledane (VII. 20) is derived ব্ৰন্ধ: by kvun affix: and it means water. The word ব্ৰন্ধ: could have been derived regularly under the preceding sûtra 38, as it is a name; its separate mention here is a superfluity.

२००। वृष्टिचकृषीः किकन् । २ । ४० ।

कृञ्चिकः । कृषिकः ।

200. The affix किकत is applied to the roots वृद्धि and कृष्. 40. Thus; युद्धित दितनि इति वृद्धिकः विषी जीव विशेषः शूक कीटोवा. A centipede a scorpion; also an earth worm; कृषित येन सः कृषिकः the ploughman. These words are from / जो ब्रह्म देवने (VI. II) and / कृष विशेखने (I. 1039).

२०१। प्राङ्मिपशिकषः । २ । ४१ ।

प्रापणिकः परविकाशी । प्राक्षिकः परदारीपजीवी ।

201. The affix किक्स comes after the roots पण and कप., preceded by the prefix मा (i e. म and जा). 41.

These, are derived from ्राया स्ववदार to barter, (I. 466), and ्रक्स (I. 716)! to injure. The word मार्यायकः means a merchant, a trader: and मार्कायकः a catamite, a man supported by another's wife.

२०२ । मुषेदीर्घश्च । २ । ४२ ।

चुषिक फाखुः।

202. When this kikan affix is applied to the root we the sof was lengthened. 42.

Thus मूचिकः a mouse. It is derived from ्र ज्ञुप स्तेषे (1.707) to steal.

२०३। स्यमेः संप्रसारगां च। २। ४३।

चाद्वीर्घः। सीमिको वृत्तभेदः।

203. When the affix kikan is added to syam there is vocalisation of the root as well 43.

The force of ব 'as well,' is that there is lengthening also. Thus খীলিকঃ 'a kind of tree.' It also means an ant hill, an ant. The root is হযন্ত্ৰ আহই (I. 878).

२०४ । क्रिय इकन् । २ । ४४ ।

क्रायिकः क्रोता।

204. To the root की is added the affix इसन्। 44. Thus कविकः 'the purchaser.' The root is दुक्षील् दुव्यविनिषये (IX. 1).

२०५। स्राङि पणिपनिपतिखनिभ्यः। २। ४५।

आपणिकः । आपनिकः । इन्द्रनीलः किरातञ्च । आपतिकः प्रयेना दैवायतञ्च । आखनिकोः भूषिको वराइञ्च ।

205. This affix ikan is also applied to the roots पण्, पन्, पन्, वन, and जन, when they are preceded by the preposition आ। 45.

Thus अं परिणकः a shopkeeper. It is a superfluity; for when we get प्रापिकः by sûtra 41 ante, a fortiori we get आपिकः। From /पन we get आपिकः an emerala, sapphire, a kirâta or barbarian. It comes from /पन स्तुतौ (I. 467). From /पन्य गतौ (I 868) comes आपिकः a hawk, falcon,

accidental, unforeseen, sent from heaven. From ्र अवदारणे (I. 927) comes आखनिकः a mouse or rat, a hog: a digger, ditcher, miner, a thief, a spade.

२०६। प्रयास्त्याहजविभय इनच्। २। ४६।

श्येतः । स्त्येतः । इरिणः । ऋविने। उध्वयुः ।

206. The affix इनच् is applied to the roots रवे, स्ट्ये, इ, and अव॥ 46.

Thus from भूषे गती (I. 1012) comes भूषेनः the white color, a falcon; from भूषे पाद्य संघातयो। (I. 959, comes स्ट्येनः a thief. Some read this as भूषेनः without य।

From हज इरणे (I. 947) comes इरिण: a deer, the white colour, a goose, the sun, Vishnu, Shiva. इरिणी one of the four classes of women: a yellow jasmine, a good golden image, name of a metre, the green color, turmeric, madder. From अब रचणादी (I. 631) comes अविनः an officiating priest at a sacrifice: an Adhvaryu.

२०९। वृजेः किच्च। २। ४९।

षृजिनम्।

207. The affix inach is treated as fat when added to the root /vrij. 47.

From the root वृजी वर्जने (It. 19) we get वृजिनं sin. It means sorrow and 'curve' also.

२०८। प्रजिरज च।२।४८।

घीभाववाधनार्थम् । ख्रजिनम् ।

208. The affix inach is added to the root /aja; and the root /aja (I. 248) is replaced by aja. 48.

In other words, the root remains unchanged. Otherwise by the general rule II. 4.56 S. 2292, the root aja would have been replaced by _/vî. This prevents that substitution.

Thus अजिनम्। The word means skin. See Amarakośa II. 7. 47.

२०९। बहुलमन्यत्रापि । २। ४९।

कठिनस्। मिलनस्। मिलनस्। कुण्डिनस्। दातेः। 'यत्पर्याप दिनस्'। दिवसे। 209. The affix inach comes diversely after other roots also. 49.

Thus /कट कृष्ण जीवने (I. 356) gives us कठिनम् hard / पाल गहने (I. 891) gives निलनम् a lotus. /मल धारते (I. 522) gives निलनम् dirty. /कुडि दाहे (I. 289) gives कुण्डिनम् Name of a city, the capital of the Vidarbhas.

Note:—काउन hard, stiff; cruel, inexorable, sharp, giving pain mas. a thicket काउना or sweetmeat made with refined sugar, an earthen vessel for cooking. काउनी chalk, a water jar. मिलन dirty, foul, unclean, soiled, black, sinful, low, मिलनी a woman during menstruation.

कुण्डिनम् is the name of a city. As नगरम् कुण्डिनं अण्डिनो वयी 'the eggborn went to the city Kundinam' (Shrî Harsha). Kundina is the name of a saint also: whose descendants are called की विद्वन्यः ।

49A. द्यते: 1

49.A. The affix inach is added to the root √€ (IV. 40) also.

From /दो अवसन्डने we get दिनस् 'divided or division': as in the Taittirîya यत पर्वाव दिनं whatever is cut (दिनं = खंडितं) on a Parush (पर्वाव = पर्वाण) i.e. on a sacred day, belongs to the Devas. पर्वाण दिनं खिएडतं तद देवानाम्॥ The word दिनं means 'a day 'also.

२९० । द्रुदक्षिभ्यासिनम् । २ । ५० । द्विगम् । दक्षिणः । दक्षिणा ।

210. The affix इनन् is applied to the roots, इ and दक्षि. 50.

From /dru गती (I. 992) and /daksha वृही (I. 639) we get द्विणस् and दिसणम and दिसणा।

Thus; द्वति गच्छति द्र्यते प्राप्यते वा तत् द्विणं द्वं सुवर्णम् पराक्रमी वा (Property, gold, thing and power); दसते वर्षते शीप्रकारी भवति वा स दक्षिणः सरली वासभागः प्रतंत्रोऽनुवर्त्तनं 'right, honest, courteous, submissive.); खियां च दिविका दानं (a gift due to the Brahmanas on occasions of religious प्रतिष्रा वा. observances.)

२११। स्रर्तेः किदिच्च। २। ५१।

इरिणं शुन्यम् ।

The affix inan when added to /ri (III. 16) to go; is treated as a fan; and the reis replaced by short r, which is followed by \(\tau\) by I. 1. 51. S. 70. 51.

Thus : ऋच्छन्ति गच्छन्ति यत्र यस्माद्वा जनास्तत् इरिणम् (a desert or saline soil).

Thus मा + इनन् = इ + इनन् (no guna because the affix is treated as कित: and आ is replaced by इ by the express rule of this sûtra) = इ+र्+इनिन् (I. 1, 51. S. 70) = इरियम् a desert, dreary region : a rivulet, a hole.

२१२। वेपितुस्मोह्र स्वश्च। २। ५२।

विधिनस्। तुहिनस्।

212. When the affix inan is added to /vep (I. 391) to shake, and /tuh (I. 773) to distress, the vowels of the roots are shortened to and respectively.

Thus वेप + इनन् = विष + इनन् = विषित्र 'forest.' तुइ + इनन् = तो हु + इनन् = तह + इनन् = तुहिनम् cold, snow.

२१३। तलिपुलिभ्यां च।२। ५३।

'तलिनं विरले स्ताके स्वच्छेऽपि तलिनं त्रिष्'। पुलिनम्।

213. So also the roots बल् and चल् take the affix inan, and the root vowel remains short. 53.

Thus:—तालयित प्रतितिष्ठतीति तिल्लाम् (lonely, solitary, handful, and transparent); पोलयित महान् भवतीति पुलिनम् (sea side, or river side).

These are from \sqrt{a} and \sqrt{a}

२१४। गर्वेरत उच्च। २। ५४।

गौरादित्वान्ङीष् । गुविंगी गर्भिगी ।

214. To the root गर्व, is applied the affix इनच, and the अ of garv is replaced by ज. 54.

Thus गुर्विणी। गर्वति प्राप्नोति गर्वयति सुंचति वा सा गुर्विणी गर्निणी वा।

The root is गर्व भोचने। गुर्विणी means a pregnant woman. The feminine long & is added as the word belongs to Gaurâdi class.

२१५। रुहेरच। २। ५५।

राहिताः ।

215. This affix दनए comes after the root एड (I- 912) to sprout. 55.

Thus the form is: रोहिणः। रोहित वीजेन जायते च रोहिणः a sandal wood tree; another form is रोहिणः as the word belongs to the Prajñâdi class.

२१६। महेरिनगच । २। ५६।

चादिनत्। माहिनस्। महिनं राज्यस्।

216. To the root मह is applied both इनन् and इनस्। 56.

Thus महति महाते प्रज्यते वा तन्माहिनम् (the kingdom) also महिनम्.

The affix सनम् is drawn into the sûtra by force of the word च 'also'. The root is मह पूजायाम् (I. 766). In the Veda Bhâshya the word माहिन: is explained as महनीय: or पूजनिय: 'adorable' 'worship worthy'. See Rig Veda कुतम् स्विनः माहिन: मन् (I. 165 3).

२९९ । क्षिष्विचिप्रिच्छि स्त्रिस्तुद्रुप्रुज्वां दीघी । संप्रसारगां च । २ । ५९ । बाक् । माट् । स्रीः । स्रवत्यतो घृतादिकमिति स्त्रूर्य द्वीपकरणम् । द्रूर्दि रणयम् । कट्यः कामकपी कीटब्रु । 'क्रूराकाणे भरस्थात्यां पिणाज्यां जवने स्त्रियाम्' ।

217. The affix kvip is added to the roots vach, prachehh, sri, sru, dru, pru, and ju: whereby the vowels of the roots are lengthened, but there is no change of the semi-vowel of the root into the corresponding vowel. 57.

Thus वस् + क्विप् = वाक्। The semi-vowel व required to be changed into उ by VI. 1. 15. S. 2409, but the above prohibition prevents this. Similarly मच्च + क्विप् = भाद The vocalisation required by VI. 1. 16. S. 2412 is prevented. The s is changed to w by VI. 4. 19. S. 2561. This w is changed to w by VIII. 2. 36 S. 294, which is changed to s (जग्रव) and then to c (जग्रवः): thus we get S. माट्, dual माथी, pl. माशः ॥

Similarly श्रि+क्विप्=श्रीः

Similarly स्+ क्विप् = स्रः 'a sacrificial ladle, literally from which butter &c., flows into the sacrificial fire.

Similarly हु + क्विप्=द्रः 'gold.'

Similarly म gives कटम् a lewd person, an insect. Similarly म meaning sky, Saraswatî, a demon and swift.

Note: —विक्त यया सावाक् (words); पृच्छतींति प्राट्, (as शब्द माट्,) a disciple; श्रीयते श्रयति वा सा श्री: (a design of nature, beauty) या स्त्रवित यस्या वा सा स्त्रू: यज्ञसायन वा (a sacrificial ladle; a cascade).

द्वुयते प्राप्यते दुःखननया सा द्रः हिरएयं वा (Gold) कटेन प्रवते गच्छतीति कटमूः कामुको जनः कीटो वा (a lewd person; an insect). जवित योत्रं गच्छतीति ज्ञः ययोऽप्रवी वृषक आकार्य विद्या वा (a rabbit, a horse, a bull, the sky, knowledge). So also the forms of प्रावृद् (the rainy season), द्वाः (the gate keeper), उदिश्वत (whey); भ्राक् (भ्राचन्ति स्तुवन्ति यया सा; hymn).

These words are from the roots वचर्यारभाषणे (II. 54), प्रष्ट शीप्सायास् (VI. 120) श्रिञ् सेवायास् (I. 945), स्त्रु गती (I. 987) हुङ् गती (I. 992) पुङ् गती (I. 1006) and जु गती (a sautra dhâtu).

२१८। आप्रोतेह्र स्वश्च। २। ५८।

ञ्चापः। ञ्रपः। ञ्रद्धिः। ञ्रद्धयः।

218. The affix क्विए comes after the root आप to pervade (V. 14) and thereby the long vowel आ is shortened into आ । 58.

Thus; आमुवन्ति शरीरनित्यापः। आपः (waters). This word is always feminine and plural in declension; thus: आपः, अपः, अद्भिः, अद्भयः, &c. The word means earth, water. See Amarakośa I. 10. 3.

Thus जाप् + क्विप् = अप्। It is declined as above; i.e. Nom. Pl. जापः, Acc. Pl. जापः Inst Pl. जद्भः ; Dat, Abl. Pl. जद्भः । Gen. Pl. जपः ; Loc. जप्यु,।

२१७। परी ब्रजेः षश्च पदान्ते । २ । ५७।

वुजेः क्विव्दीवै स्तः पदान्ते तु पञ्च। परिवाद्। परिवाजी।

219. To the root बुज, preceded by the prefix परि, is added the affix क्विप, whereby the short अ of vraj is lengthened into आ, and प replaces ज when it is final in a pada. 59.

Thus परितः सर्वतो वृजति स परिवाद (a mendicant). Thus परिवृज् + क्विप् = परिवृज् but in the Nominative Singular it is considered as if it was मरिवृाष्। Then, the प् is changed to ट् by जश्रव and चर्न्य rules. The root is वृज गती (1 272).

The dual of मरिद्राट् is मरिवाजी and the plural is परिवाजः ॥

२२०। हुवः श्लुवच्च। २।६०।

बुद्धः ।

220. The affix क्विप् is added to the root द and the vowel is lengthened and the root is doubled as if the affix was रहा. 60.

Thus:—जुहोति ददात्यित्त वा यया सा जुहः (a wooden ladle by which ghee is poured into the sacrificial fire). The root is हु दानादनयोः (III. 1).

२२१। स्त्रवः कः । २। ६१।

स्त्रवः ।

221. The affix as is applied to the root of to flow. 61.

Thus: — स्त्रवित धृतमस्मात् पः स्त्रवः (a sacrificial ladle; meaning the same as स्तूः, Art. II. 57, preceding). Similarly प्रवस् (motionless, constant).

२२२। चिक्च। २। ६२।

इकार उच्चारणार्थः । क इत्कुत्वस् । स्त्रुक् । 'स्त्रुघं च स्त्रुचञ्च संप्रुङ्डि' ।

222. The affix चिक् is also applied to the root ज़. 62.

Thus भूतमस्याः स्ववित सा सुन् (a sacrificial ladle). The affix is really च्; the द is for euphony, and म् is indicatory, by which the च is changed to a guttural. Thus सुन्, dual सुनो, pl. सुनः। The plural form सुनः is found in the following स्त्वं च स्वश्च संबुद्धि॥

१२३। तनीतेरनश्चवः। २। ६३।

तनोतिश्विक्पत्रत्ययः । अनी वशन्दादेशञ्च । त्वक् ।

223. The portion अन् of the root तन् to spread, is replaced by the syllable न va, when the affix निक् (न्) is added to it. 63. Thus तन् + निक न्तन + नृ न्यम् nom. S. त्वक skin.

The substitute is the full syllable च va consisting of two letters च and ज, and not merely च। Hence Bhattoji uses the word śabda in explaining this sûtra. For the meaning of the word रवस् see A. K. II. 6. 62.

२२४ । ग्लानुदिभ्यां डौः । २ । ६४ ।

रकीः । नीः ।

224. To the roots /glai (I. 952) to be dejected, and /nud (VI. 2) to propel is added the affix dau. 64.

Thus क्लै+डी=क्ली: moon. दुर्+घी=नी: boat, ship. See A. K. I. 3. I4 and I. 10. 10.

२२५। चिवरव्ययम् । २। ६५।

डौरित्येव । ग्लौकरोति । 'कुन्मेजन्तः' (४४९) इति सिद्धे नियमार्थमिदम् । उणादिप्रत्ययान्त-शव्यन्त स्वेति ।

225. The words formed by dau are not indeclinables, except when they take the further affix chvi. 65.

The word हो is understood in this sûtra. Thus न्तो करोति. Here the case-affix is elided, as the word is treated like a chvi formed taddhita, and hence is indeclinable. It means अन्ती: नती: सम्पदाते तथा करोति, converting that which was not glass (or camphor) into camphor; i.e. encamphoring &c.

The present sûtra is in fact a niyama or restrictive rule, for it restricts the too wide scope of I. 1. 39 S. 449 by which every word formed by the krit affix wit, would have been ipso facto an indeclinable. As Unadis are krit affixes, a word formed by wit would be an indeclinable. But this

sûtra really says that a unâdi word formed by an ए or ओ, ऐ or औ affix is not an indeclinable, unless it is used with the force of chvi affix. See the following sûtras for ऐ and ओ affixes.

२२६ । राते हैं: । २ । ६६ । राः । रायो । रायः ।

226. To the root √râ (II. 48) to give, is added the affix dai (₹). 66.

Thus रा+डे=रै। It is declined thus रै+सुप्=रा+सुप् (VII 2.85. S. 286)=रा:। Dual रायो। Pl. रायः। रै means fire, sharp; gold, and riches.

२२९। गमेडीः । २। ६९।

'गौर्नादित्ये बलीवर्दे किरणक्रतुभेदयोः'। 'स्री तु स्यादिशि भारत्यां भूमी च सुरभाविष'। 'नृस्त्रियोः स्वर्गवजुग्म्बुरिश्मदूरवाणलोगसु'। बाहुलकादृयुतेरिव डोः। 'द्गीः स्त्री स्वर्गीन्तरिक्षयोः'

227. To the root $\sqrt{\text{gam}}$ (I. 1031) 'to go' is added the affix do (जो). 67.

Thus $\pi \pi + \pi i = \pi i$! In declining this word, sûtra VII. 1. 90. S. 284 applies. The nom. S. is πi : According to Keśava, this word means, when masculine, the sun; a bull, a ray of light, a kind of sacrifice; when feminine it means, a quarter of the compass, the goddess of speech i.e. Sarasvatî; the earth, the cow: when both masculine and feminine, it means, heaven, the thunder bolt of Indra, water, ray, a region of the sky, an arrow, and the hair of the body.

By force of bahulam, the affix comes after /dyut (I. 777) to shine. Thus द्योः fem. Heaven and firmament.

२२८ । भ्रमेश्च डूः । २ । ६८ । भूः । चाद्मे । जग्रगुः ।

228. To the root /bhram (IV, 96) to wander about, is added the affix dû (\mathfrak{T}) as well as to the root //gam. 68.

Thus भू: 'brow,' By force of the word च 'and', the affix is applied to गम् also. Thus अग्रेग्: a servant, literally one who goes in front.

्रस्टाद्मे डोसिः।२।६८। दोः।दोषीः

229. To the root /dam (IV. 94) to tame, is added the affix dos (जोत्). 69.

Thus दम + होस् = दोस्, dual दोषो the fore-arm. According to Śriharsha the word is masculine, as दोषं तस्य। It is neuter also, as कहुद् दोषणी used in the Bhâshya. It is feminine also as दोषा 'arm': as in Dhananjaya Kosha.

२३०। पर्गो रिज्यादेश्च वः । २। ७०। विणक् । स्त्रायऽण् । 'नैगमो वाणिजो विणक्'।

230. To the root /pan to barter, to praise (I. 466) is added the affix iji (***), and the initial ** is replaced by *** 70.

Thus पण्+इज्=बण्+इज्=बण्ज् nom. s. वणिक् a trader. The word takes the affix अण् without changing the sense. As वाणिजः a trader. See Amarakośa II. 9. 78 for the phrase नैगमो वाणिजो वणिक्।

२३१। वशेः कित्। २। ७१।

'उधिगमी घृतेऽपि च'।

231. The affix iji coming after /vas to desire (II. 70) is treated as fard and so causes vocalisation. 71.

Thus वग्+इज्=उभिज्। The vocalisation takes place by VI. 1. 16. S. 2412. It means fire and ghee (clarified butter).

२३२। भुज उच्च। २। ७२॥

भूरिक्भूमिः।

232. The affix iji is find after the root \checkmark bhri to support (I. 946) and the final of the root is replaced by long \checkmark which is followed by \checkmark (I. 1. 51. S. 70). 72.

Thus स+ इज्= भूर्+ इज्= भूरिज् nom. S. भूरिक् meaning the earth.

२३३। जिस सहोहरिन् । २। ७३।

जसुरिवंज्स । सहुरिरादित्यः पृथिवी च।

233. The affix *urin* comes after the roots \sqrt{j} as to release (IV. 102.) and \sqrt{s} ah to endure (I. 905). 73.

Thus जसुरि: 'the thunder-bolt.' 'the wearied', 'the hungry." सहुरि: 'the sun, and the earth', the enduring, the long-suffering.

Note:—The words जसुरि and सहुरि are used in the following Riks:—जसुर्ये स्तर्य पिष्यतुर्गास्।. Here जसुर्ये (dative) is explained as आन्ताय॥ In the Rik नीचायमानं जसुरि न रयेनम्, the word जसुरिस् is explained as सुधितं॥ In जतस्य बाजी सहुरि ऋ तावा the word सहुरि is explained by सहन श्रीतः (Rv. IV. 38 7.)

२३४ । सुयुरुवृज्ञी युच् । २ । ७४ ।

सघनञ्चन्द्रमाः। यवनः। रवणः कोकिलः। यरणः।

234. To the roots \(\su\$ to distil (V. 1) \(\subseteq \text{yu to mix (II. 23)}\), \(\subseteq \text{ru to sound (II 24)}\) and \(\subseteq \text{vrifi to choose (V. 8)}\) is added the affix yuch (\(\subseteq \alpha \)) 74.

Thus सबमः moon, यवनः the Yavana, रवणः the cuekoo, and वरणः a kind of tree.

Note:—सवनः extracting the Soma-juice, a sacrifice, a libation, bathing, generation. यवनः a tribe of foreigners: Greek, an Ionian. रवणः sounding, tone. वरणा fem. is the name of a river. वरणः a bitter herb, and the neuter वरणं means a rampart, a bridge.

२३५। अप्रशेरश च। २। ७५।

अपनोतेयु च्स्यात् रणादेगञ्च । रणना काञ्ची । जिह्नावाची तु दन्त्यसकारवान् ।

235. The affix yuch is added to the root /as to pervade (V. 18), and thereby /as is replaced by ras. 75.

Thus अस + सुन्=रम् + सुन्=रमना a sort of ornament for wearing round the waist of women. The word रसना tongue, has a dental स। It is derived from /रस to taste of the Churâdi class. (X. 385). It is formed by the affix रस as it belongs to the Nandâdi class. As a matter of fact, both words रमना and रसना are indifferently employed to denote a girdle and a tongue. The आम of this sûtra includes अस भीजने also (IX. 51). The /रस will take सुन् by बहुनमन्यलापि (see below II. 78). It includes /रस मन्दे (I. 745) and /रस आस्वादने (X. 385).

२३६। उन्देर्न लोपंश्च। २। ७६।

ऋोदनः।

236. The $\overline{}$ of $\sqrt{}$ undî (VII. 20) is elided, when the affix yuch is added. 76.

Thus उन्द्+ युच् = उद्+ युच् = खोदनः food, boiled rice, grain mashed and cooked with milk: a cloud. खोदनी the plant called balâ (sida cardifolia).

२३९। गमेर्गश्च। २। ९९।

गमेव च्स्याद्रश्वादेशः। गगनस्।

237. When the affix पुन् is added to the root गम् to go (I. 1031) the म is changed to ग. 77.

Thus गच्छन्ति अस्मिन्निति, गगनस् the sky, the firmament. See A. K I. 2. 1.

२३८ । बहुलं मन्यत्रापि । २ । ७८ ।

युच्ह्यात् । स्पन्दनः । रोचना ।

238 The affix unit is added diversely to various other roots with various other forms. 78.

Thus: द्योततेऽसी इति द्योतनः मदीपो वा (light); स्यन्दते गच्छतीति स्यन्दनः रथोवा (a chariot); नयते प्राप्नोति कपं येन तन्नयनं (eyes); चन्दत्याहादयतीति चन्दनं (sandalwood) रीवतेऽसी रोचना। The bright sky, a handsome woman, a kind of yellow, pigment usually called गोरोचना। Similarly असनः yellow; the ebony tree) &c.

Note:—These words are from the roots /dyut (I. 777) to shine, /syandû (I. 798) to flow, /nî (I. 950) to lead, /chadi (I. 68) to rejoice, /ruch (I. 781) to shine. स्या दनः a war-chariot, air, hearing, a kind of tree called tinisha: water, नयनं eyes: यण्याः sandal-wood, a kind of monkey; and यण्यां name of a river: यण्यां a kind of medicinal plant called Bhadrakâli. रोवना a red lotus flower, yellow pigment, a handsome woman: रोवनः dark Sâlmali, bright, a stomachic, name of one of the five arrows of cupid. From अस to throw, we get असनं throwing, a missile, name of a tree (jîvaka). Similarly from /अस to go constantly (I. 38) preceded by राज, we get राजादनः the Piyâla tree.

२३९ । रङ्जोः क्युन् । २ । ७९ ।

रजनम् ।

239. The root restakes after it the affix egg (ana). 79.

Thus रजित वस्राण्यनेन तद्रजनम् असुन्भवा (safflower, saffron; a kind of colour resembling the deep yellow of the saffron) रजिनी (night).

Note:—The root रञ्ज to colour (I. 1048); takes lyut also and we get रञ्जनस्। The affix क्युन being कित causes the elision of the nasal. Diversely (bhulam) the affix comes after कृप also, as कृपणः।

२४० । भूमृधूस्रस्जिभ्यश्चन्दसि । २ । ८० ।

भुवनम् । सुवन आदित्यः । धुवनो विह्नः । निधुवनं सुरतम् । भुज्जनमम्बरीषम् ।

240. In the chhandas, the affix व्युच is added to the roots भू, मू, and भूज । 80.

Thus भवतीति भुवनम् (the world, the earth,) सूते सूयते वा सः भुवनम् (God, the sun) धूनोति सम्पयतीति भुवनः अभिवी (fire) निभुवनं (the act of coition,) भुज्जिति परिपक्षं भवति इति भुज्जनम् a frying pan, (the act of frying).

Note:— भू to be (I. 1), षू to beget (IV. 24), षू to shake (V. 9) अस्न to fry (VI. 4) take kyun in the Vaidic literature. By bahulam, the affix is found after these roots in secular literature also. भुवनं a world, the earth, the heaven, a being, mankind, water. See A. K. II. 1. 6. अस्न + स्युत् = भृज्ञ + यु (VI. 1. 16. S. 2412) + भृद्ञ + यु (ज्युत्व VIII. 4. 53. S. 52) भृज्ञ + यु = भृज्ञनम् a frying pan. See A. K. II. 9. 30.

२४१ । कूपूर्विजमन्दिनिधाजः क्युः । २ । ८१ ।

किरणः। पुरणः समुद्रः। दृजनसन्तरिष्ठम्। सन्दर्गस्तीत्रम्। निधनम्।

241. The affix क्य comes after the roots क, पू, वृजि, मन्दि, and नि+ धा। 81.

Thus:— किरित विश्वि पत्यन्थकारिनिति किरणः (the rays of sun or moon) पिविश्वि पालयित प्रयिति वा स पुरणः (जलैः is understood) sea; इस्ते वर्जयतीति वृजनम् (the sky, force). यो येन वा मन्दते स्तीति स्विपिति कागयते वा तन्मदनम् (a hymn, a lover); नितर्रा दथाति यसन्निधनम् (death).

The roots are /kṛî to scatter (VI. 116), /pṛî to protect (III. 4) /vṛijî to avoid (II. 19) /madi to praise &c. (I. 13), /dhâ to support (III. 10). निभनं means the destruction, and family, race.

२४२ । धृषेिर्षष् च संज्ञायाम् । २ । ८२ ।

धिषणो गुरुः । धिषणा धीः ।

242. The affix \overline{q} comes after the root \overline{q} (V· 22.) and when this affix is added, the form \overline{q} is changed to \overline{q} , and the word so formed denotes a name. 82.

Thus: शृष्णीत माग्लम्यं ददाति सः विषयः ग्रदः a teacher. A. K. I. 3.24, An epithet of Brishaspati, the preceptor of the Gods, विषया the speech, praise, hymn, (intellect), understanding, earth, a cup, bowl.

२४३ का हन्ते घुरच्। २। ८३ का।

घुरण:

243A. When the affix क्य is added to the verb इन, the root changes itself to प्राच्

Thus इन्ति इननेन वा प्रादुर्भवित च पुरणः a sound—lit. that which manifests on being struck.

२४४ । वर्तमाने एषद् वृहन् महज् जगच् छतृवत् । २ । ८४ । अतिप्रत्ययान्ताः । 'पृष् वेचने' गुणाभावः । पृष्टित । वृहत् । महान् । गमेर्जगादेशः । जगत ।

244. The words प्षड, एडत, महत, and जगत are formed by the affix जित, and it is like यह affix, and the force the affix is to denote present time like the affix यह। 84.

These words are formed by the affix खति । From पृषु सेचने to sprinkle (I. 737) comes प्रवन्ति a drop of water. It is neuter and always used in the plural. The singular is प्रवा। There is no guna of the root vowel. Similarly यहत् is from the root रह to increase (I. 771), महत् is from मह to worship (X. 321) जगत् is from गए to go (I. 1031); and गए is replaced by जग ।

Note:—These word are really formed by the affix ऋति and not अतृ। It is treated like अतृ which is an उनित् affix and consequently VII. 1.70 S. 331 applies, and we get जुस in महान्। In the feminine, we have कीप् by IV. 1. 6. S. 455 as महती।

Note:—Had the words युग्त &c. been यत formed, then we could have easily omitted the words वर्तभाने and यत्वच्च from this sûtra. But they are not यत्त formed. Had they been so, then the vikaraṇa यत् would be added to the root यह, and there would be उस् by VII. 1. 80 S. 455, and an optional form महन्ती would arise. The accent moreover would be governed by VI. 1. 186 S. 3730 in that case. But if the affix be taken as अति then it being an ardhadhatuka affix, the vikarana यत् is not added, and so the above difficulty does not arise. Hence Bhattoji takes these words as formed by the affix अति and not यत्, though this अति is treated like यत् for some purposes.

Note:—The example given above is प्रयन्ति plural of प्रय, in order to indicate that the word is neuter when meaning a drop. When masculine it means a deer. यहती means an egg-plant, a thorn, the speech, a reservoir, a name of a metre, a wrapper or mantle. By being treated as यह there is उप (VII. 1. 70. S. 361), as यहन् वियुवः । यहती means an egg.-plant, when neuter, यहत् means kingdom. When masculine, it means Mahat the Great principle of Sânkhya, the mighty. यहती is also the name of the lute of Nârada; as यहती is the name of the lute of Visvâvasu, करावती of Tumbaru

and अच्छपी of Sarasvatî. See Mâgha I. 10 (आवेशमानं महतीं मुदुर्मुद्धः). जगत् is neuter when meaning the world, the universe: when masculine it means wind, air. It has all the three genders when meaning immoveable. जगती means the earth, the world, a kind of metre, and man kind. The masculine जगत् 'air,' being treated as अन् formed takes उस् (VII. 1. 70. S. 361); and is declined as जगन्, dual जगन्ती, pl. जगन्तः। But the जगन्त derived under dyuti-gami-juhotinâm dvecha (Vârtika under III. 2. 178. S. 3158) not being अनु like is declined as जगन्, जगनी and जगनः।

Thus: पर्वति विज्जिति हिनस्ति व ा तत् पृषत् (A kind of deer, a drop of any liquid.) वहीति वर्षतेऽसी बृहत् (large). Fem, बृहती a portion of the Vedas).

२४५। संश्चत् तृपद् वेहत्। २। ५५।

एते निपात्वन्ते । पृथक्करणं शतुबद्गावनिवृत्यर्थम् । संचिनोतेः सुट् इकारलोपः । संश्वत्कुद्दकः । तृपच्छल्लम् । विपूर्वोद्धन्तेष्टिलोपः इत ए च । 'वेहद्गभीपचातिनी' ।

245. The words samschat, tripat and vehat are irregularly formed by ati affix. 85.

These are Niphtanas. They are enumerated separately from the last mentioned words, in order not to apply śatri-vad-bhûva to them. संश्व is derived from चित्र अवने (V. 5) with the preposition उस्। The इ of चि is elided. संश्व means magic. From त्य मीराने (IV. 86) comes त्यन 'umbrella.' From इस् to kill (II. 2.) comes वेदत with the upasarga चि। The अन् of दन् is elided, and the इ of चि is changed to ए। वेदन a barren cow, one who destroys the womb. See A. K. II. 9. 69.

Note:—The feminine of बेहन would be बेहनी had it been Satri-like. But it is not so: and जिनस (IV. 1. 6) does not apply.

According to Subhuti Chandra संञ्ज् is derived from सम्+ रिव to swell. तृपत् means moon also.

२४६ । छन्दस्यसानच् ग्रुजूभ्याम् । २ । ८६ । यवसानः पन्याः । जरसानः प्रस्यः ।

246. After the roots $\sqrt{\sin to}$ go, and \sqrt{jr} to grow old, comes the affix as inach in the chhandas. 86.

Thus श्रवसानः a road, a path, a way. जरसानः an old man or an invalid person.

Note:—But in the two verses प्रमन्ति &c. (Rv. I. 62. 1 & 2.) the word सवसानाय is explained as अतिवलाय very powerful. It means also a cemetery but then it is differently derived.

२४९ । ऋञ्जिकृधिमन्दिसहिभ्यः कित् । २ । ८९ ।

ऋष्ठनसानी मेघः । घृषमानः पुरुषः । मन्दसानोऽग्निर्जीवश्च । सहसानी यत्ती मग्नूरस्च ।

247. The affix अवानम् is फित after /riji (I. 190) to fry, /vridhu (I. 796) to increase, /madi (I. 13) to praise, and /saha (I. 905) to endure. 87.

Thus ऋङजसानः a cloud. स्पसानः a man, मन्द्सानः fire, a living creature, सद्द्यानः a peacock, a sacrifice.

Note:—The root ऋषि takes दुस as it has an indicatory इ; and this nasal is never elided here. Thus there can be no guna of अइजा। So also of अवन्य and अवहा। Therefore with regard to these three roots, the forms would have been the same, whether the affix were किंत or not. The difference would be with regard to इस only. The above three roots might easily have been read along with भ जू of the last sûtra. The word गुजा: in the next sûtra could also have been omitted. Thus instead of three apporisms, two would have been enough.

As, अन्दरयसानम् शुकु ऋष्टिज मन्दि सहिभ्यः । and अर्ते शुट्च वृधेः कित्॥

In the Mantras आञ्चलानः पुरवारः उक्षेः and अस्मिन् यसे मन्दराना श्वायम् the words have been given their etymological meaning in the Bhâshya, and not the meanings as given above.

२४८ । ऋतेर्गुणः गुट् च । २ । ८८ । अर्थमानीऽग्निः ।

248. The /z to go (I. 983) takes guna when the affix as anach is added to it; and the augment sut(z) is inserted, 88.

Thus आ + असानच् = आर् + म् + असानच = अर्थसानः the fire; the killer of enemies.

Note:—In the Mantra आशाविषद भैचानाय, the word अर्थमानाय (dative) is explained in the Bhashya by सत्रुणां हिंसिने to the killer of enemies.

२४९ । सम्यानचस्तुवः । २ । ८९ । वस्तानो वासी ।

249. The affix ånach is added to the root √stu to praise (II. 34), when the preposition चर् is in construction with it. 89. Thus संस्थानः an orator, a good speaker.

२५०। युचिबुचिद्वशिभ्यः किच्च। २। ९०।

युधानः । बुधानः । द्वयानी लीकपालकः ।

250. The affix anach is added to yudh to war (IV. 64.), /budhir to know (I. 924), and /drisir to see (I. 1037); and it is farg 1 90.

Thus युषानः an enemy, an opponent. युषानः a preceptor. ह्यानः a guardian of the world. By bahulam it comes after ्रकृष also. As कृषाणः a sword. In the following shloka there is play on the words कृषणः 'a miser'; कृषाणः 'a sword,' and कोण 'a treasury' 'a sheath.'

कृपाणेन क्यं कारं कृपणः सह गण्यते। परेषां दानसमये यः स्वकोशं विसुञ्चति॥

२५१ । हुर्केः सनीलुक् छलोपश्च । २ । ८९ । इडुराणश्चन्द्रमाः । 251. The affix anach is added to the desiderative of the hurchha, when the sign wa of the desiderative is luk-elided; and the w of the root is lopa-elided. 91.

Thus signification the moon.

Note:—The root Introcheman to be crooked (I. 226) when in the desiderative, takes आनच्, but the सन् is elided and so also so of the root. In the Yajur Veda mantra युवोध्यस्मन् जुदुराणम् एनः the word juhuranam is explained as कीटिस्पकारिः 'crooked'. See Isa upan ishad my edition p. 30.

२५२। श्विते दृश्च। २। ९२।

शिश्विदानः पुरुयकर्मा ।

252. To the desiderative of the root /svita 'to make white' (I. 778), is added the affix anach, the affix we is elided and of the root is replaced by to 92.

Thus शिश्विदानः pious in conduct, virtuous, holy.

Note:—The affix is कित and so there is no guna. Of course, in the desiderative there is reduplication. See Amarakosá III. 1. 46. Kshîraswâmî derives this word from रिवरि घेनेटो (I. 10), with the affix कानच् with the force of किट्। In other words, he makes it the Perfect Participle of रिवर्। He apparently has over looked this sûtra. The difficulty with the root रिवरि is that the nasal caused by इति will not be elided: and कानच् is a Vaidic affix.

२५३। तृन् तृची ग्रंसिक्षदादिभ्यः संज्ञायां चानिटी। २। ९३।

ग्रंथेः चदादिभ्यश्च जनातृन्तृनौ स्तः । तौ चानिती । ग्रंस्ता । स्तोता । ग्रंस्तरा । श्रंस्तरः । प्रदिः नौत्रो घातुः श्रक्तलीकरणे भवणे च । अनुदात्तेत । 'घृष्टये चवदानम्' इति मन्त्रात । 'उवाणं वा वेदतं वा चदन्ते' द्वित ब्राह्मणाच्च । 'चत्ता स्यात्सारयी द्वाःस्ये वैश्यायामपि शूद्रजे'।

253. The affix trin comes after /sans, to praise (I. 764) and the affix trich after /kshad and the rest, when the word so formed is a name; and the affixes do not take the intermediate will 93.

Thus ग्रंस् + तृत्= ग्रं स्तृ. nom. s. ग्रं स्ता; dual ग्रंस्तरी; pl. ग्रंस्तरः ॥

The root बद is a sautra dhâtu: and means to cut, to eat. It is Anudâttet. It is found used in the Rig Verse वृक्षे पसदानम्; and in the following phrase taken from the Brâhmaṇas:—जमाणं वा वेहतं वासदन्ते। Thus सद्+तृच = सन्; nom.s. सना। It means a charioteer, a gate-keeper, an off spring of a sûdra father and a Vaishya wife.

Note:—In explaining the sûtra VI. 4. 11 S. 277, it has already been said that the words नम् &c. have been used in that sûtra in order to teach by implication a niyama or restriction—namely the unadi words formed by उम् or उम् do not get lengthened, except the eight words svasri &c. specifically mentioned in that sûtra. The word यांच्य is not among these

eight, hence its declension is शंस्तरी and not शंस्तारी, and शंस्तरः and शंस्तारः ॥
The word has acute on the first syllable as the affix is नित्। As in the mantra शावशाम उत शंस्तासु विषः।

The word आदि in चदादि refers to roots like यासु अनुधिष्टी (II. 66). Thus यास्ता, du. यास्तारी pl. यास्तारः । यास्ति or विनयति सत्वान् = यास्ता बुद्धः ॥ It is the name of the Buddha. Similarly प्रयास्ता । See VI. 4. 11. S. 277. Its dual and plural are प्रयास्तारी, प्रयास्तारः । The lengthening in both cases is by the sûtra VI. 4. 11. S. 277.

According to Medinî Kosha चत्ता means the son of a sûdra produced on a Vaisya woman. This is the meaning taken by Bhattoji in the text above. But according to Amarakosá it is the son of a sûdra by a Kshatriya woman.

Similarly from / नी to lead, we get with the preposition उत् the noun

२५४। बहुलमन्यत्रापि । २। ९४।

मन् । मन्ता । इन् । इन्ता । इत्यादि ।

254. Diversely also other words are formed by the addition of z and z to other roots. 94.

Thus मन्ता from मन् and इन्ता from इन्।

This sûtra is superfluous: for the word wife of the last aphorism would have made these two affixes applicable to other roots also.

२५५ । नप्नृनेष्टृत्वष्टृहोतृ पोतृ भातृ जामातृ मातृ पितृ दुहितृ । २ । ९५ ।

न पतन्त्यनेन नप्ता पौलो दौहित्रस्च । नयतेः पुग्गुणस्च । नेष्टा । त्विषेरितोऽत्त्वस् । त्वष्टा । होता । पोतार्त्विग्भेदः । भ्राजतेर्जलोपः । भ्राता । जायां माति जामाता । 'मान प्रजायास्' नलोपः । माता । पातेराकारस्येत्वस् । पिता । द्वहेस्तृत्व इट् गुणाभावस्च । द्वहिता ।

255. The following ten words are irregularly derived, viz., नम् (a grandson), नेष्ट् (one of the chief officiating priests at a Soma sacrifice), न्वष्ट् (name of a Vedic God), दोष (a sacrificial priest), पोत् (one of the sixteen officiating priests at a sacrifice), आह (brother), जानात् (son-in-law), नात्र (mother), नित्, (father), and दन्ति (daughter). 95.

These ten words are formed by trin or trich. With the negative particle wadded to the root / wa to fall (I. 898) is formed way. The son's son or daughter's son is so called because through him the ancestors do not fall from heaven into the Naraka called wa.

From / नी to lead (I. 950) we get नेष्टा by guna of the root and inserting the augment पुन्। It means the leading priest in a Soma sacrifice.

From ्रित्य to shine (I. 1050) is obtained स्वष्टा by changing the इ of the root into आ। It means the divine Architect; a carpenter. From \sqrt{hu} to sacrifice (III. 1.) comes होता the Hotri priest. From \sqrt{pu} to purify (I. 1015) comes the word पोता the Potri priest: a kind of Ritvik. From \sqrt{bhraj} to shine (I. 194) comes आह brother. The worf the root is elided.

From /mâ to measure (II. 53) with the upapada जाया wife, comes जामात son-in-law, literally he who measures or causes to be measured the wife. From /मान् to worship (I. 1021) comes माता mother. The म of the root is elided. From /pâ to protect (II. 47) comes चिता, the जा of the root is changed to च ॥. From the root /duh to milk (II. 4) comes दुद्ता । The affix मुम् takes the intermediate च as an exception: nor does it cause guna.

२५६। सावसे ऋन्। २। ९६।

स्वसा ।

256. The affix set comes after the verb set to throw (IV-100) preceded by the preposition set 96.

Thus सु + अस् + अस् = स्वस्, N. S. स्वसा (sister).

Another reading of this sûtra is सुझ्यसे आहेत्। There is no difference of meaning; सुझि अवे: or सौ अवे: mean the same. The Commentary adopts the first.

२५९। यते वृद्धिभ्य। २। ९९।

याता । 'भार्यास्तु भ्रातृवर्गस्य गातारः स्युः परस्परम्' ।

257. The affix ऋर comes after the verb यद (I, 30) to attempt, endeavour, strive, try, and there is vriddhi of आ। 97.

Thus चाता (a husbands' brothers' wife). The wives of brothers are related to each other as चाता sisters-in-law. See Amarakośa (II. 6. 30) for the above verse of the text.

२५८। निजि च नन्देः । २। ९८।

म नन्दति ननान्दा। इह वृद्धिनीतुवर्तत इत्येको। 'ननान्दा तु स्वसा पत्युर्नेमन्दा निन्दनी च सा' इति यञ्दार्थावः।

258. The affix ऋर comes after the ्रीनन्द (I. 67) to be glad, when it is preceded by the indeclinable न and there is vriddhi of the root. 98.

Thus ननान्दा with vriddhi of the last sûtra, (husband's sister) literally meaning one who is never satisfied, however one might strive to please her. Others do not read the anuvritti of vriddhi into this sûtra. The form then is ननन्दा। Thus in Sabdârnava we find 'the husband's sister is nanândâ, also called nanandâ, and nandinî.'

२५७ । दिवेऋः । २ । ९७ ।

देवा। देवरः। 'स्वामिनी देवृदेवरी'।

259. The affix ऋ comes after /दिव् (I V. 1) 'to joke.' 99.

Thus देवा or देवरः (husband's younger brother) Thus Amarakosha says: श्यालाः स्यु श्रोतरः पटन्याः स्वामिनो देवृदेवरी" The brother of a wife is called syâlâ, that of a husband, devri or devara "(A. K. II. 6. 32).

२६०। नयते डिंच्य । २ । १००।

ना। नरी। नरः।

260. The affix we is added to ✓nî to lead (I. 950) and it is fee, 100.

Thus मी+म्म न्+म्म (the दि portion है of नी is elided, because the affix has an indicatory ड) = नृ। It is declined as S. ना, dual. नरी, pl. नरः

२६१। सव्ये स्यक्छन्दक्षि। २। १०१।

'खम्बाम्ब-' (३९९८) इत्यत्र '*स्थास्थिन्स्यूणासुपसंख्या नस्*'। सब्येष्ठा सार्राथः । सब्येष्ठरी । सब्येष्ठरः ।

261. In the chhandas, the affix ऋ which is डित, comes after the verb स्था to stand (I. 975) when the word savye is in composition as an upapada. 101.

Thus सब्ये + स्था + ऋ = सब्ये + स्था + ऋ (आ elided because the affix is दित्) = सब्ये + स्था । Now applies the following vârtika which is to be found under sûtra VIII. 3. 97 S. 2918. (see my Ashtâdhyâyî.)

Vârtika. The च of sthâ, sthin, and sthri is changed into च when preceded by amba, âmba, go, bhûmi, savya, apa, dvi, tri, ku, śeku, śaňku, aňgu, mañji, puñji, parame, barhis, divi and agni. Therefore चन्ये + स्यू = चन्येष्ट्रः। It means a charioteer and is declined as S. चन्येष्ट्रा, dual चन्येष्ट्री, pl. चन्येष्ट्रः। The locative sign in चन्ये is not elided because of VI. 3. 14. S. 972.

र्६२ । ऋति सृधृ धम्यम्यप्रयवितृभ्योऽनिः । २ । १०२ ।

अप्रभ्योऽनिम्नत्ययः स्यात् । अर्राणरः ग्रेचीनिः। सर्राणः । घर्राणः । घर्मनिः । अनिर्मितिः । अप्रनिः । अप्रनिः । तर्राणः । याहुलकाद्रजनिः ।

262. The affix खनि comes after the following eight verbs viz:—ऋ (I. 983) 'to go or move, or obtain' मू (I. 982) 'to move' मू (I 948) 'to support', पप (I: 974) 'to blow', अप 'to go' (I. 498), अस to eat (IX. 51) अब् 'to protect, defend or move', (I. 631) and मू 'to cross' (I. 1018). 102.

Thus मा + जानि + जरियः 'a piece of wood of the sami tree used for kindling the sacred fire by attrition'.

सरिवः 'a path, way, road or course' similarly the word गरिवः is derived from the root म to injure. It means a road, path. But in Veda Bhâshya

on इमामन्नेश्वरिष म it is explained by दिंसाब्रवलोपस्यां (Rv. I. 31. 16) धरिषः 'the earth' धमनिः the tube a blow-pipe, the artery or vein, also धमनी । अमनिः 'motion or way'; अथनिः 'the thunder bolt' of Indra: literally by which is enjoyed the kingdom by Indra: it means the sun also, अवनिः 'the earth'; तरिषः 'the boat'.

The word रजिनः 'night' turmeric, or red lac; or lotus is diversely formed from the root रड्य् 'to be delighted' to dye, color, paint &c. The of the root is also diversely elided. To the root is added the affix अनि. Another form is रजनी। The long ई (डीप्) is added by कृदिकारात् &c.

२६३ । ऋाङि शुषेः सनश्वन्दसि । २ । १०३ । ऋाशुश्विणरिव्यविषयः।

263. In the chhandas the affix জনি comes after the desiderative of the verb अप् 'to be dried' (IV. 74) preceded by আৰু। 103.

Thus आह् गुष्+सन्+अनि=आग्रुग्रस्थाः (wind, or fire): being worshipped on account of shining very quickly, or causing sorrow to one's enemies.

् २६४ । कृषेरादेश्च चः । २ । १०४ । वर्षाकर्ताः।

264. The affix जान comes after the verb ऋष् 'to plough' (I. 1039) and the initial क is changed to च. 104.

Thus कृष् + अनि = चर्षणि: (a man).

Note:—In the Vaidika Nighantu, the form चर्षा meaning 'a man' is read in the list of मनुष्यनाम

But Ujjvala Datta has read the sûtra as कृषेरादेश घः and so he has derived the form पर्यापः meaning 'a harlot'. But this is not correct. Had it been so, the sûtra would have stood as पूर्वे श्व from the root dhrish.

The Veda Bhashya also explains the word चर्षाणः in the same way when commenting on the mantra जोनासञ्चर्षीपृतः ॥ (Rv. I. 3 7)

२६५। ऋदेर्मुट् च। २। १०५।

श्रह्मित्रिः। 265. The affix अनि comes after the verb अद 'to eat or destroy' (II. 1), to which the augment सद is added, 105.

Thus अद्+ सुद्+ अनि = अद्वनिः ' fire'.

२६६ । वृत्तेश्च । २ । १०६ ।

वर्तनिः। गीवर्धनस्तु चकारान्सुट् वर्त्मनिग्त्याह।

266. The affix अनि comes after the verb वृद 'to subsist or exist (I. 795). 106.

Thus बृत् + अनि = वर्त्तनिः 'a way, road.' See Amarakośa (II. 1-15.) But according to Govardhana, the augment सुद् is also to be added. Thus वृत् + सुद् + अनि = वर्त्तनिः 'a road'.

The feminine form is वर्तनी with the जीव of कृदिकारात्।

२६९ । क्षिपेः किच्च । २ । १०९ ।

सिपणिराय्थम्।

267. The affix आनि comes after the verb चिष् 'to discharge, to let go &c.' (VI. 5) and the affix is treated as किंत. 107.

Thus चिप्+ ध्विन चिपणि: 'a stroke with a whip' a weapon. In the Veda Bhashya चिपणि: is explained by चेपणं throwing, in the mantra उतस्य बाजी चिपणि तुरायति॥ (Rv. IV. 40. 4).

२६८ । ऋर्षि शुचि हु सृषि छादि छर्दिभ्य इसिः । २ । १०८ ।

अर्चिषयीला । इदन्तोऽप्ययम् । 'अश्चेश्वीजन्ते अर्चयः'। श्वीचिदीप्तिः । इविः सर्पिः । 'इस्तन्-' (३१६५) इति इस्वः । खदिः पटलम् । खदिर्वमनव्याधिः । इदन्तोऽपि । 'खद्रीतीशरशूलवान्'।

268. The affix इपि comes after the verb अन् (I. 219) 'to worship' सुन् (I. 198) 'to grieve'; इ (III. 1) 'to offer or present as an oblation to fire'; पृष् (I. 1032) 'to creep or crawl'; द्वादि (X. 290) 'to cover' and बर्द (X. 51) 'to vomit'. 108.

Thus अर्+ स्वि= अर्चिस् (a ray light: flame;) The affix स of the unadi अव सः (IV. 138) also comes after this verb. Thus अर् + स = अर्चि: (ray, flame of fire or of the morning twilight).

जिस्स formed with the affix इति is neuter; but अविः formed with the affix ह is feminine and its plural is जर्चयः as in आसे भाजम्ये अर्थयः । सुन् + इति = ज्ञोषिन् 'light; lustre, radiance' हु+हिम=इतिम् 'clarified butter' for offering. पृष्+इति=पर्षिम् 'clarified butter.' खादि+हिम=खदिन् 'the roof or thatch of a house'. The word is always feminine. See Linganusâsana. III. 21. See A. K. II. 2. 14. The final ह of खरिद is elided by VI. 4. 51. S. 2313 and the penultimate vowel of खादि is; shortened by VI 4. 97. S. 2985. खदे+हांच=खदिन् (vomiting; sickness). The affix ह also comes after this verb. The word खदि ending in ह is also a valid form, meaning vomitting. As खप्तितीसरसूच यान्=खदि + अतीसरमूचवान्।

रहर । खंहिर्नलीपश्च । २ । १०० ।

'बर्हिन क्रियशुष्मणोः'।

269. The च of चंद् 'to grow, increase' (X. 228) is elided when the affix दिन comes after it. 109.

Thus इ.स. + इति = वर्षि: m. 'fire, the kusa grass' शुक्ता means fire. See Amarakosá I. 1. 57.

२७० । द्युतेरिसिनादेश्च जः । २ । ११० ।

270. The affix इचिन comes after the verb दाव 'to shine, be bright or brilliant' (I. 777) and the initial letter, that is इ is changed to ज् । 110.

Thus चात् + इसिन् = ज्युत + इसिन् = ज्योतिस् 'light, lustre', fire, the sun, sight, the star.

२७१ । वसी रुचेः सज्ज्ञायाम् । २ । १११ ।

271. The affix with comes after the verb sty to shine (I. 781) when preceded by sty and the word so formed is an appellative. 111.

Thus वसुर्य्+इसिन्=वसुरोचिम् a sacrifice; religious ceremony. By bahulam, this affix comes after the single uncompounded verb also. As रोचिम्। See Amarakosha I. 3. 34.

२७२ । भुवः कित् । २ । ११२ ।

भुविः समुद्रः ।

272. The affix with comes after the verb w (I. 1.) 'to become' and the affix is treated as if it had an indicatory w 112.

Thus भ + इसिन्= भुविस् 'the ocean.'

२९३। सही धरच। २। ११३।

सधिरनडवान्।

273. The affix इचिन comes after the verb चह् (IV. 20) 'to endure, to support,' and the ह is changed to घ. 113.

Thus सन् + इसिन् = सिपस् an ox, a bull.

२९४। पिबते स्युक्। २। ११४।

'पाथिश्वषुःसमुद्रयोः'।

274. The affix इचिन् comes after the verb चा (I. 972) ' to drink' and the augment युक् is also added to it. 114.

Thus पा + युक् + इसिन्=पाथिस् 'the sea; the eye'.

जनुर्जनन्य ।

275. The affix उद्म comes after the verb जन् (IV. 41) 'to be born.' 115.

Thus जन्+ उवि = जनुस् birth; production.

२९६। मने र्थण् छन्दस्ति। २। ११६।

मधुः ।

276. In the chhandas the affix उचि comes after the verb मन् (VIII. 9) 'to think' and the न is changed to प 116.

Thus मन् + उचि = मधुः 'honey' (compare also Un I. 18.).

२९९ । ख्रिति पृ विचि योजि तिनि धनि तिषम्धो नित् । २ । १९९ । ख्रुक्तः । पर्व्यान्यः । वयुः । वयुः । तयुः । तयुः । तन्त्रीव । ध्रुक्तियास् । 'ध्रुवैद्यविद्युद्धोऽिप निर्मुषाः क्तिं करिष्यति' । सान्तस्योदन्तस्य वा सपद । 'तयुः सूर्याग्रिषञ्जुषु' ।

277. The affix विच comes after the following verbs, and is treated as if it was नित and so makes the word first acute. ऋ (III. 16) 'to go, to move or to obtain'; पू (III. 4) 'to fill or to satisfy'; वप् (I. 1052) 'to be get' 'to produce'; वज् (I. 1051) 'to sacrifice'; वज् (VIII. 1) 'to stretch'; पज् (III. 23) 'to sound or to bear fruit'; वप् (I. 1034) 'to shine or to blaze.' 117.

Thus च्यु + उचि = अवस् 'the sun; the boil'; A. K. II. 6. 54. परस् 'a joint or knot'; A. K. II. 4. 162. वयुस् 'body or person'; यञ्चस् 'a sacrificial prayer or formula', the Yajur Veda. तयुस् 'the body'; it is a neuter noun. Its N. dual and plural are तयुपी and तत्वी. पञ्चस् 'a bow'; it is never used as a feminine noun. This word either ends in the consonant स् or the vowel ज. Thus in the passage पञ्चल विश्वद्वीर्ध निर्मुण: किं करिष्यति. 'a bow, though made of pure bamboo, but if without the bow string, can do nothing." The pun is on dhanu and guṇa. If पञ्च means a rich man, then the verse would mean "A rich man of a pure lineage, can do little if he has no good qualities." In the above verse the word is either dhanus ending in स or dhanu ending in उ ॥ तयु: 'Fire; the sun; an enemy.'

२७८। एते शिंच्च। २। ११८।

ञ्चायुः। ञ्चायुषी।

278. The affix of comes after the verb of (II. 36) to go; 'to invigorate' and the affix is treated as a fund and causes the vriddhi of the root. 118.

Thus इ+ उचि = ऐ + उच् = आयुष् ' life, duration of life'. This word is of the neuter gender. So its N. Dual is आयुषी.

२७९ । चर्तः शिच्च । २ । ११९ ।

चम्रः ।

279. The affix उचि comes after the verb चच् (II. 7) to speak and the affix is treated as if it had an indicatory ण। 119.

Thus यस + जिश = यसुन् 'the eye' The affix being treated as जिन्ह the root यस is not replaced by ख्या by II. 4. 54. S. 2434, though the affix is ardhadhâtuka.

२८०। मुहेः किय् च ।२ । १२० । ब्रह्सरब्ययम् ।

280. The affix of comes after the verb of (IV. 89) to faint, swoon, lose consciousness, become senseless; and the affix is treated as if it had an indicatory of 120.

Thus सुद् + उसि = सुदुम्। It is an अव्यय or indeclinable and means constantly.

२-१। बहुलमन्यवापि । २ । १२१ ।

श्राचतुः। परिचतुः।

281. This affix comes diversely in other places also. 1.21. Thus आवसुन् 'a learned man'; परिचन्नु।

२-२ । कृ गृ शृ वृज् चितिभः हवरच । २ । १२२ ।

'क्वरी व्याप्रदेशकीः'। वर्षरीऽहंकारी । सर्वरी राज्ञिः । 'वर्षरः प्राकृती जनः' । चत्वरम् ।

282. The affix তাৰ্ comes after /ৰু (VI. 116) 'to scatter' শু (VI. 117) to swallow, মু (IX. 18) 'to kill, destroy, injure'; মুন্ (V. 8) 'to choose, select' and ৰু (I. 918) 'to ask, beg, request'. 122.

Thus कू + ज्वरच = कर्वरः 'a tiger; a demon' a Râkshasa, गर्ध्वरः 'a proud' man'; शर्वरी 'night'; वर्वरः 'a barbarian, चस्वरं 'a quadrangular place or courtyard.'

Note: - वर्षरः also means curly hair, a mode of dancing, the class of weapons, वर्षरा a kind of basil. वर्षर yellow sandalwood, ver million, gum myrrh.

२८३। नौ सदैः। २। १२३।

'निषद्वरस्त जन्वालः' । निषद्वरी राजिः । इत्युकादिषु द्वितीयः पादः ।

283. The affix ज्वरच् comes after the verb चह् (I. 907) 'to sit down' preceded by the preposition जि. 123.

Thus नि+ सद्+ स्वरम् = निषद्धरः 'mud or mire.' निषद्धरी 'night'. The स is changed to स by VIII. 3. 66. S. 2271.

CHAPTER III.

२८४ । कित्वर क्रत्वर घीवर पीवर मीवर चीवर नीवर गहूर कट्वर संबद्धराः । ३ । १ ।

एकाद्य व्याच्यत्त्वयान्ता निपात्यन्ते । 'छिदिए' 'छद्' अनयोस्तकारोऽन्तादेशः छिदेशुँ-गाक्षावस्य । छित्यरो वृक्तः । 'छत्वरो एककुष्ण्ययोः । धीवरः कैवर्तः । पीवरः स्थूलः । भीवरो हिंचतः । चिक्तो हिंधित्र । चीवर शिक्षक्ष्यवर्षम् । तीवरो जातिविशेषः । नीवरः परिवृत् । गावतिर्क्षस्यस्वम् । गहरम् । कहे वर्षादौ कट्वरं व्यव्जनम् । यमेर्द्वकारः । संयद्वरो नृषः । पदेः संपद्वर इत्येके ।

284. The following eleven words are irregularly derived with the addition of the affix ज्वरच् Chhitvara, chhatvara, dhivara, pivara, mivara chivara nivara, gahvara, katvara, saṃyadvara 1.

1. ছিল্ম: 'fit for cutting hostile or roguish', from the verb ছিত্ত্ 'to cut (VII. 3). 2. ছলেম: 'a house, a bower', from the verb ছত্ত্ত্ 'to cover', (I. 851).

The final g of the verbs we and we is changed to g and there is no gunation of इ of बिद. 3. धीवर: 'a fisherman' from the verb द्वचान् 'to hold, to support' (III. 10). 4. पीवर: 'fat, large, or a tortoise' from the verb पा ' to drink ' (I. 972) or from the verb चै ' to grow, increase, swell'. (I. 1013). Some derive it from / पीच (I. 595). The च is elided by VI 1. 66 S. 873. 5. भीवरः 'hurtful, injurious or the leader of an army 'from the verb भा 'to measure' (II. 53). Some derive it from And 'to injure.' IV. 29. Quere: or / भीव (1 596). 6. चीवरं 'a tatter, rag,' the dress of a mendicant, particularly of a Buddhist mendicant, from the verb fa 'to collect, to gather', (V. 5) the T of which is lengthened before this Unadi affix. Quere or from कीव (I.594), ज changed to च। 7. तीवरः one of the mixed tribes being the offspring of a Râjputrî by a Kshatriya, it also means the ocean or a hunter: from the root-तीव 'to be large or strong' (I. 597). 8. नीवर: 'a trader, a religious mendicant' from the verb at 'to lead' (I. 950), Quere. Or from ्रिनीव (I. 598). 9. गहरम् 'a cave' from, the verb गाइ 'to dive or plunge into' (I. 680). The long आ is shortened before this unadi affix. 10. अहवरम 'a sauce, condiment or the skim or whey of curds' from the verb कट ' to go or to rain,' (I. 315). 11. संयहरः 'a king', from the verb यस 'to go' (I. 1033) preceded by the preposition सम्. The म of the verb यम is changed to द. According to some, संपद्धः (a king) is derived from the verb पद् (to go or move) preceded by the preposition ut.

By bahulam we get उपदर: from the root g (III. 1) with the preposition उप। The s of the root is elided. It means proximity: privacy, a solitary or lonely place.

२८५। इगिसञ्जिदीङुष्यविभयो नक् । ३।२।

'इनः सूर्ये मृषे पत्यी'। सिनः काणः। जिनोऽईत्। दीनः। उष्णः। जनः।

285. The affix नक comes after the verbs क्य, 'to go' (II. 36) चित्र 'to bind' (V.2) जि 'to conquer' (I. 993) दी, 'to waste' (IV. 26) जब 'to burn' (I. 727) and अब 'to protect or defend' (I. 631). 2.

Thus द + नम् = इनः 'a lord, the sun, a king'; सिनः 'one-eyed'; जिनः 'the Arhat of the Jainas, or the Buddha' or an old man; दीनः, 'a poor man'; जन्माः warm; जनः 'wanting, deficient'; sûtra VI. 6. 20. S. 2654 causes क ॥

Note: - दीनः f. female of a mouse, or shrew.

२८६। फेनमीनी। ३।३।

एती निपात्येते । स्फायतेः फेनः । मीनः ।

286. The words क्तः the 'foam, froth' and मीनः, 'a fish' are anomalous. 3.

These are irregularly derived by the addition of the affix नक् to the verbs स्काय, 'to swell, increase' (I 516) and मीज, 'to injure' (IV. 29), के replaces sphây.

२८९। कृषेर्वर्गे। ३। ४।

कृष्णः।

287. The affix नक् comes after the verb कृष् 'to plough' (I. 1039) when it means one of the colors. 4.

Thus कृष् + नव = कृष्णः 'the dark color, Kṛishṇa is the name of the son of Satyavati (Vyâsa), name of Keśava (Shrî Kṛishṇa), a crow, name of Arjuna, कृष्णा is the name of Draupadî, a grape, a kind of plant. n. black pepper, iron.

् २८८ । बन्धेर्के घिबुधी च । ३ । ५ । इष्तः । बुष्तः ।

288. The affix मन् comes after the verb बन्ध 'to bind' (I. 1022) when the adesas द्वि and किंच replace it (the verb). 5.

Thus बन्ध् + नक् = ब्रध्नः, 'the sun'; बन्ध् + नक् = ब्रुध्नः 'the foot of a tree; an epithet of Siva'.

२८९। धापृवस्यज्यतिभयो नः । ३।६।

'धाना भ्रष्टयद्ये स्त्रियः'। पर्यो पत्रस्। पर्याः किंग्रुकः। 'वस्त्रो मूल्ये वेतने घ'। छजेवीं। वेनः। खन्न आदित्यः। बाहुलकाच्छु्णोतेः श्रोणः पङ्गः।

289. The affix न comes after the verb भा 'to hold, to contain', (III. 10); न 'to protect or fill', (III. 4); वस् 'to dwell, inhabit, live' (I. 1054); अन् 'to go, to drive', (I. 248); and अत, 'to go, walk, wander' (I. 38). 6.

Thus भा+न=धानाः f. 'fried barley or rice'; प्+न=पर्णम् 'a leaf' or पर्ण: 'the Palâśa tree' वस्+न=वस्तः, 'price' or वस्तम् 'hire or wages'. अज्+न=वेनः the root अज् is replaced by the root वी before årdhadhåtuka affixes (II. 4. 56 S. 2292.) वेनः means a thief or Prajâpati. अज्+न=अरनः 'the sun, wind, a traveller'.

The word श्रोण: 'a lame man' is diversely derived by adding the unadi affix न to the root श्रु ' to go, move' or hear (I. 987 or 989).

Note:—There is no vocalisation of \sqrt{au} and there is guna of \sqrt{al} —the contrary would have been the case had the affix been नज् (जिल्) like the last.

२७०। लक्षेरट्च। ३। १।

लक्षेत्रुरादिगयन्ताननः स्यात्तस्याङागमञ्च। चानमुङ्कित्येके । 'लक्षणं लक्ष्मणं नाम्नि चिह्ने च'। लक्षणो लक्ष्मणञ्च रामभ्राता। 'लक्षणा इंसयोषायां सारसस्य च लक्ष्मणा'।

290. The affix न comes after the /नव to mark (X. 5) when it belongs to the Churâdi class and the root also takes the augments बह् and बुट्। 7.

Thus लब् (which in the Churâdi class becomes लख यति) + अट् + न = लख अस् 'a name, sign', but when it takes the augment सुट्, then लब् + सुट् + न = लक्षणः 'the step brother of Râma'. The feminine लच्चणा means a goose; and लक्ष्मणा a female Sârasa bird.

Note:—The neuter nouns समा and समा both mean a name, a mark. The same Lakshana and Lakshmana when masculine are the names of a brother of Râma.

२९१। वनेरिच्चोपधायाः । ३। ८।

वेन्नानदी।

291. The affix न comes after the root बन, 'to honor, to worship' (I. 492) and the penultimate vowel is changed to इ. 8.

Thus वर् + न = विर् + न = वेन्ना, 'a river.' There is guna of the short penultimate इ॥

२७२। सिषेष्ठेर्यूच । ३। ७।

दीघे विचारणसामध्योनन गुणः । स्यून आदित्यः । बाहुलकात्केवलोनः । ऊठ् । अन्तरङ्ग त्वाद्मण् गुणः । स्योनः ।

292. The affix a comes after the root fag, 'to sew, darn stitch together or weave, (IV. 2)', and the fag portion of the root (namely ag) is changed to g. 9

Thus शिव् + न = स्यूनः 'the sun'.

The word स्थोन is diversely formed without changing the दि portion to यू. Thus चित् + न = चि + क + न = स्यू + न (by the Paribhâsha अधिद्धं विदर्ह मन्तरङ्गे) = स्थोनः (VII. 3. 86 S. 2189.)

Note:—See Kaiyyaṭa on VI. 4. 19 S. 2561 and I. 1. 72 S. 26. Had the guṇa taken place first, then the form would have been सिव् + न = सि + क + न = से + क + न = स्व + क + न = स्व + न = स्वोनः (the क is guṇated by VI. 3. 84 S. 2168.) But this is not the valid form. Therefore the इ of सि is not guṇated but changed to द for the देण adesa is antaranga as compared with guṇa.

२९३ । कृष्णुसिद्धुपन्यनिस्त्रपिभ्यो नित् । ३ । १० । कर्षाः । वर्षः । 'जर्णञ्चन्द्रे च वृषे च' । धेना । द्रोणः । पन्नो नीचैर्गतिः । अन्नमोदनः । स्वप्नो निद्रा ।

293. The affix π comes after the following roots and it is far whereby the acute falls on the first syllable, viz., π to scatter, (VI. 116), π 'to choose', (V. 8. IX. 16), π 'to decay, to become old', (IV. 22 and IX. 21; X. 272) far, 'to bind', (IV. 2), π 'to go', (I. 992), π 'to praise' (I. 467), π 'to breathe' (II. 61), π 'to sleep' (II. 59). 10.

Thus क् + न = कर्णः 'ear'; वर्णः 'color'; जर्णः 'the moon or the tree; चेना 'army'; द्रोणः 'a measure of capacity'; पन्नः 'a snake'; अन्नम् 'food'; स्वमः 'dream, sleep.'

Note:—Karna is the name of the first born of Kuntî, Varna means caste, color, fame, painting, letters of alphabet.

२९४। घेट इच्च । ३। ११।

'भेनः सिन्धुनदी भेना'।

294. The affix woomes after the root we 'to drink' (I. 951) and there is short was substituted for the final wof the root. 11.

Thus भे+न=चि+न=धेनः 'the ocean'. The feminine धेना means a river, speech, and in the Vedas, a milk cow also.

Note:—Had the **प** been not replaced by **ए** then this **ए** would have been changed to **जा** before the ârdhadhâtuka affix न and the form would have been **पाना** or **पानः** See VI. 1. 45 S. 2370.

२०५ । तृषिगुषिरसिभ्यः कित् । ३ । १२ । मृच्या। ग्रुष्णः सुर्घो बहुनिञ्च। रक्षः द्वयम्।

295. The affix we comes after the following roots and it is fan; en 'to be thirsty'; (IV. 118) un 'to be dry'; (IV. 74) to 'to' roar, yell, cry out, scream' (I. 745) 12.

Thus तृष् + म = तृष्णा 'thirsty' श्रुष्णः 'the sun, fire'; रस्त्रसः 'a thing, object'.

२०६ । सुजी दीर्घश्च । ३ । १३ । यमा वधस्यानम् ।

296. The affix * comes after the root & (V.1)' to extract Soma juice, or to perform the Soma sacrifice), and the vowel of the root is also lengthened. 13.

Thus स+न=सूना 'a slaughter house'.

Note:—सूना 'a slaughter house, the sale of meat, hurting, killing, the soft palate, uvula, girdle, zone, mumps, a ray of light, a river, a daughter, a elephant's trunk. सुम born, produced, blown, blossomed, empty, a flower.

्र १७ । रमेस्त घा ३ । १४।

297. The affix τ comes after the root $\tau\tau$ to sport (I. 906) and the τ is changed to τ . 14.

Thus रम् + न = रलम् 'a gem'. The affixis added to the causative of रम। That which causes joy (रमयित) is called रतम्।

२९८। रास्नासास्नास्थूयावीयाः । ३ । १५ ।

रास्ना गन्धद्रव्यम् । सास्ना गोगलकम्बलः । स्यूका गृइस्तम्भः । वीला बल्लकी ।

298. The words राजा 'the incense or the name of a plant,' साजा. 'the dew-lap of an ox'; ह्यूण 'the post or pillar of a house'; and नीण 'the lute or the lightning' are irregular. 15.

They are derived from the following thus: by adding the affix च to the roots एस् 'to taste', (X. 85), सस् 'to sleep,' (II. 69), स्था।' to rest, depend on', (I. 975), स्रे 'to go, move', (II. 39), we get the above words.

२०० । गादाभ्यामिष्याुच् । ३ । १६ ।

गेष्णुर्गायनः। देष्णुर्दाता।

299. The affix क्णूच् comes after the roots ने 'to sing' (I. 965) and दा 'to give' (III. 9). 16.

Thus गा + इच्या च् = गेच्युः 'a singer, an actor'; देच्युः 'a giver, i.e. a generous man'.

३००। कृत्यशूभ्यां करूनः । ३ । १९ ।

कृत्सम्। अभवानलपडम्।

300. The affix ksna comes after the roots হব 'to surround, encompass' (VII. 10) and অন্ 'to pervade' (V. 18). 17.

Thus জুৱ + জুল ভুলকা: 'all, whole, entire, or ফুল্কা' water, the flank or hip'. অন্ + জুল ভ জুলকা: 'not broken, entire'.

३०१ । तिडोदीं र्घष्य । ३ । ९८ । वीषण्य ।

301. The affix क्ष 'comes after the root क्षि 'to sharpen' (I. 1020) and the vowel of the root is lengthened. 18.

Thus तिज्+ ज्ला = तीवर्ष 'sharp.' The vowel of the root is lengthened. The word means pungent, fiery, nitre, pepper, iron, war, poison, death, sea salt, plague.

Note:—This word is declinable in all the three genders, but it has different meanings when used in the masculine and neuter. For the different meanings of this word, any dictionary may be consulted.

३०२। क्षिवेरच्चोपधायाः । ३। १९।

त्रलस्यम् ।

302. The affix we comes after the root way 'to embrace, to unite,' (I. 734) and the penultimate vowel, i. e. wis changed to w. 19.

Thus दिलस् + क्ल = भ्लक्षः ' beautiful '.

३०३। यिजिमनिशुन्धिद्विजिनिभयो युच् । ३। २०।-

यच्युरव्वयुः । 'मन्युर्वेन्ये कतौ क्रुथि' । ग्रुण्थ्युर्रामः । दस्युस्तस्करः । जन्युः ग्ररीरी ।

303. The affix पुष् comes after the roots यण् 'to worship' (I. 1051), गर 'to think', (IV, 67), ग्रंप 'to cleanse, purify' (I. 74) वस् 'to bite, destroy, over power' (IV. 104), जर 'to be born or produced' (I. 862) 20.

Thus un + yu = uny: 'a priest familiar with the Yajur-Veda'; uny: distress, sacrifice or anger', your 'fire'; uny: 'robber or thief'; and uny: 'a creature, fire or the creator, i. e. Brahmâ'.

३०४ । भुक्षिमृङ्भ्यां युक्त्युक्तौ । ३ । २९ ।

भुष्यभाजनस् । सुरुपुः ।

304. The affixes पुष् and स्पुष् come respectively after the roots पुष् 'to eat, to rule or protect &c'; (VII. 17) and पुष् 'to die, perish' (VI 110). 21.

Thus भुज् + युक् = भुज्युः 'food, a pot, vessel'; मृ + त्युक् = मृत्युः 'death'.

३०५ । सर्तेरयुः । ३ । २२ ।

चरयुर्ने सी । ऋषूरिति पाठाम्सरस् । सरबूः ।

305. The affix way: comes after the root \P to go' (I. 982). 22.

Thus यू + আয় = বংশুঃ the name of the river, on the banks of which stood Ayodhyâ. Some texts read the affix আয়: . In that case it will be বংশুঃ and not বংশুঃ।

३०६। पानी विविध्यः पः। ३। २३।

पाति रहत्वस्मादास्मानिति पापम् । तद्भीगात्पापः । नेपः पुरोद्दितः । बाहुलकाह्मणाभावे मीपो वृक्षविश्रेषः । वेष्पः पानीयम् ।

306 The affix पः comes after the root पा 'to protect'; (II. 47); भी 'to lead, carry' (I. 950); विष् 'to pervade, spread through' (III. 13). 23.

Thus पा+ प= पापन 'sin.' This word literally means that from which one should protect or defend himself: that which should be guarded against. He who is immersed in or mixed up with it is called पाप: 'a wretch' or sinner.

सी + पः = नेपः 'a priest'. Owing to diversity, when there is no guna, then it is नीपः 'the Kadumba tree'. विष् + पः = वेष्पः 'water'.

२०७ । च्युवः क्तिच्च । ३ । २४ ।

चयुपी वक्तम्।

307. The affix we comes after the root way 'to move, to speak' (I. 1004) and it is find and so causes no guna of the root vowel. 24.

Thus च्यु + पः = च्युपः 'the mouth': literally through which one speaks.
Another reading is द्वपः किच्या The root is द्वप् to move slowly (I. 430).
The noun is द्वप्यः a languid walker.

३०८। स्तुवी दीर्घश्च। ३। २५।

स्तपः समुच्छायः ।

308. The affix \forall comes after the root \forall 'to praise, eulogize, extol', (II. 34) and the short \forall of the root is lengthened. 25. Thus \forall 3+ \forall 4= \forall 3+ \forall 4 heap, pile, mound, a Buddhistic monument.'

३०९ । सुशूभ्यां निच्च । ३ । २६ ।

चात्कित्। ट्रपः। बाहुलकाद्गुन्वस्। शूर्पस्।

309. The affix π causing lengthening of the preceding π comes after the roots π 'to extract Soma juice or perform Soma sacrifice, (V. 1), and π 'to kill, destroy (IX-18) and it is π_{π} (which thereby places the accent on the first syllable VI. 1 197 S. 2686), and (it is π_{π} also and so there is no guna. 26.

We read the anuvritti of fan here by virtue of w "and."

Thus सु+पः= चूपः 'soup, a sauce', the lengthening takes place on account of diversity. यू+पः= शूपंच 'a winnowing basket,' here the long क in सूर्पच takes place by virtue of VIII. 2. 77 S. 354.

३१०। बुयुम्यां च। ३। २९।

कुवन्ति मण्डुका अस्मिन्कूपः । य्वन्ति बष्नन्त्यस्मिन्पशुनिति सूपो पद्मस्तन्भः ।

310. The affix \mathbf{v} comes after the roots \mathbf{v} 'to sound, to moan, groan, cry, hum, (I. 999) and \mathbf{v} 'to join, unite' (II. 23), and the vowel of the root is lengthened. 27.

Thus $\mathbf{g} + \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{x} \mathbf{v}$ the well, *literally*, that in which frogs make noise. $\mathbf{g} + \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{x} \mathbf{v}$ 'sacrificial post, *literally* that to which animals for sacrifice are fastened'.

३११ । खचपशिल्पशब्पबाब्पस्यपर्पतल्पाः । ३ । २८ ।

समेते पमस्ययान्ता निपात्यन्ते । खनतेर्नकारस्य पत्वस् । 'खब्पी क्रोधबलात्कारी' । श्रीः लतेर्क्षस्यः । शिल्पं क्षीशलस् । श्रमु हिंसायात्र । निपातनात्पत्वस् । श्रव्पं वालतृशं प्रतिभाषयद्य । बाधतेः पः । 'बाब्पो नेत्रजलोबनशोः' । बाब्पं च । रीतेर्दीर्घः । 'क्षपं स्वभावे सीन्दर्वे' । पू । पर्पे सृष्टं बालतृशं पङ्गपीठं च । 'तल प्रतिष्ठाकर्थे' । सुरादिशिचो लुक् । 'तल्पं श्रयाहदारेषु ।

311. The seven words khashpa, silpa, sashpa, bashpa, rupa, parpa, and talpa are irregularly formed by π : 28.

Thus खर्ष 'anger or violence' from the root खन् 'to dig', (I. 927) the च of which is changed to ष. 2. श्रिक्षम् 'an art' from the root योख 'to meditate, contemplate, (I. 556) the long ई of which is shortened. 3. यहपम् 'young grass or loss of intellect' from the root यम 'to kill or destroy', (I. 763) the म is irregularly changed to ष. 4. बाह्मम् 'tears', from the root बाम् 'to harass, oppress, (I. 5) the म is changed to ए. 5. इसम् 'form, appearance or beauty' from the root च 'to cry, to sound, (II. 24) the short च is changed to long ज. 6. पर्म 'young grass, house, a wheel carriage in which cripples are moved about'; from the root च 'to fill up or gratify' (III. 4). 7. तहबम् 'a couch, a wife, an upper story' from the root वच 'to fix, to establish'. (X. 58). This root belongs to the Churddi class and so there is the elision of चिम् when this affix is added.

३१२। स्तनिह विपुविगदिमदिभयो गोरितनुष् । ३। २०।

'ख्रयासन्त-' (२३११) इति गेरयादेशः । स्तनियत्तुः । इर्थयत्तुः । परेषयित्तुः । गदयित्तुर्धा-बहुकः । मदयित्तुर्भदिरा ।

312. The affix it nucle comes after the causatives of /stana (X. 313) to sound, /hrisha, (IV. 119) to be pleased, /pusha (I. 732) to nourish, /gada (X. 313) to thunder, and /mada (I. 853) to intoxicate. 29.

Thus स्तन् + चि + इजुच् = स्तन् + अय + इजुच् (the चिच् is changed to अय by VI. 4. 55. S. 2311), = स्तनिवृद्धः 'thundering, a cloud, falling-sickness', चर्चिक्दः 'gladdening; gold, a son'; पोषचिक्दः 'cuckoo or the twice born, the Brahman', गद्धिकुः 'talkative, lustful', नदिचकुः 'the god of love, a drunken man,' the wine.

३१३ । कृहनिभ्यां क्तनुः । ३ । ३० । कृत्तुः ग्रिस्पी । इत्तुर्व्वाधिः ग्रह्मं च ।

313. The affix क्षुः ktnu comes after the roots क 'to do' (VIII. 10) and इर 'to kill' (II. 2). 30.

Thus कु+क्लु=कृतः 'an artist'. There is no guna as the affix is कित्र 'a hunter or disease' and a weapon. The न of the root han is elided by VI. 4. 37. S. 2428. The same takes place in the following sûtra also.

Note:—By force of च in the above चन्नं च, the word hatnu means hanta killer also. In the Dasapadivritti the affix is read as knu without च; and the example given is क्रम्पुः agent: and चुः check, the च of $\sqrt{\text{han}}$ is elided diversely: and jigatnu is given as illustration from चन्।. But all this is erroneous: for we find hatnu and kritnu in the following:—

As सुद्धम्लन्तिये (Rv. I. 4. 1), ज्येष्टराजं भरे कृष्णं (kritnu), भानी वधाय द्वावे (Rv. I. 25. 2), मृगं न भीमसुपद्दलुसुग्रम् । But योनः समुद्ध सत वा जिचलः (Rv. II. 3!. 9). In his Dhatu vritti Mâdhava also calls the affix ktnu and he explains the form सम्दक्षः । See Dhatuvritti of Madhava under the root दृष्

Note: - जियल means enemy in the Vedas.

३१४ । गर्भेः सन्वच्य । ३ । ३१ । जियत्तुः।

314. The affix काल: a comes after the root गम् 'lo go' (I. 1031) and there is सन् बद् भाव i. e. the root is reduplicated &c. like the Desiderative. 31.

Thus गम + क्लः = जिग्हाः Breath, life.

३१५ । दाभाभ्यां नुः । ३ । ३२ । बाह्यका । भारः । 815. The affix π comes after the root π 'to give' (III. 9) and π 'to shine' (II. 42) 32.

Thus दाद्रः 'a donor, valiant'; भाद्रः rays, 'the sun'.

् ३९६ । वर्षे गॅक्च । ३ । ३३ । वसः।

316. The affix द comes after the root बच् ' to speak' (II. 54) and the च is changed to ग. 33.

Thus au: 'talkative'.

३१९। घेट इच्च । ३। ३४।

धवति तामिति धेनुः ।

317. The affix द comes after the root वेट् 'to drink' (I. 951) and the द of the root is replaced by short द। 34.

Thus $\overline{\mathbf{u}} + \overline{\mathbf{u}} = \overline{\mathbf{u}} + \overline{\mathbf{u}} = \overline{\mathbf{u}}$ a cow, literally she who gives suck to her calves. Had the $\overline{\mathbf{u}}$ not been replaced by $\overline{\mathbf{u}}$ it would have been changed to $\overline{\mathbf{u}}$ by VI. 1. 45. S. 2370.

३१८। सुवः क्तित्। ३। ३५।

'स्नुः पुत्रेऽनुजे रवी'।

318. The affix z comes after the root z 'to beget' (II. 21) and it is treated as faz, and so there is no guna of the vowel. 35.

Thus was: 'a son, a younger brother, the sun'. Vîśvakosá.

् ३१७ । जहातेद् वेऽन्तलोपश्च । ३ । ३६ । जहुः ।

319. The affix 3 comes after the root w to abandon (III.8) which is reduplicated and the final (vowel) is elided. 36.

Thus Et+3=EtEt+3=WE3: 'name of an ancient king.' The first wis changed to w by VII. 4. 62. S. 2245.

३२०। स्यो गुः। ३। ३९।

'स्यागुः कीले स्थिरे इरे'।

320. The affix उ comes after the root स्था 'to stand' (I. 975). 37.

Thus स्थापु: 'a peg, firmness and a name of Siva'. Viśvakosá.

३२१ । ऋजिवृरीभ्यो निच्च । ३ । ३८ ।

अजेर्वी । वेशुः । वर्शु र्नद देशभेदयोः । 'रेशुर्द्वयोः स्त्रियां धृत्तिः' ।

321. The affix হ comes after the roots অৰ্ 'to go' (I. 240) হ' to select', (IX 38); ব 'to go and to howl', (IX. 30) and it gets the designation শিব which places the accent on the first syllable. 38

Thus अन्+तु (By II. 4. 56. S. 2292 अन् is replaced by बी)=बी+तु= बैनु: 'a flute, a reed,' name of a dynasty of kings'; बैंगु: 'a river or a country' 'रेगु: 'dust or pollen'.

३२२। विषेः किच्च। ३। ३९।

विष्णुः।

322. The affix द comes after the root निष् 'to pervade' (III. 13) and it is treated both as निष् and निष (the vowel is not gunated and the accent is on the first syllable). 39.

Thus विष्णुः Vishnu.

३२३। कृदाधाराचिंकलिभ्यः कः। ३। ४०।

बाहुलकान्न कस्येत्संता । 'कर्को घवलघोटकः' । दाको दाता । घाकोऽनङ्वानाधारश्च । राकाः पौर्णमासी । अर्कः । 'कल्कः पापाणये पापे दम्भे विद्किद्वयोरिप'।

323. The affix क comes after the root क 'to do', (VIII. 10), का 'to give', (III. 9); घा 'to hold and to nourish', (III. 10); पा 'to give', (II. 48); अर्च 'to worship', (I. 219); कच् 'to go', (X. 319). 40.

Because of the force of बहुन 'diversely', which governs all the unadi sutras, the क of the affix क is not इत, as it would otherwise have been by I. 3. 8. S. 195. Had it been कित the affix would have been merely आ

Thus क्र+क=कर्तः 'a white horse, a crab, a mirror, fire, a water-jar'; दाकः 'a generous man,' an institutor of sacrifice'; पाकः 'an ox, a reservoir'; राका 'the full moon night, a river, a scab, a girl in whom menstruation has just commenced. अर्कः 'the sun', a leaf, a crystal; copper, करकः 'sinful; sin, filth and dirt, arrogance'.

By force of बहुत्तं, the affix क comes also after the root रम् 'to play (I. 906). Thus रङ्गः 'a poor man or miser'.

The र of रच is changed to ज by VIII. 2. 18 S. 2350 as belonging to the कांपजकादि class. Thus रम्+क=जम+क=जङ्क. To this we add the feminine affix टाप् and thus get जङ्का 'Ceylon', a harlot, a branch, a kind of grain.

३२४ । सृत्भूगुषिमुषिभ्यः कक् । ३ । ४१ ।

'सुक उत्पलवातथीः'। 'वृकः घ्वापवकाकयोः'। भूक जिन्नग् । शुष्कः । शुष्कोऽण्डम् ।

324. The affix कब् comes after the roots ब् 'to go', (III. 17) वृ 'to select' (V. 8.) भू 'to be', (I. 1) अब् 'to dry up' (IV. 74) and अब् 'to steal' (I. 707) 41.

Thus सृकः 'Air, an arrow, a lotus'; वृकः a beast of prey, a wolf, a crow, भूकम् a hole, time, ग्रुडकः 'dry'; सुडकः 'testicle'.

Note:—In the Veda Bhâshya on मुकां संभाग पविभिन्द्रतिरमस् the word मुकां is explained as सरमाभीलं flowing. Pavi thunderbolt; samsâya fully sharpened. Mushka means a mass, heap, a thief, or tree; scrotum.

३२५। शुक्रवल्कील्काः । ३ । ४२ ।

शुभेरन्त्यलोपः। शुकः। 'बल्कं वल्कलमित्रयाम्'। 'उप दाहे'। पस्य लः। उल्का।

325. The words शुक्तः 'a parrot, the Śirisha tree; name of a son of Vyâsa; the name of the Minister of Râvana. बरकः 'the bark of a tree' उरुका a meteor, are irregularly formed. 42.

३२६ । इराशीकापाशल्यतिमर्चिभ्यः कन् । ३ । ४३ ।

'एके सुरुवान्यकेवलाः'। 'भिको मण्डूकमेणयोः' इति विश्वमेदिन्यौ । काकः। पाकः श्रिशुः। श्रुक्तं श्रुक्तस्य । श्रुत्कः पथिकः शरीरावयवञ्च । मर्कः शरीरवायुः ।

326. The affix कर comes after the roots द 'to go' (II. 36) भी 'to fear' (III. 2) के 'to sound', (I. 964) पा 'to drink' (I. 972) यत्, 'to go', (I. 896) अद 'to go walk 'wander', (I 38) पर्च 'to eleanse, sound, to threaten to hurt', (X. 107). 43.

Thus द+कन्=एकः 'one, chief, alone', भी+कन्=भेकः 'a frog and according to the authors of Viśva and Medini, also a sheep or rain.' काकः 'a crow, a lame man, bathing by dipping the head only into water, a secturial mark, a kind of measure, name of a Dvîpa, name of several plants, a multitude of crows, a modus coeundi. पाकः 'very young; greyness of hair caused by old age; cooking, boiling &c.' प्रकृष्णकाम प्रकर्म the scale of a fish, bark, rind, a part, portion fragment.

ञ्चरकः 'a traveller 'a limb or member of the body'. मर्कः 'the vital breath life wind.' Some say √march is a sautra dhâtu मर्चयित = भर्त् सर्यति (Veda Bhâshya)

By force of बहुल, the affix कर comes after the root यो 'to sharpen, whet; make thin, attenuate' (IV. 37). Thus यो + कर = याकः 'name of the sixth Dvîpa, power, strength, the peak, tree &c.' The root यो becomes या by VI. 1. 45. S. 2370.

३२९। नौ हः। ३। ४४।

जहातेः कन्स्यान्नी। निहाका गोथिका।

327 The affix कर comes after the root र 'to abandon' (III. 8) preceded by the pre-fix नि. 44.

Thus निहा + कन् = निहाका 'a kind of lizard, the Gangetic alligator.' See Amarakośa I. 10. 22.

३२८ । मी सदेर्डिच्च । ३ । ४५ ।

'निष्कोऽस्त्री देशि तत्पले'।

328. The affix कर comes after the root क इ to split, to go, to be dejected (I. 907), when it is preceded by the prefix नि and

the affix has the force of fee whereby the last vowel with the consonant after it is to be elided. 45.

Thus नि सद् + क= निषकः 'a golden coin equal to one karsha or suvarna of 16 måshas'. The स is changed to w by VIII. 3. 66. S. 2271. Nishka means a dinåra, a thunderbolt, an ornament, gold in general, a piece of gold.

३२९ । स्यमेरीट् च । ३ । ४६ ।

स्यमीको बल्मीकः वृद्यभेदस्य। इट् इस्व इति केचित्। स्यमिकः।

329 The affix at comes after the root to sound' (I. 878) and the augment to is added to the affix. 46.

Thus स्यम् + बेट् + कन् = स्यमीकः 'an ant-hill, a kind of tree.'

According to some 'the augment इट् is a short द and not long दे. So the form is स्वीमकः।

३३० । प्रजियुषुनीभयो दीर्घश्च । ३ । ४९ ।

'वीकः स्याद्वातपिष्ठगोः'। यूका । भूको वायुः । नीको वृष्ठविशेषः ।

330. The affix कर comes after the roots अन् 'to go', (I. 248), प 'to join, unite' (II. 23)' प 'to shake, agitate, (V. 9) नी 'to lead' (I. 950) and the short vowel is lengthened: and so there is no guna. 47.

Thus अन्+कन्= बीकः 'wind or a bird', मुका 'a louse'; भूकः 'wind' भीका 'a channel for irrigation' a kind of tree.

Note. - √aja is replaced by √vî by II. 4. 56. S. 2292.

३३१ । हियो रप्रचली वा। ३ । ४८ । 'दीका दीका घणा नता'।

331. The affix at comes after the root of to blush, be modest (III. 3) and the tis optionally changed to t; the vowel of the root is lengthened and so there is no guna. 48.

Thus हीका or हीका 'bashfulness' timidity.'

३३२। शक्षेत्रनोन्तोस्त्युनयः। ३। ४०।

'उन्ते' 'उन्ते' 'उन्ति' 'उनि' स्ते घटवारः स्युः । शकुनः । शकुन्तः । शकुन्तिः । शकुनिः ।

332. The four affixes তৰ, তৰির and তৰি come after the root মক্ to be able (V. 15). 49.

Thus यकुनः 'a bird in general, a vulture' a kind of song, an omen, a prognostic, यकुन्तः 'a kind of bird, a sort of insect'; यकुन्तः 'a bird'; यकुनिः 'a bird, vulture', an eagle or kite; a cock; name of the villain in Mahabhârata.

३३३ । भुवो भित्यु । ३ । ५० ।

भवन्तिवर्तमानकालः। बाहुलकादवेश्व। अवन्तिः। वदेवंदन्तिः। 'किंबदन्ती जनश्रुतिः'।

333. The affix fag comes after the root & to be'; (I.1). 50.

Thus भू+ भिष् = भू+ अन्त (VII. 1. 3 S. 2169) + इच् = भवन्तिः: 'the present time.'

By force of बहुलं, this affix comes also after the root अव 'to protect' Thus अवस्तिः 'name of a city, the modern उड़नियती'.

So also after the root बद 'to speak' (I. 1658). Thus चदन्तिः as in किंवदम्तीः 'a rumour.'

Note: -- भवन्ती f. is another name of the present tense. See Mahabhashya प्रसिक्तमंबन्तीपरः जयोक्तव्यः ॥ The afflix comes after क्रम् also. As क्रम् भिन्न = क्रान्तिः। Here the initial ज of जल्त is elided, and the root changed to का The feminine is अन्ती by कीव् (IV. 1. 65. S. 520).

३३४ । कन्युव्सिपेश्च । ३ । ५१ ।

चाद्भवः । 'सिपरपूर्वधन्तः' इत्युष्यसदत्तः । 'भुवन्युः स्वामिस्यैयोः' ।

334. The affix अन्युष् comes after the roots विष् 'to throw' (IV. 14) and y 'to be' (I. 1.).

The /bhû is read into the sûtra by the force of a 'and'.

Thus चिप् + कन्युष् = चिपवयुः 'the spring season' according to Ujjvaladatta, the body; a fragrant smell; भ्र+ अन्य म् = भुवन्यः 'a master; the sun'; the fire, the moon.

३३५। अनुङ् नदेश्च। ३। ५२।

चात्रियोः । मदन्तेषः । विपण्यवतिः ।

The affix was comes after the roots we 'to sound' (I.55) and fag 'to throw' (1V. 14), 52.

By the force of w'and', the verb kship is read into this sûtra.

Thus जड़ + अनुरू = जदन: 'a cloud'; विषया: 'wind'. There is no guna as the affix is fee (I. 1. 5. S. 2217).

३३६ । क्रुयुदारिभ्य जनन् । ३ । ५३ । 'क्रवणे वृष्ठमेदः स्वात्करणा च क्रुया नता'। वर्षणः । दारणन् ।

336. The affix sas comes after the roots of to scatter, (VI. 116), q 'to choose', (V. 8) q 'to kill, hurt, (IX. 23). 53.

Thus क + उनच = करणः ' pity, a kind of a tree; करणा means compassion; बरवः 'the ocean, firmament, the sun, the Varuna tree'. दादवं 'severity, cruelty, horror'. The affix is added to the causative of the root dri: namely to /dâri.

३३९। त्रीरश्चली वा। ३। ५४।

'तवगस्तलुगो प्या'।

337. The affix say comes after the root of to cross over' (I. 1018) and the z is optionally changed to z. 54.

Thus तु + उनन् = तरकः or तसुनः 'a young man'. The feminine is तरकी or तसुनी। The कीय is added as it belongs to the Gauradi class.

३३८। कुधिविशिमिथिम्यः सित् । ३ । ५५ ।

शुधुनी क्लेच्छजातिः। पिशुनः। नियुनस्।

338. The affix उनन् comes after the roots अप् 'to be hungry', (IV. 81) पिय् 'to shape, fashion, form', (VI. 143), निय् 'to associate with, to unite', and it is treated as नित and so there is no guna. 55.

Thus दुप्+उनत्= दुपुनः 'name of a savage race, the Mlechchas'; पिश्वनः 'a slanderer, traitor,' a spy. नियुत्तः 'a pair, couple, sexual union.'

Note:—विध is a sautra root. पिश्चनं means also cotton, a crow, saffron, a goblin.

३३७। फर्लेर्जुक्च। ३। ५६।

प्रस्युनः पार्थः । प्रशाद्यण् । फाल्गुनः ।

339. The affix जनम comes after the root जल् 'to bear fruit' (I. 563) and the augment ग्रम् is added to the root, 56.

Thus चल् + गुक् + जनन् = भरगुनः 'name of Arjuna'. A name of a river: a kind of tree.

As this word belongs to the मचादि class of Ganapatha, the affix अव् comes after it. Thus भारतानः।

३४०। अशेर्लशस्य । ३ । ५७ ।

शशुनस्।

340. The affix जनत comes after the root आग् ' to eat' (IX. 51) which is replaced by जग. 57.

Thus अग+उनन्=लग्+उनन्=लगुनस्. 'garlic.

३४९ । खर्जिगिलुक्च । ३ । ५८ । कर्जनः ।

341. The affix বনৰ comes after the causative of আৰ to go, stand (I. 189) and there is the elision of আৰ the sign of the causative. 58.

Thus आज्+ णिष्+ उनन् = आर्ष्+ 0 + उनन् = आर्ष् नः name of the third Pandava who was a son of Kunti by Indra.

Note:—The root may be we of the Churâdi class (X. 186). Arjuna means white, clear, bright, peacock, a cutaneous disease, a tree: the only son of his mother.

३४२ । तृगाख्यायां चित् । ३ । ५७ । चित्रवादन्तीदात्तः । अर्जुनं तृगम् ।

342. When जाउँ means grass, the affix is treated as चित्र. which thereby places the accent on the final syllable. 59.
Thus जाउँ जेन a kind of grass.

Note:—অন্ত্ৰী a procuress, bawd, a cow, a kind of serpent, name of Usha wife of Ani ruddha, name of a river: মন্ত্ৰিষ্ silver, gold, slight inflammation of the white of the eye, grass.

३४३। छतेश्च। ३।६०। भरतः।

343. The affix wro comes after the root of 'to go' (III. 16) and it is treated as fee, throwing the accent on the final (VI. 1. 163. S. 3710). 60.

Thus ম + তৰৰ = অষ্ট: the sun,; tawny, perplexed, embarrassed dumb, red color, the dawn personified as charioteer of the sun, a kind of leprosy a poisonous creature, a plant, molasses.'

३४४ । स्त्रजियमिशीङ्भ्यक्ष । ३ । ६९ । 'बयुनं देवनिन्दरम्' । बचुना । श्रृप्तोऽजनरः ।

344. The affix sat comes after the roots sat 'to go', (I 248),

यद 'to check, curb, restrain', (I-1033) and घो 'to sleep' (II. 22): and the affix is चित्र। 61.

Thus अज्+ उनम्= बी (II. 4. 56. S. 2292) + उनम्= बगुनैस 'a temple; पशुनै। 'the river Yamuna, Jumna, सयुनैः, Python.

Note:—In the mantra विद्यासि देव वयुनानि विद्वान, the word वयुना is explained as मजानानि 'thoughts' in the Veda Bhsâhya. In the Nighanțu, Vayuna is read synonym with मजा and मगरंग।

३४५ । युत्वदिहनिक्सिकविभ्यः सः । ३ । ६२ ।

मर्यम्। 'तर्यः स्वरमुद्रयोः'। वत्सः। वत्सं। वसः। इंसः। 'कंसोऽस्ती पानभाजणम्'। कसं भजनम्।

345. The affix we comes after the roots w' to select', (IX 16) w' to cross', (I.1018), aw ' to speak', (I.1058), ww ' to kill' (II-2) ww ' to shine', (I. 470), ww ' to injure' (I. 716). 62.

Thus ब्राम्य च वर्ष 'a year'; तर्वः 'flood or the ocean'; वर्ष म स वर्षः 'a calf, a boy, son'; one just born, but the neuter वर्षण means 'the breast'; षंगः a swan, goose, duck, flamings, the supreme soul, the individual soul, the vital airs, the sun, Shiva, Vishnu, an unambitious monarch, an ascetio of a particular order, a spiritual preceptor, one free from malice, a mountain, envy, a buffalo. जंगः 'a drinking vessel; also the name of the maternal uncle of Krishna. जगा 'a star an asterism.

Note:—In वर्ष &c. thee is no intermediate we because of the prohibition of VII. 2.9. S. 3163. The wis not changed to was a diversity. But there is परक्ष change in क्रम। Though all commentators on Unadi sutras have given वर्ष and वर्ष as illustrations: yet the forms वर्ष and वर्ष are also valid according to the authority of the Mahabhashya. In the other alternative, the forms will be वर्ष म and वर्ष । Or the latter forms may be evolved from प्रि गृथि

with पन् affix; or by adding the affix क to the causative roots of these, and under the vartika पन्न के का विधानन (See III. 3. 58. S 3234).

षर्थः m. a continent, such as भारतवर्थः, Jambudvipa, a year, rain; वर्षा f. the rainy season: the earth.

सर्थः desire, thirst, घरमः a calf, the young of an animal, a boy, son, आंचः a drinking vessel, cup, can, goblet, beli-metal, white copper, particular measure. आपः lurking or hiding place, the end of the lower garment, a creeper, grass, dry wood, the arm-pit, the harem of a king, the interior of a forest, the side or flank, a woman's girdle, a surrounding wall, a part of a boat, the or bit of a planet, a buffalo, a gate. n. a star, sin.

३४६ । सु वेरच्चोपधायाः । ३ । ६३ ।

स्रचः ।

346. The affix $\overline{}$ comes after the root $\overline{}$ to burn' (I. 736) and the penultimate $\overline{}$ is changed to short $\overline{}$. 63.

Thus अष्+च=अवः 'the Indian fig-tree; one of the seven Dvipas or continents of the world; a side or back-door the space at the side of a door; an ass, an egg.

३४९। मनेदीर्घप्रच। ३। ६४।

मांसस्।

347. The affix we comes after the root we 'to think', (IV. 67), and the wais changed to we is 64.

Thus जन्+ ज= जांचन 'flesh, meat, f. the Kakkoli plant.

348. The affix we comes after the root www (V. 18) when it means 'to gamble.' 65.

Thus আম্+ম=আম: 'a die'. The wischanged to w by VIII. 2.36 S. 294; then changed to w by VIII. 2.41 S. 295. It means an axis, axle, a cart, the beam of a balance, latitude of a place, rosary seed, a weight: a plant, a serpent, the soul, knowledge, law, an organ of sense, sea-salt, vitriol.

३४९ । स्नुद्रश्चिकृत्यृषिभयः क्रित् । ३ । ६६ ।

स्तुषा। वृषः । तृत्यसुदतम् । ध्युषं नवलम् ।

349. The affix ৰ comes after the roots ৰ 'to flow, to trickle', (II. 26), মৰ 'to cut, to wound'. (VI. 11), ছব 'to cut', (VI. 141), and অৰ্ 'to go', (VI. 7), and it is treated as বিষয় and causes no guna. 66.

Thus जु + च = जुषा 'daughter-in-law or a kind of a tree', अञ्च + च = वृष्ठ + च = वृष्ठ + च = वृष्ठ + च = वृष्ठ : 'a tree.' The v is vocalised to was the affix is जित्र (VI. 1. 16 S. 2412). See VIII. 2. 36 S. 294 and 295. क्रूटचप् 'water'; भूषण.

'a star name of a mountain, a bear, a kind of plant f north. pl. the pleiades.

३५०। ऋषेजांती। ३। ६७।

'श्रायोऽद्रिभेदे भल्ल्के' इति च।

350. The affix we comes after the root we 'to go, to kill', (VI-7) and the word so formed means a species of an animal. 67.

Thus अध्य + च = अध्यः 'a bear; a name of a mountain'.

Though the word has been formed by the last sûtra also, the present sûtra makes a niyama, namely /rish never takes we except when it denotes a species: while the other three roots take without any such restriction.

३५१ । उन्दिगुथिकुविभ्यश्च । ३ । ६८ ।

एरसः प्रस्वयम् । गुरसः स्तवकः । क्रुसे। जटरम् ।

351. The affix प comes after the roots उन्द 'to wet, moisten', (VII. 10), गुष् 'to be angry (IX. 45), and कुष् 'to extract, (IX. 46), and it is treated as किंद्र। 68.

Thus उन्द+ च= उत्पः 'a spring, fountain', the च of the root is elided by VI. 4. 24 S. 415.

गुरुषः 'a bunch of flowers'; a pillar, a pearl necklace, the plumage of a peacock. क्रमः 'the womb'.

३५२ । गृधिपग्योर्वकी च । ३ । ६० ।

गृत्सः कामदेवः । पषः ।

352. The affix we comes after the roots पूर् 'to covet', (IV. 136) and पर्'to purchase, to praise' (I. 466) the wand wo of the roots are respectively changed to इ and क्। 69.

Thus एष्+स=एद्+स=एत्सः 'the God of love'; पण्+स=पक्+स=पतः 'a fort night, &c'. Q. The ष्ordinarily would have been changed to त by सन्व rule; and so we get एत्य? Ans. No. The पत्व is asiddha, and so there would have been अष् by VIII. 2.37 S. 326.

३५३। श्रशेः सरः। ३। ७०।

अक्षरस्।

353. The affix ৰ comes after the root আৰু 'to pervade' (V. 18). 70.

Thus अस् + सर = असेर्स् a letter. The wis changed to प, and the latter to क by S. 294 and 295. The word means All-pervading, the supreme Brahman, the Summum Bonum, the letters of an alphabet. Ujjvaladatta reads the affix as परन् having an indicatory म; but it is incorrect. For would place the accent on the first syllable (VI. 1. 197 S. 3686): while

the word has acute on the middle, by the affix accent (III. 1. 3. S. 3708). As in the following Rik mantra आयो अवरे परने व्योगन् (Rv. I. 164. 39) and the following Yajush mantra जीशि च ग्रतानि परिद्वाचराणि। So also the Mahâbhâshya at the end of second Ahnika says अवनीते वर्ग सरोहन्स्॥

३५४ । यसेश्च । ३ । ७९ । वस्परः।

354. The affix us comes after the root un 'to dwell' (I. 1054). 71.

Thus वस् + सर= वत्सरः 'a year'. The स् of बस् is changed to स because कर is an Ardhadhâtuka affix beginning with स (VIII. 4. 49. S. 2342).

३५५ । सपूर्वाच्चित् । ३ । ७२ । संबर्धरः।

355. The affix at comes after the root an 'to dwell' when it is preceded by any upapada, and the affix is treated as fat, which places the accent on the last syllable. 72.

Thus सम् + सर = संवत्सर : 'a year'. So also शहुबत्सर :, परिवत्सर : &c. Some read the sutra as संप्रवीय, which is incorrect, for चित्त accent is not limited to संवत्सर only. As in mantra शहुबत्सराय परिवत्सराय the accent is on the final.

इप्६। क्षूमदिभयः कित्। ३। ७३।

बाबुलकारन घटवन् । 'कृषरः स्याप्तिलीदनम्' । धूसरः । भट्सरः । 'मरुवरा मशिका श्रेश संध-राली च ना मता' ।

356. The affix कर comes after the roots क 'to do', (VIII 10), प्'to shake', (V. 9), पद 'to be pleased, satisfied', (VI 99), and it is treated as किंद। 73.

Thus m+ac=pace: 'a dish made of milk, sessamum and rice'. Here the wais not changed to w, because of the force of word diversely, which governs all the Unadi satras.

भूबर: 'the grey color'; स here also is not changed to w because of the force of बहुल, भरसर: 'envy, jealousy &c'. But भरसरा means 'a gnat'. But in the Vedas, the etymological meaning of the word भरसर is taken, namely 'cause of delight, Thus in इन्द्रिनन्द्राय भरसरम्, and तसिम्थवी भरसरिमन्द्र पानस् (Rv. X. 30. 9)

३५९ । पते रक्ष्य लः । ३ । ९४ । पत्त्वनः पन्याः ।

357. The affix घर comes after the root पर to fall, to move', (I. 898) and the र of the affix is replaced by ज. 74. Thus पर्- घर च परसजः 'a road'.

३५८ । सम्यृषिभयां कसरम् । ३ । ७५ । तसरः सप्रवेष्टमे । आहरः स्मृत्विक् ।

358. The affix क्षर comes after the roots वर 'to stretch', (VIII 1) and भाष 'to go' (VI. 7). 75.

Thus तन् + क्यर्न = त्यरः the shuttle. See Amarakoshá III. 2. 24. The म is elided by VI. 4. 37. S. 2428 अश्य + क्यर्न = भूषरः 'a priest, a thorn'.

Note:—Riksharam means shower of rain, and riksharah m means a priest But in the mantra अनुवारा आववः सन्तुपम्या the word anriksharah is explained as thornless.

३५८ । पीयुक्तिस्यां कालम्ह्रस्यः संप्रसारशं च । ३ । ९६ । पीयः चीत्रः । पियालो वृष्तभेदः । कुणालो देवभेदः ।

359. The affix कार्य comes after the roots पीप् (a santra dhâtu) and क्षण् 'to sound' (I 477), and thereby the root piya is shortened to पिप् and kvan is vocalised to कुण् respectively. 76.

Thus पीय + कालन् = पियातः 'name of a tree'; here the long ई of पीय has been shortened; क्षण् + कालन् = कुणालः 'the name of a country'.

By the force of बहुत 'diversely' which governs all the Unadisatras the word भगालं (a skull) is formed by the addition of the affix कालन् to the root अंज् (to break).

Thus भक्ज्+कालन्=भङ्ग (VII. 3. 53. S. 2864) + कालन्=भगातन् (the म in भङ्ग is elided by VI. 4. 37 S. 2428.)

३६०। कठिकुषिभ्यां कानुः। ३। ९९।

कठाकुः पत्ती । कुवाकुरग्निः सूर्यस् ।

360. The affix was comes after the root was 'to live in distress', (I. 356) and was 'to extract. (IX. 46). 77.

Thus may-mangemang: 'a bird'; guy + minge grangs: 'fire, the sun, a monkey.

Note: — Ujjvaladatta reads the root क्षत्र (I. 716) to injure instead of कुष, and gives the example क्षत्रकृतः। This is, however, against Dictionary. The Medini reads the word कुषाकुतः। Querc. Is there any word as क्षाकुतः?

३६१। सर्तेर्दुक्च। ३। ७८।

'सृदाकुर्वातसरितोः'।

361. The affix আৰু comes after the root ৰূ' to move' (I, 982) and the augment হৰু is added to the root. 78.

Thus प्+इज+काकु = प्राक्तः 'the wind, the river, a wheel, fire, a deer, the thunderbolt of Indra, the suns disc or orb.

३६२। यृतेष् द्विष्य । ३ । ७७ ।

वार्ताकुः । वाद्युक्तकादुकारस्यापवस् । वार्ताकस् ।

362. The affix we comes after the root we 'to be, to exist' (I. 795) and the we of the root is *vriddhied*. 79.

Thus स्त+काड = वार्तातुः 'the egg-plant' By the force of बहुलं 'diversely which governs all Unadi sutras, the उ of the affiix काडु is replaced by आ.
Thus स्त्+काडु = स्त्+काक = वार्तात्व ।

३६३ । पर्दे नित्संप्रसारगामक्कोपश्च । ३ । ८० ।

'पृदालुव् श्चिको ज्याप्रे चित्रको च सरीस्पे'।

363. The affix जाड़, comes after the root पर्व ' to break wind', (I. 29) and it is treated as नित्त, the र is changed to आ, and there is elision of the m of the root. 80.

Thus पर् + काकु = पेंदाकुः ' a scorpion, a tiger, a panther, a serpent or a tree'.

३६४ । सृयुवचिभ्योऽन्युजागूजक्रुचः । ३ । ८९ ।

म्रान्युजागुजक् नुजेते क्रमात्स्युः । 'सरग्युमें घवातयोः' । यवागुः । 'खचक् नुविष्वाग्निनोः' ।

364. The affixes अन्युष्, आगुष् and अक्षुष् come respectively after the roots ष् 'to go ', (I. 982), य 'to unite', (II. 23) वस् 'to speak'. (II. 54). 81.

Thus सू + आग्युम् = सरप्यः ' a cloud; and wind', यु + आग्यू = ववागः 'rice gruel'; A.K. II. 9. 50. वस् + अक्तुम् = वचक्तः ' a Bråhman or a good speaker'.

Note:—The word चरप्य has been explained in the Veda Bhâshya as बीजगानी swift going, in commenting on the mantra चरप्य रस्य युत्रस्यः।

३६५ । स्त्रानकःशीङ्भियः । ३ । ८२ ।

ग्रायानकोऽजगरः। भयानकः।

365. The affix আৰক comes after the roots খী 'to lie down', (III. 22) and খী 'to fear'. (III. 10) 82.

Thus शी+आनक= ययानकः 'a python', भयानकः 'fearful, a tiger, name of Rahu, the sentiment of terror, one of the nine sentiments in poetry (रस).

३६६ । आगाको लुधुशिङ्घिधारुस्यः । ३ । ८३ ।

लवाणकं दात्रम् । भवाणकोवातः । शिङ्घाणकः श्लेष्मा । पृषोदरादित्वात्पणे कलीयः । 'शिङ्घाणं नासिकामले' । 'भाणको दीनारभागः' ।

366. The affix आपक comes after the roots जू 'to cut', (IX 13), पू 'to shake, agitate', (IX 17), जिंच 'to smell', (I. 174) and भा 'to hold, to nourish'. (III. 10) 83.

Thus सू + आयाज = सवायाजम् 'a sickle, scythe', घवायाजः 'wind'; शिहायाजः 'mucus discharge from the nostrils', the final क of this word is sometimes elided by the force of VI. 3. 109. S. 1034, thus शिहायम् 'the mucus of the nose, rust of iron, a glass vessel,; भागाजः 'a gold coin, part of a dinara'.

Note:—In the Vikramaditya Kosá Śinghana means जियाणः फेनश्चित्रीर नकरेत्व पिष्यिके ॥

३६७ । उल्युक्द विद्वीभिनः । ३ । ८४ ।

जय दाहे। यस्य लः जुदमत्यदञ्च। उस्तुकं ज्यसदङ्गरस्। हुसातेविः। दर्बिः । जुहोतै-किनिः। होनी।

367. The words ভৰ্যুক: 'a fire brand, torch', বহি 'a ladle, spoon', and ধৌনী 'a sacrificer' are irregular. 84.

These are derived from the respective roots उप' to burn (I. 727) with the addition of the affix सुन्, the प् of the root being replaced by सु; ह ' to hurt, kill', (V. 34) with the addition of the affix चि; and ह ' to worship' (III. 1) with the affix चिन्। See A. K. II. 9. 34 for darvi.

३६८ । हियः कुक् रक्च ली वा । ३ । ८५ । क्षीकर्षीकर्णकावारा

368. The affix sq comes after the root st 'to shy' be modest or shy', (III. 13); and the \(\tau\) of the root is optionally changed to \(\tau\). 85.

Thus ही + कुक् = होकुः or होकुः 'modest or bashful'. The affix being कित् does not cause guṇa.

३६९ । इरिमग्रिणवानिदनिलुपूध्विभयस्तन । ३ । ८६ ।

वधभ्यस्तन्स्यात् । 'तितुत्त-' (३९६३) इति भेट् । इस्तः । मर्तः । यतः । यतः । कर्दुरः । वातः । श्रम्तः । दन्तः । 'लोतः स्यादशुचिद् नयोः' । 'पोतो वालवहित्रयोः' । बाहुसकानुमेदीर्वश्च । तस्तं पापं धृतिर्जटा च ।

369. The affix বৰ comes after the ten roots হৰ 'to smile, laugh'. (I. 757), ছ 'to die', (VI. 110), ব to swallow (VI. 117), হৰ 'to go', (II. 36), বা 'to blow', (II. 41), অব 'to go,' (I. 493), বৰ 'to tame, conquer', (IV. 94), বু 'to cut', (IX. I3), ছ 'to cleanse, to purify', (IX. 12) and ছব 'to hurt, injure, kill (I. 604) 86.

The बद् augment is prohibited by VII. 2. 9 S. 3163. Thus दब् + तन् = दस्तः 'the hand'; मर्तः 'the earth, 'the mortal, the human being'; मर्तः 'the hole'; पतः 'a deer or antelope'; बातः 'wind'; ज्ञन्तः 'the end'; दन्तः 'a tooth'; स्तिः 'tears, a mark or sign'; पोतः 'a child, a boat'; प्रतः 'a rogue'; the ब् of धुव is elided by VI. 1. 66 S. 873 and not by VI. 4. 21. S. 2655; the penultimate s is lengthened by VIII. 2. 77 S. 354.

By the force of बहुत diversely' which governs all the Unadi sûtras the affix तर comes after the root दुष् to sound, of which the short द is lengthened. Thus दुस् + तन = दुस्तप् 'sin, dust, matted hair'.

३७०। नन्याप इट् च।३।८७।

गापितः।
370. The affix वर comes after the root आप् 'to obtain',
(V. 14), preceded by the prefix न and there is also the augment षष्ट 87.

Thus म + आप् + इट् + तत् = नारितः 'a barber'. The wis not elided as a diversity. See VI. 3. 73 S. 757.

३७१ । तनिमृङ्भ्यां किच्च । ३ । ८८ ।

वतस्। धृतस्।

371. The affix we comes after the roots we 'to spread', (VIII. 1), and we 'to die', (VI. 110), and is treated as find which causes the nasal of tan to be elided, and prevents guna of mri. 88.

Thus तम् + तम् = ततम् 'any stringed musical instrument; wind'; सु-; तम् = स्तम् 'death'.

काक्तस्। जितस्। पृतस्। शितस्।

372. The affix we comes after the roots we to smear, to make clear', (VII. 21), we to sprinkle, to shine', (III. 14), and furto bind'. (V. 2). 89.

Thus अञ्ज + क्ष=अक्षम् 'a tiger, a kind of fish. This is according to Ujjvaladatta. This appears to be wrong, for he cites Visva kosá आर्थ ध्यास च संजुले, but the true reading is ज्यस्तं ज्यासे च संजुले। पृतम् 'clarified butter', रियतम् 'silver, white color, bound'; when used as a feminine, it means 'candied sugar'.

By the force of बहुच 'diversely' which governs the Unadi satras, the affix क comes also after the root च 'to go'. Thus म् म च्याम 'gleaning, truth, water, worship &c'.

द्वतः । सातः ।

373. The affix we comes after the roots & 'to go', (I. 991), and we 'to spread' (VIII. 1) and the root vowels are respectively lengthened to long wand we 90.

Thus ह्+ क्र=ह्वः 'a messenger'. Its feminine is हती (Gaurâdi डीच्). ह्ति is from /dûn by ktich. वन्-क्र=वावः 'father, brother &c'. It is a word of endearing address.

By the force of बहुत 'diversely' which governs the Unadi sûtras, the affix क comes also after the root भी 'to sleep', to lie down'. Thus भी+क=भीतम् or भीता। भीता means the furrow made by the plough. It is synonym of चीता।

374. The affix kta comes after /ji (I. 593), and thereby the affix takes the augment मूह which is udâtta: and the w of the root is lengthened. 91.

By force of च 'and', there is lengthening of the vowel द of the root.
Thus जि + गुँद + क = जीन् वः 'a cloud, a mountain, a nourisher, an epithet of Indra'.

Note:—According to some, this sûtra is said to be a non-rishi one, that is, not approved of, or composed by any Rishi. Hence they read the word जीवृत in the Canapâtha in the प्रशेरपाँद class.

३०५। लोप्टयसिती । ३। ८२।

खुनातिः सः तस्य पुट् घातोणु वाः । स्रोतृत् । पश्चितस् ।

375. The word जोष्ट 'a clod, a lump of earth 'and पित्त 'grey hair, mud heat 'are anomalous. 92.

They are irregularly derived from the respective roots च ' to cut', (IX. 13), and पच ' to go, move' (I. 892) by the addition of the affix जा. After the root च , the च of the affix जा is replaced by ग्रुट् and the vowel of the root is also gunated. Thus जू + च = चो + ग्रुट् + च = चो च्ट । Similarly पंचतम् ।

Note:—जोच्ट is both masculine and neuter: so the plural is जोच्टानि or

३७६ । हृष्ट्याभ्याभितन् । ३ । ए३ । इतिस्वेती वर्षभेती ।

376. The affix इतन् comes after the roots ह 'to steal, rob' (I. 947) and वने 'to go, move' (I. 1012). 93.

Thus ह + इतन् = हैरित 'green or yellow color'; धरी + इतन् = प्रया + इतन् (VI. 1. 45. S. 2370) = पैवनः 'white color'; brilliant.

३७७। रुहे रक्व लो वा। ३। ए४।

'रीहितो ग्रुगमत्स्यवोः'। लोहितं रक्तस्।

377. The affix चन् comes after the root रह 'to grow'; (I. 912) of which the vis optionally changed to न. 94.

Thus वस् + इतम् = रोस्तः 'red color, saffron, a kind of deer, a kind of fish' or तोस्तिम् 'blood.'

Note:—Rohita means red, a fox, a kind of deer, red horse, name of Harishchandra's son, a kind of fish; n. blood, saffron, a straight rain bow. Lohita copper, Mars, a serpent, a kind of rice.

३९८ । पिशेः किच्च । ३ । **९५** ।

पिणितं मांसस्।

378. The affix इतर comes after the root पिश् 'to shape, to light, to adorn' (VI. 143) and is treated as कित. 95.

Thus पिश् + इतन् = पिशितस् ' flesh'.

३७९ । श्रुद्क्षिस्पृहिगृहिभ्य श्राय्यः । ३ । ९६ ।

अवाय्यो यत्रपशुः । दसाय्यो गरङो एप्रस् । स्पृ इयाय्योः । यहयाय्यो गृहस्वासी ।

379. The affix जान्य comes after the roots हु 'to hear', (I 989), दह 'to grow', (I. 639), राष्ट् 'to desire for', (X. 325), राष्ट् 'to take' (I. 681). 96.

. Thus श्रु+ आव्य=श्रवायाः 'an animal fit for sacrifice', इशायाः 'a vulture, an epithet of garuda'; स्पृद्याच्यः 'desirous of obtaining, or a star' and पृद्यायाः 'a house holder'.

Note:—In the Veda Bhâshya on the mantra उदातः खुचे भवति श्रदायः the word Śravâyya is explained by श्रदणीय worthy of hearing.' So also the etymological meaning of दवाच्य is taken in the mantra दवाय्यो जो दम आह

३८०। दिधिषाच्यः । ३। ८९।

दधातेर्द्वित्विमत्यं षुषच । 'मित्र इव यो रिः थिषाच्यः'।

380. The word दिविषाण is formed by reduplication of the root चा 'to hold, to nourish', (III. 10) and adding the affix आण and the augment पृक् । 97.

Thus या या + युक् + आव्य = विशिषाव्यः 'a false friend, spirituous liquor'.
As in the mantra मित्र इव यो दिश्याव्यः। The reduplicate आ is changed to ह।

Note:—Ujjvaladatta reads the sûtra as द्धिपाट्यः, and derives the word from ्रियति with the upapada dadhi: the word meaning clarified butter.

The author of Daśapâdî vritti derives it from /dhish to sound (III. 22), by reduplication and without guṇa, and changing the द of the reduplicate into आ। The author Prasâda also gives the same derivation. But all these are erroneous. The Vedic reading is दिश्याच्य and not दिश्याच्य। Quere: may not the word दिश्याच्य be derived regularly from / विष् (III. 22) with reduplication, want of guṇation and adding आव्य? In this view, the augment पुद्ध need not be added.

३८१। वृज एरपः । ३। ए८।

वरेल्यः । स्तुयः ।

381. The affix vox comes after the root q 'to choose' (V. 9). 98.

Thus च + एएच = बरेपयः ' the best, the chief'.

३८२। स्तवः क्तेय्यष्टन्द्सि । ३। ९९ ।

'स्तुवेटयं पुरवर्षम्म्'।

382. In the chhandas, the affix স্বৰ comes after the root জু 'to praise' (II. 34). 99.

Thus स्तुषेटमं पुरवर्षसम् (Rv. X. 120 6) स्तुषेट्यम् स्तितिष्टम् worthy or deserving of being praised.' पुरवर्षसम् = बहुस्पम् protæan in form.' Ujjvaladatta reads the sûtra as स्तुवः केट्यः and gives the example स्तुवेट्यः Indra. क् prevents guṇa, and उवक् augment is added. This is against the Veda and the commentary. The word is stusheyya and not stuveyya in the Vedas.

३८३। राजेरन्यः । ३। १००।

राजन्यो विद्यः।

383. The affix अन्य comes after the root राज् 'to shine' (I. 874) 100.

Thus राज् + अन्य = राज्जन्यः 'fire'. Râjanya meaning a Kshatriya is formed by यत् under IV. 1. 137 S. 1153. It has svarit on the final.

३८४। शूरम्यीश्च। ३। १०१।

श्चरण्यस् । रमण्यस् ।

384. The affix স্থল comes after the roots মু 'to injure' (IX. 18) and মা 'to play'. (I. 906). 101.

Thus मू + अन्य = भारत्यम् 'a place of refuge'. रमत्यम् 'pleasant, delightful'.

३८५ । अर्तिनि च्या ३ । १०२ ।

ऋरवयस् ।

385. The affix अन्य comes after the root ज 'to go', (III. 16) and it is treated as निर which places the accent on the first syllable. 102.

Thus # + अन्य = अर्पयम् 'forest'.

इट्६। पर्जन्यः। ३। १०३।

'पृषु सेचने'। षस्य जः। 'पर्जन्यः शक्रमेपयोः।

386. The word पर्जन्य 'cloud, Indra' is irregular. 103.

This is formed by adding the affix अन्य to the root पृष् ' to sprinkle '(I. 737) and changing the ष् to ज्. It means a rain cloud, thundering cloud and Indra; and Vishnu.

३८९ । बदेराम्यः । ३ । १०४ ।

'बदान्यस्त्यागिवाग्तिनोः'।

387. The affix आन्य comes after the root यह 'to speak' (I. 1058). 104.

Thus वर्+आन्व=वरान्यः 'a liberal or generous person, a fluent speaker'. The line वरान्यस्त्यागिवाग्निने is from Ajayakosha.

३८८ । ऋमिनक्षियजिवधिपतिभ्यो अत्रन् । ३ । १०५ ।

ञ्चमन्रं भाजनम् । मधन्त्रस् । यजनः । बधन्नमायुषम् । पतन्रं तन्रहस् ।

388. The affix अन्न comes after the roots अन् 'to go',

(I. 493) नस् 'to go', (I. 692) यज 'to worship', (I. 1051) वस 'to kill' (X. 14 and पत 'to go', (I. 898. 105.

Thus अन्+अत्रन् अमनम् 'a pot vessel'; नषत्रम् 'a star'; यजनः 'a Brâhman who maintains the sacred fire'; वषत्रम् 'a deadly weapon'; पत्रम् 'a wing, pinion, a feather, a vehicle'.

Note:—See Amarakosha for पत्रम् च तमूब्ह्स् (A. K. II. 5.36). See VI. 3.75 S. 759 for another derivation of नमस्य। According to some yajatra means agnihotra ceremony. But it really means the deity worshipped in any ceremony: and has been so explained in Veda Bhâshya on चन्ते वायुवतिन गच्छतां संयक्षप्रैरंगति॥

३८८ । गहेरादेश्च कः । ३ । १०६ ।

कडम्य । इलयोरेकत्वस्मरणात्कलम् ।

389. The affix अवर comes after the root गड 'to distil, to run as a liquid', (I. 814) and the ग is changed to क. 106.

Thus गड्+ स्राप्त् = कांत्रम्, a kind of vessel, a wife. Since इ is interchangeable with स, so we also get the form कत्रम् 'a wife, hip'.

३९०। वृज्ञिचित्। ३। १००।

वरत्रा चर्मनयी रज्जुः।

390. The affix জনৰ comes after the root ৰু 'to choose (V. 8) and is treated as খিব which thereby places the accent on the last syllable. 107.

Thus प्+ समस् = परचा 'a strap, thong or girth of leather'. See A K. II 10.31 In the following verse the चित्र accent is patent:—परजायां दार्या बद्धवादः।

३०९ । द्विविदेः सन्तः । ३ । ९०८ ।

'सुधिदत्रं सुद्ग्बक्त्यं'।

391. The affix we comes after the root fag 'to know' (II. 55) preceded by the preposition we 108.

Thus गुविद् + कत = गुविद्ध तम् 'a relative'.

Note:—Some read the affix as katran, with नित्। But it is erroneous: for we do not find the accent of नित् in बृद्दपते सुविद्वाणि राष्ट्रा &c. The affix-accent is here on द (III. 1. 3. read with VI. 1. 139.); and not on दि॥

३०२। कृतेर्नुस् च। ३। १००।

ष्ट्रन्तत्रं साङ्गलम् ।

392. The affix জনcomes after the root হূব 'to cut '(VI. 14) and there is also the augment হৰ 109.

Thus कृत्+ जुन् + कत्र = कृत्तत्रम् 'a plough '.

Note:—The word Krintatram is explained as that which ought to be cut, namely, a forest, in the mantra यस्य स्वत्यं स । (Rv. X. 86. 20)

३८३ । सुसृद्धशियजिपविषयणितिनितिहर्यभयोऽलच् । ३ । १९० । दशस्त्रीउत्तरवात् । भरतः । मरतो पृत्युः । 'दर्शतः रोगपूर्वयोः' । यजतः ऋत्विक् । पर्वतः । पर्वतः । पर्वतः । पर्वतः । वस्त्रीऽक्षिः । स्रवतो रोगः । तस्ततस्तुम्बापरः । नस्तः प्रहः । हर्यतोऽस्तः ।

393. The affix अवच comes after the roots w' to maintain', (I. 946), w' to die', (VI 110), gu' to see', (I. 1037), uu' to worship', (I. 1051), uu' to fill', (I. 608), uu' to cook', (I. 1045), uu' to go', (I. 493), uu' to desire', (IV. 93), uu' to salute, to sound', (I. 1030), and uu' to go, to desire, to be wearied' (I. 547). 110.

Thus च + आवच = भरतः 'name of the younger brother of Râma, as well as of the son of Dushyanta and Sakuntala; an actor &c.,); मरतः 'death'; दर्भतः 'the sun, the moon'; यजतः 'an officiating priest at a sacrifice'; पर्वतः 'a mountain'; पचतः 'fire'; अमतः 'sickness, disease'; तमतः 'desirous'; मगतः 'bent, bowed, an actor'; दर्वतः 'a horse'.

Note:—In the Daśapâdî the sûtra is read as महामीड &c. According to it, the affix comes after /drin (VI. 118) âdare, and /sîñ (II. 22) to sleep; and he gives the examples as दरतः and घयतः; but not दर्भतः। This however is not correct: for we find दर्धतः in the following mantras: व्यक्तपन्ति दर्धतं पृष्णत्य; and तरिण विष्य दर्धतः (Rv I. 50. 4) and देवतो दर्धतो राः &c.

The word Yajata however has been explained in the Veda-Bhâshya by बहुच्च worthy of worship or what should be worshipped, in the mantra हिर्देश्याण्यं यज्ञते हृहन्तम् &c.

The word parvata means m, a tree, a kind of vegetable, a kind of fish, a Deva, name of a sage, a rock, hill, a mountain.

In the gloss on mantra परित्यं हर्यतं इरिष् (Rv. IX 98. 7) haryata however is explained by "sarvaih sprihanîya" desired or liked by all.

३०%। एविरङ्कियां कित् । ३ । १९१ ।

394 The afflix অবস্থ comes after the roots ম্প্ৰ ' to sprinkle (I. 737) and ইন্ত্ৰ ' to color, to please ' (I. 1048) and is treated as কিন্তু. 111.

Thus प्रमुक्ष च्यान प्रवाद 'a variegated antelope, a drop of water, a spot, mark'; रजवर् 'silver, gold, a pearl ornament, a mountain'. The nasal is elided because the affix is कित्।

३९५। खलतिः । ३। ११२।

स्वलतेः सलोपः अतष्प्रत्ययान्तस्येत्वं च । खलतिनिष्क्षेत्रश्चिताः ।

395. The word khalati is irregular. 112.

It is formed by the affix जतम् added to the root स्वत् 'to stumble, to trip'; (I. 577), when the स is elided, and there is short स added at the end. Thus स्वत् + जतम् = जल + जतम् + जतम् = जलातिः 'bald-headed'.

३९६। शीङ्शपिसगमिवज्यिजीविप्राश्चिभयोऽयः। ३। ११३।

सप्तभ्योऽयः स्वात् । शययोऽजगरः । शपयः । रवयः क्रोक्तितः । गमयः परिकः पन्याञ्च । बञ्चयो भूतः । बन्दीति पाठे वन्दते वन्दाते वा वन्दयः स्तोता स्तृत्यञ्च । जीवय आयुष्मान् । प्राणयो बलवान् । बाह्यलकाच्छमिदमिभ्याम् । 'शमयस्तु शमः शान्तिदान्तिस्तु दमयो दमः' ।

396. The affix अव comes after the seven roots की 'to lie down', (II. 22), अप 'to curse', (I. 1049), द 'to sound', (II. 28), गर 'to go', (I. 1031), वह् 'to cheat', (I. 204 and X. 163) जीव 'to live' (I. 594), and म+ अव 'to breathe' (II. 61). 113.

Thus शी+ अय = गयश 'a python'; गपश 'a curse'; रवश 'the cuckoo'; गमश 'a traveller' a road; बञ्चा 'a rogue'. But when the reading in the text, i. e. in the sûtra is वन्द् (to salute) instead of वञ्च, then we have वन्दश 'a praiser, a bard, one who deserves praise'; जीवण 'life'; माणश 'strong, powerful, breahting.' By VIII. 4. 19 S. 2478 the म is changed to w w.

By the force of बहुल (diversely), which governs the Uṇâdi sûtras, the affix अथ comes after the roots यस 'to be calm or quiet or tranquil,' (1V. 92) and दस' to restrain '(1V. 94).

Thus ग्रमशः 'tranquility, calmness'; दमशः 'self-restraint'. See Amarakosá III 2. 3 for the verse ग्रमशस्तु ग्रमः ग्रान्तिदान्तिस्तु दमशो दमः।

३९७। भुजधिवत् । ३। ११४।

भरषो लोकपासः।

397. The affix अव comes after the root ए 'to nourish or maintain, (III. 5) and is treated as चित्र. 114.

Thus ম+ অঘ = শংখঃ 'a sovereign, fire, a deity presiding over one of the regions of the world '.

३९८ । रुद्विविदेभ्यां ङित् । ३ । ११५ ।

रोदिनीति रदयः यिशुः । वेत्तीति विदयः ।

398. The affix अय comes after the roots रह 'to weep' (II 58) and बिह 'to know (II. 55) and is treated as दिन. 315.

Thus रह्+अय=रहयः शिशुः 'a weeping, or crying child'. विदयः 'knowing or the science of yoga'.

Note:—Ujjvaladatta has read the sûtra as विविध्यां कित्, i. e. the affix अय comes after the roots व (to cry) and विद् and is treated as कित्, and so he has evolved the form व + अय=वयः।

The author of Daśapâdi vritti has read the sûtra as रुदि विदिश्यां कित. But we have followed the Bhâshya and so have read the sûtra as रुदि विदिश्यां डिल. The affix is डिल for in commenting on the sûtra गाड़ कुटादि &c. (I. 2. 1. S. 2461) Patanjali while enumerating डिल affixes, mentions अवड thus: के पुनश्चाद्याः? चहु अड नित्ह अयक नहु इति ॥

३९९ । उपसर्गे वसेः । ३ । ११६ ।

ञ्जावसयी यृहस् । संवसयी ग्रामः ।

399. The affix अव comes after the root बस 'to dwell' (I. 1054), when preceded by an upasarga. 116.

Thus जा + वस + प्राय = आवसयः 'a dwelling house '; सन्दर्भयः 'a village'.

Note:—Ujjvaladatta has read the sûtra as सोपसर्गाद्वसेः whereas others have read it as आहि वसेः। According to this latter view, âvasatha is the only form; and not samvasatha.

४००। श्रत्यविचमितमिनमिरभिलभिनभितपिपतिपनिपणिमहिभ्योऽसच् । ३। ११९।

त्रयोदशभ्योऽराच् स्यात् । अततीत्यतसो वागुरात्मा च । अवतीत्यवसो राजा भानुस्थ । जनत्यस्मिं स्वमसः सोमपानपात्रम् । तान्यत्यस्मिन्निति तमसोऽन्यकारः । नमसोऽनुकूतः । 'रभसो वेगहर्षे योः' । समसो धनं याचकस्थ । नमति नभ्यति वा नभस आक्राशः । तपसः पत्ती चन्द्रस्थ । पतसः पत्ती । 'पनसः कण्टिकिफकाः' । पणसः पर्यग्रह्म्यम् । महसं ज्ञानम् ।

400. The affix अवस् comes after the following thirteen roots: viz: — अव 'to go' (I. 38), अव 'to protect' (I. 631), वस 'to drink, to eat' (I. 497), वस 'to desire' (IV. 93), वस 'to salute' (I. 1031), रस 'to begin, to embrace, to long for' (I. 1023), वस 'to obtain' (I. 1024), वस 'to injure' (I. 788 and IX. 48), वस 'to suffer pain' (I. 1034), पत 'to go' (I. 898), पत 'to praise' (I. 467), पस 'to purchase, to honor, to praise' (I. 466), वस 'to honor, to respect' (X. 321.), 117.

Thus अत्+अयय् अवतः 'wind, the soul'; lit. that which constantly moves, ; चमसः 'the cup for drinking Soma-juice', lit. in which they drink. अवसः 'a king, the sun'; lit. he who protects. &c; तमसः 'darkness', नमसः (favorable, kindly disposed); रमसः 'violence, anger, joy', समसः 'wealth, a solicitor'; नमसः 'the sky, the ocean'; तपसः 'the sun, the moon, a bird'; पतसः 'a bird'; पनसः 'the jack-fruit', पगसः 'an article of sale, a commodity'; महसस् 'knowledge'.

Note:— अवसी f. common flax, hemp, linseed. चमसः a vessel can, ladle &c. used at sacrifices for drinking the Soma juice, a cake made of barley. पनसः the bread-fruit tree, a thorn, a kind of monkey, f. a kind of malady.

४०१ । वेजस्तुष् च । ३ । ११८ ।

बाहुलकादात्वाभावः । वैतसः ।

401. The affix अवस् comes after the root दे ज् 'to weave, to sew' (I-1055), and there is also the augment उट. 118.

By force of बहुत (diversely) which governs the Unadi satras, the आ is wanting. Thus वे + तृद + असच् = वेतसः 'the reed'.

Note:—In the Daśapâdi vritti, the sûtra is read as विषस्तु च, i. e. all the above operations take place after the root भी 'to go &c. (II. 39). Thus भी + ब्रट + असम् = वेतसः।

४०२ । वहियुभ्यां शित् । ३ । १९७ ।

वाइसोऽजगरः। याषसस्तृ यसंघातः।

402. The affix अवच् comes after the roots वह 'to carry' (I. 1053), and g 'to join' (II. 23), and is treated as चित्र. 119.

Thus वर् + अष्य = वाहसः 'the python, a water course'; यावयः 'a heap of grass'. There, is vriddhi as the affix is जिल्हा

४०३। वयस्व। ३। १२०।

वव गती। वायसः काकः।

403. The affix अवन् comes after the root वम् 'to go, move' (I. 504), and is treated as जित. 120.

Thus वय् + अवस् = बायसः ' a crow'.

४०४। दिवः कित्। ३। १२१।

दिवनं-दिवसञ्च।

404. The affix अवच् comes after the root विव् 'to play' (IV. I.), and is treated as किंत 121.

Thus दिव् + अच्च = दिवसम् or दिवनः 'a day'.

४०५ । कृष्यूशिकासिगर्दिभ्योऽसच् । ३ । १२२ ।

वारमः। ग्रद्भः। ग्रवसः। सत्तभः। गर्दभः।

405. The affix অপৰ comes after the roots কু 'to scatter' (VI. 116), মু 'to injure' (IX. 18), মল 'to go, to tremble' (I. 896), কাৰ to scratch (I. 526), and নহ 'to sound, to roar' (I. 58). 122.

Thus जू + अमय् = करमः 'the back of the hand from the wrist to the root of the fingers; the trunk of an elephant, a young camel'; यसमः 'a young elephant'; यसमः 'a grass-hopper, locust, a moth'; कलमः 'a young elephant'; यसमः 'a donkey, the white water lily: smell: an insect.

४०६ । ऋषिवृषिभ्यां कित् । ३ । १२३ ।

व्यवसः। वृषमः।

406. The affix अभव comes after the roots अस् 'to go' (VI. 7) and वृष 'to sprinkle' (I. 738) and it is treated as कित. 123. Thus अस्य + अभव अस्यमः 'a bull'; वृषमः 'a bull'.

Note:—Rishava means a bull, the male animal, the best or most excellent, the note w, the hollow of the ear, a boar's tail, a crocodile's tail, a dried plant, name of an antidote, an incarnation of Vishnu, a sacrifice.

४०९। रुवेनिज्ञुच्च । ३ । १२१ ।

'रुष हिंसायास'। अस्मादशनिनितिकत्स्यात् । खुषादेशस्त्र। 'खुपभी असद्गितिने'।

107. The affix অপৰ comes after the root তব 'to be angry' (I. 724) and is treated as নিত (which thereby places the accent on the first syllable) and also as জিল. The root তব্ is replaced by ন্তু 124.

Thus वर् + अभन् = सुष्+अभन् = सुष्मः 'an elephant in rut'.

४०८। रासिवक्किभ्यां च। ३। १२५।

रासभः। वल्लभः।

408. The affix अवन् comes after the roots राष्ट्र 'to cry' (I. 657), and बन् 'to go, to cover, to enclose (I. 520). 125.

Thus राव् + अभव् = रायभः 'an ass, a donkey'; बस्तभः 'a cowherd, a cook, beloved, dear, supreme, a lover, a favourite, an overseer, a good horse.

४०९। जूबिशिभ्यां माच् । ३। १२६।

जरन्तो महिषः। वैशन्तः। पलवलम्।

409. The affix भच comes after the roots च 'to grow old' (IV. 22) and विम् 'to enter' (VI. 130). 126.

Thus जू + भाष् = जू + अन्तः (VII. 1. 3. S. 2169) = जरन्तः 'old, decayed'; वेशन्तः 'a small pond, pool, fire'. A. K. I. 10. 28.

Note:—By the force of ৰবুৰ (diversely) which governs all Unadi sutras, the affix কৰ্ also comes after the root আৰু (I. 776) to deserve, merit, worthy of, thus আই + কৰ্ আৰ্ফাল 'a Buddhist or Jaina priest'.

४९०। रुहिमन्दिजीबिमाखिभ्यः विदाशिषि । ३ । १२७ ।

रोइन्तो वृषभेदः। नन्दन्तः पुत्रः। जीवन्त श्रीपथम्। प्राणन्तो वागुः। पित्वान्ङीष्। रोइन्ती।

410. The affix क्ष् comes in the sense of benediction after the roots कर्'to grow' (I. 912), क्ष्य 'to be glad' (I. 67), जीव 'to live' (I. 594), प्र+ खर 'to breathe' (II. 61), and is treated as क्षित. 127.

Thus चड् + फच् = रोइन्तः 'a tree'; नन्दन्तः 'a son'; जीवन्तः 'a drug, life'; प्राणन्तः 'wind'. Since the affix is treated as चित्, the feminines of the above words are formed by adding कीच्। Thus रोइन्तः + कीच् = रोइन्ती।

४९१ । तृभूवहिविसमासिसाधिगिङिसगिष्ठिमिन्दिभ्यश्च । ३ । १२८ ।

दश्यो भन्दयात्। स च बित्। तरन्तः चसुद्रः। तरन्ती नीका। भवन्तः कालः। बहन्तो बागुः। वसन्त ऋतुः। भासन्तः सूर्यः। साधन्तो भिष्ठः। गडेर्घटादित्वान्नित्वं हस्यः। 'अवामन्त-' (२३११) हित पीरयः। गरहयन्तो जसदः। नरहयन्तो भूषणम् । जयन्तः शक्रपुत्रः। मन्दयन्तो भन्दकः।

411. The affix me comes after the following ten roots and is treated as বিল—1. ৰু 'to cross over' (I. 1018). 2. মু 'to be'

(I. 1). 3. बह 'to carry' (I. 1053). 4. वस 'to live' (I. 1054). 5. माम 'to shine' (I. 655). 6. बाघ 'to complete' (V. 17). 7. गड् 'to distil, to run as a liquid' (I. 814). 8. मण्ड 'to decorate' (I. 344). 9. जि 'to conquer' (I. 593) and 10 नम्द 'to be pleased' (I. 67). 128.

Thus तू + अस् = तरन्तः 'the ocean'. Since the affix is treated as चित्, the feminine of the word तरन्तः will be formed by adding डीच् to it; thus, तरन्ती 'a boat'. भवन्तः 'the present time'; वहन्तः 'the wind'; वसन्तः 'the spring'; भाषन्तः 'the sun'; सायन्तः 'the mendicant'. The roots गर्, भण्ड्, जि and नन्द belong to the घटादि subdivision of the भ्वादि class and they get the designation of भित्; hence by VI. 4. 92. S 2568, they retain their penultimate short vowel before the causative जि. By VI 4. 55 S 2311, अय् is substituted for the द of जि before अन्त. So गण्डयन्तः 'cloud'; भण्डयन्तः 'ornament'; जयन्तः 'the son of Indra, नन्दयन्तः a son.

४१२ । इन्तेर्मुट् हि च । ३ १२० ।

412. The affix कर comes after the root इर 'to kill' (II. 2), and there is the augment ज. The root इर is replaced by दि 129. Thus इर्+ जर्= हि+ जुड्+ कर = हेमन्तः 'winter season'.

४१३ । भन्देशेलीपप्रच । ३ । १३० । भवन्तः प्रवृक्षितः ।

413 The affix आए comes after the root भन्द 'to tell a good news, to be glad' (I 12) and ए of the root is elided 130.

Thus सन्द + सन् = सदन्तः 'an ascetic'.

४९४ । ऋच्छेररः । ३ । १३१ ।

भ्रुच्छरा वेश्या । बाहुलकाण्यर्करकार्मरादयः ।

414. The affix we comes after the root we to go' (VI. 15). 131.

Thus आका + आर = आकारा 'a harlot.'

By the force of बहुन (diversely) which governs the Unadi satras, the words वर्षों a kind of song the recitation of scholars', जर्म (the banner of Indar, and moss) and कर्म : (a kind of drum, the Kali age, a cane staff) are respectively derived from the rooots वर्ष ' to read, to discuss', जर्म (to say, to speak) and कर्म (to speak') by adding the affix कर.

Note:—Swami Dayananda Sarasvati derives such words as बदर, कदर, सन्दर, कन्दर, जीकर, कोटर, यवर, समर, बर्जर, कर्पर, पिञ्जर, प्रमदर, आडम्बर, कार्कर, नखर, तोमर &c, in short all words endings in आर, by the force of the बहुल (diversely) which governs the Unadi sutras. According to him, कदती is the feminine formed by adding कीच् to the word जदर, the t being replaced by m by VIII. 2. 18. S. 2350 as belonging to the कपिकारिं class.

४१५। अर्तिकमिश्रमिचमिदेविवासिभ्यश्चित्। ३। १३२।

पह स्वोऽरिश्चन्स्यात्। अररं कपाडम्। क्षमरः कामुकः। भ्रमरः। चमरः। देवरः। वासरः। 415. The affix अर comes after the six roots ऋ 'to go' (III. 16), कम् 'to love, to be enamoured of' (I-470), भ्रम् 'to travel' (IV. 96), चम् 'to eat, to drink' (I. 497), and causatives of दिव् 'to play' (IV⋅ 1), and वम् 'to live' (I 1054), and it is treated as चित् (i. e. the accent is placed on the final syllable'). 132.

Thus म् + अर= अररं a covering, 'a door'; क्सरः 'lustful, desirous'; असरः 'a bee, a lover'; चमरः 'a kind of an antelope'; देवरः 'brother-in-law, i. e. husband's younger brother'; वासरः 'a day of the week'.

Note:—Some have read in the sûtra वाधिभ्यः instead of वासिभ्यः Accordingly they derive the word वाधरः (a cuckoo) from the root वाध् 'to roar, to sound' (IV, 54) with the addition of the affix जर.

४९६। कुवः क्ररम् । ३ । १३३ ।

कुररः पश्चिभेदः।

416. The affix more comes after the root of 'to make noise' (II. 33). 133.

Thus कु + करन् = कुररः an osprey, 'a kind a bird'.

४९७ । अङ्गिमदिमन्दिभ्य आरम् । ३ । १३४ ।

अङ्गारः । मदारो वराइः । 'मन्दारः पारिजातकः' ।

417. The affix आरन् comes after the roots अङ्ग् 'to go' (I. 155), सद् 'to be pleased' (I. 853), सन्द 'to praise (I 13). 134.

Thus आह्न + आरत् = अङ्गारः 'charcoal', the planet Mars; भदारः 'a hog, an elephant in rut' 'a thorn-apple or dhatura, a lover, libertine; भनदारः 'the coral tree, an elephant', the colestial tree, the Arka plant, the dhattura plant, heaven: a cheat or rogue. After the root ✓ mada, there comes the affix âru also, as भदारः।

४९८ । गर्डेः करूचा ३ । १३५ । कहारः।

418 The affix जारन comes after the root गर् 'to distil, to run as a fluid' (I. 814, 65 (a), and it is changed to कर 135.

Thus गर् + जारन = करार: 'the tawny color, a servant'.

४१७ । ग्रङ्गारसङ्गारी । ३ । १३६ ।

कुमुक्रभ्यामारन्तुष्गुक् इत्वश्च। गृङ्गारी रसः। 'मृङ्गारः कनकालुका'।

419, The words प्रापः 'sexual passion' and प्रापः (a golden vase or pitcher) are irregular. They are derived from the respective roots w 'to injure' (IX. 18) and w 'to nourish or maintain' (III. 5), by adding the affix with and the augments

द्वस and ग्रन्. There is shortening of the vowel of the root मुalso. 136.

Thus यू + उप + अवर् + आरत् = गृंगारः the erotic sentiment, love, passion, coiton, marks made with red lead on the body of an elephant. भृंगारः a golden vase or pitcher, a vase used at the coronation of a king.

४२०। कञ्जिमृजिम्यां चित् । ३ । १३७ ।

कञ्जिः सीत्रः । कञ्जारो मयूरः । भाजीरः ।

420. The affix আৰে comes after the roots কৰ্ (a sautra root) and ছৰ্ to purify (II. 57), and is treated as বিব and so the acute is on the final. 137.

The root कड़न is a sautra one.

Thus कच्ज् + आरत् = कडजार 'a peacock, the sun, an elephant, the belly, an epithet of Brahmâ, a hermit. मार्जीर: 'a cat'.

४२१ । कमेः किंदुच्चीपधायाः । ३ । १३८ ।

चिदित्यनुवृत्तेरन्तोदात्तः । कुमारः ।

421. The affix wire comes after the root and 'to love' (I. 470), and is treated as fant and the penultimate vowel of the root is replaced by v. 138.

Thus कस् + आरत् = कुनार्दः 'a son'. The anuvritti of नित् comes from the previous sûtra and so the accent falls on the last syllable.

Note:—कुमार: means a son, boy, a youth, a prince, an heir apparent, name of Kârtikeya, of Agni, a parrot, groom, Varunâdri.

४२२ । त्वाराद्यश्च । ३ । १३७ ।

तुवारः । कासारः । सद्दार आग्रमेदः ।

422. The words tusara and the rest are irregularly formed by the addition of the affix जारत. 139.

Thus 1. तुपार: 'snow,' from the root तुप् 'to please' (IV. 75.) 2. कासार: 'a pond,' from काय 'to make a sound indicating any disease' (I. 654). 3. सदार: 'the mango tree,' from the root यह 'to suffer' (I. 905).

४२३। दीङो नुट्च। ३। १४०।

दीनारः मुवर्णाभरणस्।

423. The affix घारच comes after the root दी 'to perish, die' (IV. 26), as well as the augment दुर. 140.

Thus दी+ बुट्+ आरन् = दीनारः 'a golden coin'.

४२४ । सर्तेरपः षुक्च । ३ । १४१ ।

सर्वपः ।

424. The affix জবঃ comes after the root ৰূ'to move' (III. 17) as well as the augment খুক্ 141.

Thus स्+ बुक् + अपः = सर्पपः ' mustard seed'.

४२५ । उषिक्षिटिद्शिकिचिखिजिभ्यां कपन् । इ । १४२ ।

'जयपो विह्न सूर्ययोः'। कुटपो मानभाषडम्। दलपः महर्याम्। क्षयपं माकपत्रम्। जलपं मृतम्। 425. The affix जपन् comes after the roots जप् 'to burn' (I. 727), कुट् 'to be crooked' (VI. 73), दल् 'to burst open, split, clean, crack' (I. 581), जम् 'to bind' (I. 181), जन् 'to churn, agitate' (I. 250). 142.

Thus जब् - कपन् = जबपः 'fire, the sun'; कुटपः 'a measure of grain'; दलपः 'a weapon'; कवपं 'a vessel for vegetables'; खलपं 'clarified butter'.

४२६ । क्रांः संप्रसारणं च । ३ । १४३ ।

426. The affix अप (kapan) comes after the root क्वण 'to sound, jingle, tinkle' (I. 477), and the semi-vowel ब is vocalised to ज। 143.

Thus क्वण् + अप = कुं जपस 'a dead body'.

४२९ । कपप्चाक्रवर्मसस्य । ३ । १४४ । स्वरेभेदः।

427. According to Chakravarmana, the affix set should be used instead of kapan, which thereby places the accent on the first syllable of the affix itself. 144.

Thus क्वण् + कप - कुण्पम्। The accent is on the first w of the affix.

४२८ । विटपपिष्टपिबशियोलपाः । ३ । १४५ ।

चात्यः रेउभी क्रयम्प्रत्ययान्ताः । 'विट शब्दे' । 'विटपः' । विश्वतेरादेः पः । प्रत्ययस्य तुट् । चत्वस्य । 'पष्टपं अवनम् । विश्वतेः प्रत्ययादेरित्यस् । विश्विपं मन्दिरस् । 'वरतेः संप्रसारसस्' । 'उसपं क्षीमसं तृशस्ं।

428. The words विदयः 'a branch of a tree', पिन्दयः 'a division of the universe', विशिष' a temple ', and उत्तयः 'a creeping plant' are irreglarly formed. These are formed by adding the affix कपर to the roots विद 'to sound' (I. 338), विश् 'to enter' (VI. 130), and वर्ष 'to go, hasten' (I. 520). 145.

Thus विद्+कपम् = विदयः a branch, a bush, a thicket. विश्+कपन्. The e of the root विश् is changed to u and there is the augment तुद् and the श् is also changed to u, hence विश्+कपन् = पिश्-दि+कपन् = पिष्टपः a universe, a world. c. f. विष्टपन्। In forming विशिषं, the augment इत् comes before the affix कपन्. Thus विश्+दत्+कपन् = विशिषं a temple, an abode, a palace.

The word उलचं is formed by the root वर् undergoing Sumprasarana. Thus बल् + कपन् = उलपम् a creeping plant, soft grass, a shrub.

Note:—The word पिट्प is so derived from /विश, according to Ujjvalaatta. But others read the sûtra differently, instead of पिट्प they read विष्टप। This seems more appropriate as विष्टप is a well known word; as यत्र वृध्यस्य विष्टपं। A. K. II. 1. 6.

४२८ । यते स्तिकन् । ३ । १४६ ।

429. The affix तिकार comes after the root वृद, to be, to exist, subsist' (I. 795). 146.

Thus वृत्+ तिकन् = वर्त्तिका ' a quail ; a paint-brush'.

४३०। कृतिभिदिलतिभ्यः कित्। ३। १४९।

कृत्तिका। मित्तिका भित्तिः। सत्तिका गोधा।

430. The affix निकर comes after the roots कृत 'to cut' (VI. 141), चिद 'to penetrate' (VII. 2), चत (a sautra root) and is treated as कित. 147.

Thus कृत्- तिकन् - कृतिका' the third of the 27 lunar mansions or asterisms, consisting of 6 stars, the Pleiades; भिन्तिका 'a wall, partition, a small house lizard' का किका' a kind of lizard'.

४३१ । इटयशिभ्यां तकन् । ३ । १४८ । इच्टका। अष्टका।

431. The affix and comes after the roots and 'to desire for' (VI. 59), and wan 'to pervade (V. 18). 148,

Thus इप् + तकर् = इष्टका 'a brick'. अष्टका 'a collection of three days beginning with the 7th day after the full moon; the 8th day of three months on which the manes are to be propitiated'.

Note:—Sûtra VII. 3. 44. S. 463 might have caused the insertion of an \mathbf{x} , but it is not so because Pânini himself reads it as $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x}$ in VI. 3. 65. S. 1009. Others say that VII. 3. 44. S. 463 is anitya because had \mathbf{x} been nitya, where was the necessity of reading a separate affix tikan.

४३२ । इगस्तशन्तशसुनौ । ३ । १४७ ।

ऐतशो ब्रह्मणः। स एव एतशाः।

432. The affixes वयर and वयद्भ come after the root इस् 'to go'(II. 37). 149.

Thus इस्नियान स्तमः 'a Brahman'. Similarly स्तमस् nom. s. स्तमा formed by tasasun, the आ is lengthened to आ in मा by VI. 4. 14. S. 425. The dual is स्तमसे, pl. स्तमसः। This word means a dappled horse also. The adjective स्तम means of a variegated color.

४३३ । वीपतिस्यां तनन् । ३ । १५० । 'बी गत्यादी' । वेतनम् । पत्तनम् ।

433. The affix तनच comes after the roots की 'to go, to pervade' (II. 39), and पत 'to fall (I. 898). 150.

Thus बी+तनत् = वेतनस् 'pay, hire, wages '; पत्तनस् 'a town, city, a musical instrument'. See A. K. II. 2. 1.

४३४ । दूर्वालम्यां भः । ३ । १५१ ।

434 The affix w comes after the roots dri (IX. 23) 'to respect, tear honor, worship' and दल 'to burst open' (I. 581). 151,

Thus दू + भ = दर्भः 'kusa grass used at sacrificial ceremonies'; दल्भः a wheel, the name of a sage.

४३५ । स्रातिंगू भ्यां अन् । ३ । १५२ । कर्मः । गर्भः ।

435. The affix भन् comes after the roots आ 'to go' (I. 983) and न 'to sound (IX. 28). 152.

Thus आ + भन् = अभेः a child; from it we get अभेकः also with the affix अन्. गर्भः 'the womb, the belly, conception &c.

४३६। इ.गः कित्। ३। ९५३।

दुभः ।

436. The affix नम् comes after the root द्वाम 'to go' (II. 36) and is treated as किंद. 153.

Thus वर्ष + भन् = इसः 'an elephant.' See Amarakosá II. 8. 35.

४३७ । प्रमिति ज्ञिभ्यां क्थिन् । ३ । १५४ ।

श्रक्तिय । सक्तिय ।

437. The affix ক্লিব comes after the roots অষ্ 'to throw (IV. 100) and ৰচৰ 'to stick to, to adhere' (I. 1036). 154.

Thus अस् + क्थिन = अस्य 'a bone ' सक्थि 'the thigh'.

४३८ । प्लु विकु विशु विभ्यः क्सि । ३ । १५५ ।

स्विचितिः। कुचिः। श्रुचिवतिः।

438. The affix क्चि comes after the roots अप to burn', (I 736), द्वर् 'to draw out' (IX. 46' and अप 'to become dry' (IV. 74). 155.

Thus सुष्+क्षि=सुवि: 'fire' the burning of a house, oil; कुवि: the belly, the womb, a cavern, the sheath. शुवि: 'wind' light, lustre.

४३९ । अशोनित्। ३ । १५६ ।

ऋधि।

439. The affix ksi comes after the root आप 'to pervade' (V. 18) and it is treated as निव. 156.

Thus अग्+क्षि=अधि'the eye'.

४४० । इ.वेः क्सुः । ३ । १५७ ।

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440. The affix \(\sigma\) comes after the root \(\sigma\) 'to desire for '(VI. 59). 157.

Thus इष्+क्ष=इष्कः 'sugarcane'. See Amarakosá II. 4. 163.

४४९ । प्रवितृस्तृतन्त्रिभ्य देः । ३ । १५८ ।

'म्बनीर्नारी रजस्वला'। तरीनीः। स्तरीषू नः। तण्डीर्षीणादेशुं णः।

441. The affix & comes after the roots wa 'to protect'.
(I. 631), a 'to cross over (I. 1018), a 'to cover' (IX. 14) and as 'to rule' (X. 139). 158.

Thus खब् + हं = खबी: 'a woman who has mensturated'. वरी: 'a boat'; सारी: 'smoke'; तन्त्री the string of a flute &c.

४४२ । यापीः किंद् द्वे च । ३ । १५७ ।

यगीरखः। 'पपीः स्वात्सीमसूर्ययोः'।

442. The affix t comes after the roots with to go, obtain' (II. 40) and with drink (I. 972), and is treated as find and there is reduplication of the roots 159.

Thus पा + दे च पपा + दे = पपी 'a horse', the guna is prevented by the affix being regarded as जिल्.

So also vit: 'the sun and the moon'.

४४३। लक्षेम्ट्च। ३। १६०।

क्षाचीः । इत्युकादिषु तुतीयः पादः ।

448. The affix & comes after the root we 'to mark' (X. 5), and there is the augment see and the sign we is elided. 160.

Thus ताच + सद् + के - सामनीः 'the goddess of prosperity.

CHAPTER IV.

४४४ । वालमभीः । ४ । १ ।

बातग्रहर उपपरे नावातीरीप्रत्पयः। य च किए। बातप्रनीः। अयं स्त्रीपुंचयोः।

444. The affix & comes after the root with to measure, to limit' (II. 53) preceded by the word wind, and is treated as fag. 1.

Thus बात + म + चा + च्यातमची: (an antelope, literally that which is as fleet as the wind). This word is both of the masculine and feminine gender.

Note: - Since the affix is farg, the long war of Arr is elided by VI. 4. 140 S. 204. See A. K. II. 5. 7.

According to Amara all animals having two, or four or six feet and all reptile are of both genders. Subhati, Chandra &c. have also taken ananth as of both genders.

४४५ । ऋतम्यञ्जियम्यङ्ग्यपिनद्यत्यङ्गिकुयुकृशिभ्यः कतिज्यतुकालि-लिष्ठुजिष्ठजिसम्यमिथिनुत्यसासानुकः । ४ । २ ।

द्वादशभ्यः क्रमास्त्युः। अर्तेः किन्यग् । 'बद्धमुष्टिः करो रिलः सोऽरिलः प्रमृताङ्गु लिः'। क्रमोतेर्युष् । तम्यतुर्वाष्ट्र राजिञ्च । अञ्जिरित्य । अञ्जिरित्य । वनिरिष्ठुष् विनिष्ठुः स्यविराम्त्रम् । अञ्जिरित्य । अपितिर्विष् । अपितिरित्य । अ

- 1. Thus आ + किंच = रिंब : 'the closed fist', the elbow, the distance from length, from the elbow to the tip of the little finger; an ell. It is formed from ratni with the negative particle. The vowel we is changed to v by sandhi (VI. 1.77. S. 47) before the अ of अतिच्। So we get ratni. Dasapadi the affix is atnich without and so it causes guna, and then the regular form is aratni. 2. वर्+यतुच् = सन्यतुः 'wind, night', a cloud, a thunderbolt. 3. भाग्य + भारतिषु = भाग्यतिष: 'the joined palms'. 4. वन् + वस चु = विनष्ट : e part of the entrails of an ainmal offered in sacrifice; the rectum'. 5. खक्तु + इष्टच् = प्रक्रितपः 'the sun'; according to some, the⊾affix इज्जूच् comes after the root जन्म, so they evolve the form जन्मिलायुः 'the sun'. 6. अपि + इसन् - प्राचित्रः 'the heart, flesh in the heart'. 7. नद् + स्वन् - मत्स्यः 'a fish': name of a country'. 8. अत्+इथिन्= ऋतिथि: 'a guest', lit. a traveller: name of a son of Kuśa and Kumudavati and grand son of Râma. अक्र + जिल्ह आङ्ग लि: 'a finger'. 10. क्र+ अस or अस = कवस: or कवन: 'an armour, a prickly': shrub'. 11. प्र+ आस = पवासः a kind of Khadira. 12. क्रम् + आदक = क्रमातः fire'.

Note:—The word tanyatu has been explained by गर्जित thundered, in the mantra आविश्वाणोगि तन्यतुर्ण पृष्टिष; and by भेष or cloud in the mantra सुन्नाः वृद्धिनं तन्यतुः; and by आर्थाण or thunder-bolt in the mantra दिव श्वित्रं म तन्यतुष्। For बनिष्ठ see the mantra विविधे दिवसदिष्य। The word आर्थिय is derived from

the causative of w; the y is added by VII. 3. 36 S. 2570: and the causative sign w is elided by VI. 4. 51. S. 2313.

४४६ । स्रः करन् । ४ । ३ ।

उत्तरसूत्रे किद्ग्रहणादिह काकरस्य नैरवस्। शर्करा।

446. The affix karan (kara) comes after the root v 'to injure' (IX. 18).

In the next sûtra, the affix is treated as for therefore we conclude that it is not so in the present one, so the wof the affix is not indicatory and is not elided, and the guna operation in not prevented.

Thus म + करन = मर्करा sugar: candied sugar, a pebble, gravel, small stone, a fragment, any hard particle.

४४९ । पुषः कित्। **४ । ४** ।

पुष्करम् ।

447. The affix करर comes after the root प्रय to nourish (I. 732) and is treated as fact.

Thus gq + करन = granty 'a pond 'a blue lotus, the tip of an elephant's tongue, the skin of a drum, the blade of a sword, the sheath of a sword. an arrow, air, sky, atmosphere, a cage, water, intoxication, the art of dancing, war, battle, union, a place of pilgrimage in Ajmere, the bowl of a spoon, a part, portion; a kind of serpent, a kind of drum, the sun, an epithet of Krishna, of Shiva &c.

४४८। कलाइच । ४ । ५ ।

The affix कत् also comes after the root पुष 'to nourish' 448. (I. 732).

Thus पुष् + कत = पुष्कलप् 'much, copious', full, complete, rich, magnificient, splendid; excellent, best, eminent, near, loud, resonant, a kind of drum: an epithet of Shiva, of mount Meru; a particular measure of capacity, alms to the extent of four morsels of food.

प्रप्रुल । गमेरिनिः । ४ । ६ ।

गमिष्यतीति गमी।

449. The affix इनि comes after the root गर् 'to go' (I. 1031). 6.

Thus गच + इनि = गमिन n. s. गमी. one who intends to go. The force of the affix is that of futurity. See III. 3. 3. S. 3171. The notice of that sûtra refers to this गमी ॥

४५०। प्राक्ति चित्र। ४। ९।

आगामी ।

450. The affix win comes after the root not (to go) when preceded by the preposition with and is treated an interest (where by the penultimate vowel of the root is lengthened). 7.

Thus आस् + गस् + इनि = भागानिन्: n. s. आगानी 'coming, future' = भाग-

४५१। सुवद्ध । ४। ८।

भावी।

451. The affix we comes after the root w 'to be' (I. 1.) and is treated as fur. 8.

Thus भू+ इनि=भावित, n. s. भावी' future'=भविष्यति ॥

४५२। प्रेस्यः । ४। ए।

प्रस्थायी।

452. The affix इनि comes after the root स्था (I. 975) 'to stand' preceded by the preposition म. 9.

Since the affix is treated as जिल् and as the root-stem ends in चा, the augment युक्त (यू) is ordained by VII. 3. 33. S. 2761.

Thus प्र+स्था+इनि = प्रस्था+ युक्+इनि = प्रस्थायिष् 'departing, going '= गन्तुकामः।

४५३ । परमे कित्। ४ । १० । परमेशी।

453. The affix बनि comes after the root स्था to stand (I. 975) preceded by the word परने and is treated as किए 10. Thus परने + स्था + बनि च परने हिन् n. s. परने ही. An epithet of Siva &c.

Note:—The affix being regarded as বিশ্ব, causes the elision of the আ
of the root হয় by VI. 4. 64. S. 2372. By VI. 3. 9. S. 966, the locative
ending of মনৌ is not elided, as it is a name. See A. K. I. 1. 16.

४५४। सम्यः । ४ । १९ ।

मृज्यतेरिनिः कित्स्यात् । किरवान्नकारकीयः । मन्याः । मन्यानी । मन्यानः ।

454. The affix इनि comes after the root नम्य 'to churn' (I. 43) and is treated as किन् which thereby causes the elision of म of the root. 11.

Thus मन्य + इनि = मिय् + इनि = मिय् 'a churning stick'. Its Nom. forms are मन्याः, मन्यानी मन्यानः by VII. 1. 86 and 87. S. 366 and 367.

४५५ । पतस्य च । ४ । १२ ।

पन्थाः। पन्थानी।

455. The affix ini comes after ve to go (I. 898), and the final of ve is replaced by v 12.

Thus पत्+हिन=पय्+हिन=पियत्। n. s. पन्धाः, पन्थानी &c. See VII. 1.86 and 87 S 866 and 867.

Note:—The word प्य is another word having the same meaning. It is formed by अन् affix of Pachadi as we find in Subhuti Chandra बाटः पय स

From अध्यक्ष with बनि of Matup-sense, we get अध्यक्षित् Indra lit. lord of heaven or thunderbolt. The nom. S. is अध्यक्षाः (the long आ is by VII. 1.85 S. 865, and ब is changed to we by VII. 1.86. S. 366) dual अध्यक्षणो, pl. अध्यक्षणः। This is according to Ujjvaladatta. अध्यक्षः meaning heaven and thunderbolt, is derived by adding the affix ब to the root कि to dwell (VII. 114) preceded by अध्य thus अभिने देवाः वयन्ति अस्मिन् that in which the Devas (ribhus) dwell or decay, namely heaven or thunderbolt.

But the Daśapadt derives the word ribhukshin from the root we to go, with the affix पुष्टिनक्. The sutra given there is अते: पुष्टिनक्। This sutra is quoted in the Veda Bhashya on स्पुच्यमिन्द्रमाद्यकत्ये। (Rig Veda I.112.4). The difference in these two etymologies consists in this. The first (formed with दिन affix) is final acute: for the word we gets accent of the affix (III. 1. 8, S. 3708). In the other case, the accent is anomalous

४५६ । खजेराकः ४ । । १३ ।

खनाकः पधी।

456. The affix was comes after the root we to churn agitate' (I. 250). 13.

Thus खज् + खाका - खजाका 'a bird, a churning stick'.

Note:—Swami Dayananda Sarasvatî says that the word पर्याक: (a current, stream) from the root पर्य (to move slowly) can be evolved under the present sutra by the force of and (diversely) which governs the Unadisutras.

४५९। छलाकाद्यश्य। ४। १४।

बलाका। ग्रहाका। यताका।

457. The words balaka de are irregular. 14.

The words union 'a crane, a mistress,' union 'a pencil or small stick used in painting the eyes with collyrium' and union 'a banner,' are irregularly formed by adding the affix with to the respective roots un 'to breathe, to live' (I. 893), un 'to shake, stir, agitate' (I. 896) and un'to go' (I. 898).

Note:—Svâmi Dayânanda Sarasvatî, under the present sûtra places also the following words:— मनाका (a female elephant) from the root पन् (to know); पवाका (a hurricane) from the root प्र (to cleanse); पटाका (a bird) from the root पर to go or move).

४५८ । पिनाकाद्यक्व । ४ । १५ ।

पारेरियवं पुरुष । क्लीबपुंचीः पिनाकः स्थाष्ट्रसर्वकरयन्वनीः । 'तत्र प्रापाते' । तहाकः ।

458. The words pinåka &c. are also irregular. 15.

The words चित्रकः (the trident or the bow of Siva) and त्राकः (a pond) are irregularly formed by adding the affix with to the respective roots पा 'to protect' (II 47) the wild of which is replaced by and which receives the augment ye also; and त्रक् 'to beat (X. 43).

See Amarakosá III. 3. 14, for the verse भूलगङ्कर भग्यनीः ।

Note:—Under the present sûtra, Svâmi Dayânanda Saraswati places the following words also:—तडाकः (a pond) from the root तह (to beat); अवासः (prosperity good fortune) from the root संद (to be glad) 'स्वासकः (a kind of grain or corn) from the root स्व (to go, move), अभाक्ष (the cloudy sky) from the root सा (to shine) with the negative particle न पिययाकः (oil cake) from the root पिष् (to grind), the word which is changed to त and there is the augment of u. पार्वाकः or वार्वाकी (egg-plant) from the root स्व (to exist), the word which is vriddhied. प्रवाकः (the betel-nut tree) from the root y (to sound indistinctly), the gunation being prevented by the wain the affix.

४५७ । काचितृचिभ्यानीकम् । ४ । १६ । कबीका पविकाबिः। 'पृपिका नेश्रयोर्गलक्'।

459. The affix tang comes after the roots and to injure (I. 716), and any 'to commit a mistake' (IV. 76). 16.

Thus any + tang - and an 'a kind of a bird'; VI. 4 90 S. 2604. In the case of the root sy, the affix is added to the causative base. Thus sy + tw + tang = sy + tw + tang (VI. 4. 90. S. 2604) = stwar (the fw is elided by VI. 4. 51. S. 2313). It means the mucus discharge of the eyes. See A. K. II. 6. 67.

४६०। प्रानिष्ठ् विभयां किच्च । ४ । ९७ । वनीक्ष । इपीक्ष ।

460. The affix देवार comes after the roots आए to breathe (II. 61) and एए 'to be glad' (IV. 119) and is treated as नित्. 17. Thus आए + देवार = आनीवार 'an army'; ह्यीवार 'an organ of sense'.

४६१ । चक्रुगः सङ्ग्राप्य । ४ । १८ ।

क्षण्याव्य अस्मादाक्षुगण्तादीकव्यातोः कक्क्षणादेशश्च। 'पणिटकार्या कक्क्षणीका सैव प्रतिस-राणि व'।

461. The affix two comes after the root we to sound '(I. 476) when it is conjugated in the we wave intensive, which is replaced by way. 18.

Thus कण् + यक् छक् + देकर = कण् कण् + यक् छक् + देकर् (VI. 1. 9. S. 2395) = यकण् + देकर् (VII. 4. 62. S. 2245) = च + उक् + कण् + देकर् (VII. 4. 85. S. 2643) = यक् कण् + देकर् = कहुण् + देकर् = कहुण् का a small bell or tinkling ornament.

४६२ । शूपवृज्ञां द्वे रुक् चाभ्यासस्य । ४ । १९ । धर्मरीको हिस्तः। पर्परीको दिवाकरः । वर्षरीकः कुटिलकेशः ।

462. The affix the comes after the roots u 'to injure' (IX 18), u 'to maintain' (IX 19), and u 'to choose' (V. 8). The reduplication of the roots takes place; and the augment is added to the reduplicate 19.

Thus मू + देवत् = मृगू + देवत् = मर्मू + देवत् (VII. 41. 66. S. 2244 and I. 1. 51. S. 70) = म + द्व + मृ + देवत् (VII. 4. 60. S. 2179) = मर्गरीकः 'a rogue; a mischievous man,' पर्यरीकः 'the sun'; वर्षरीकः 'curly hair'.

४६३। फर्फरीकाद्यश्च। ४। २०।

'स्फुर स्फुरणे'। अस्मादीकण्यातोः पर्भरादेगः । पर्फरीकं किसलयस् । दईरीकं वादिलस् । कर्करीकं शरीरस् । तिस्तिडीको वृश्वभेदः । चरेषु स्व । चञ्चरीको अनरः । पर्करीको दीनलनः । कर्करीका गलन्तिका । पुणतैः पुण्डरीकं वादिलस् । पुण्डरीको ज्याश्रोऽग्निदिंग्गनञ्च ।

463. The words करोज do are irregularly formed by the addition of the affix केंद्र. 20

Thus we add the affix tant to the root ent 'to throb, palpitate' (VI. 95), which is replaced by which ent that white the shoot or branch'.

Note:—In the above mentioned manner, Ujjvaladatta evolves the form फरीक्स.

But Tattva Bodhini says that, in fact, it is derived by the operation of the previous sûtra, i. e the reduplication and the substitution of w for of the root, elision of w and the augment say take place and thus white is formed. Because in the the gana sûtra wing w, which is included in this class, we read the anuvritti of a say &c. so that anuvritti should be read into this sûtra also.

Similarly दर्दितम् 'a musical instrument 'from the root दू 'to hurt. to kill' (IX 23); and फार्करीयम् the body; from the root क् 'to grow old' (IX. 24), are formed by the addition from the affix देवन. The word तिनि-द्वीयः (the Tamarind tree) is formed from the root तिम् 'to make wet (IV. 16). by adding the augment तुम् to the reduplicate and changing म to द and affixing देवन.

Gana sutra. The augment 34 is added to the reduplication of 47 u.

The word पश्चीकप (a beetle) is formed from the root पर 'to walk' (I. 591); to the reduplicate of which is added the augment पुष when the affix भेकर follows. The a of the preceding sutra is understood here also. Instead of adding the agument पुष to the reduplicate, पुष is added in the case of /पर॥

The words मर्गोकः 'a poor man, a pauper, a wicked man,' and कर्क्करीका a water jar with hole in the bottom from which the water drops upon the object of worship are derived from the reduplication of the roots ह ' to die '(VI. 110) and क 'to do' (VIII. 10) respectively and adding the augment रक्ष and the affix देवन.

The word पुष्टरीकस् (a lotus, a musical instrument) is formed from पुष to be pious (VI. 43), the letter ह is added to w and then the augment उट्ट and the affix ईक्ट come after it.

Thus yu+ tan = yu+ = + az + an = yu Can a tiger, fire, one of the eight elephants that guard and preside over the eight cardinal points i.e. the elephant of the S. E. direction. The other meanings of this word are, a lotus flower, a white parasol, a kind of serpent, a species of rice, a kind of leprosy: a kind of mango tree, a pitcher: a mark on the forehead, a medicine, drug.

Note:— कर्पीकां the palm of the hand with the fingers extended, n. a young shoot or branch, softness, f. का a shoe. दर्रोकाः a frog. a cloud, a kind of musical instrument का a musical instrument in general. कर्पीकां the body. a region, country, a picture. ति चित्रोकाः a kind of bull. But विश्विकाः means the tamarind tree, a sour sauce, चन्नीकाः a large black bee.

४६४ । ईषेः किहुस्यक्ष । ४ । २१ ।

इयीका यलाका।

464. The affix देवन comes after the root देव 'to go' (I. 642), is treated as वित and the long दे of the root is shortened. 21.

Thus देष् + देकन् = द्विता reed, rush, stalk of grass, an arrow, a sort of sugar-cane, probe, a painter's brush'. The कित् prevents guṇa. The very fact that the short द is ordained to replace the long दे of the root, would have prevented guṇa. The making of the affix a कित् is unnecessary here; though it is necessary for the subsequent sûtras.

४६५। ऋजीरच । ४ । २२ ।

ऋशीक उपहतः।

465. The affix देकर comes afte the root ऋज् 'to go' (I. 189), and is treated as कित. 22.

Thus ऋज् + देकन् = ऋजीकः 'polluted, smoke', name of Indra, name of a mountain.

४६६ । सर्तेर्नम्य । ४ । २३ ।

सृणीका लाला।

466. The augment उप and the affix देकर come after the root प्'to go' (I. 982), and the affix is treated as किंद. 23.

Thus मृ+ ज्ञम् + केकच् = मृणीका 'saliva'. See Amarakosá II. 6. 67.

४६९ । मृडः कीकच्कङ्कर्यौ । ४ । २४ ।

श्रुडीको पृगः । पृडङ्क्षगः शिशुः ।

467. The affixes की कच् and कड़ण come after the root इड् 'to be gracious &c (VI. 38) and are treated as किंत. 24.

Thus मृद्ध + की कच् = मृद्धिकः 'name of Siva, a fish, deer'; मृद् + कङ्कण = मृद्धिणः 'a child'. Ujjvaladatta reads the affix as की कर। But it is wrong The word मृद्धीक is end-acute owing to चित् accent. As in the verse मृद्धीक अस्य मुमती स्थाम the accent is चित्।

४६८ । अलीकादयक्व । ४ । २५ ।

क्षीकजन्ता निपात्यन्ते । 'अल भूषणादी'। अलीकं मिरुया। यिष्ट्रविद्वयलीकं विमियं खेदस्र । 'बसीकं पटलमान्ते' स्टयादि ।

468. The words अलोकच् (false) &c. are irregularly formed with the affix क्षोकच्। 25.

Thus অল্ to adorn (I. 548) + ইজন = মলীজন; the word অলীজন (unpleasantness) is formed from the root অল্ preceded by the preposition বি and adding the affix ইজন.

The word बलोक्स 'the edge of a thatched roof' is similarly formed from the root बल 'to go' (I. 520). So also other forms.

Note:—The word बल्लीकच (An ant-hill) is formed from the root चल् with the additions of the augment चुद् and the affix क्षेत्र.

The word वाहील: (the cow, the horse) is formed from the root वह (to carry), the vowel of which is writed before the affix हंकन.

The word द्वानीकः (an epithet of Kâmadeva, of Siva, of the elephant of the north-east quarter) is formed from the root इस् (to go) preceded by द्वान, and the root इस् takes the augment दुर. Thus द्वान + इस् + इस न् = द्वान + दुर् + इस न् = द्वानीकः ॥

The word गरीकः (the name of a Rishi) is formed from the root ग्रम् (to restrain) by adding the affix ईकर.

४६७ । कृत्भयानी वन् । ४ । २६ ।

करीबोऽस्त्री शुरुकगोमये । तरीषस्तरिता ।

469. The affix ইখৰ comes after the roots দু 'to scatter' (VI. 116) and দু 'to cross over' (I. 1018). 26.

Thus कू + ईवन् = करीयः 'dry cow-dung'. So also तरीयः 'a boat'.

४९०। शूपूभ्यां किच्च। ४। २९।

शिरीषः । पुरीषम् ।

470. The affix ईपर comes after the roots मू 'to injure' (IX. 18) and पू 'to nourish' (IX. 19) and is treated as किंत. 27.

Thus म् 4-ईषन् = भिरीषः (a kind of a tree); the म् of the root म् is changed to स् by VII. 1, 100. S. 2390 read with I. 1. 51. S. 70. So also पुरीषम् 'fæces'.

The wais changed to we by VII 1. 102 S. 2494, read with I. 1. 51. S. 70. See Amarakosá II 6, 68.

४७१। अर्जेऋज च। ४। २८।

'ऋजीषं पिष्टपचनम्'।

471. The affix ईरन is किंद when it comes after the root अर्जु ' to procure' (I. 242) which is replaced by সন্. 28.

Thus अर्ज + देषन् = ऋन् + देपन् = ऋनीयम् 'a frying pan'.

Note:-It also means the residue of Soma. See gloss on the Mantras भाजीविणं ववणसञ्चत श्रिये; असत्यो पातु मचवान् श्रुजीवो &c. See Amarakosá for the verse ऋजीवं पिष्टपचनं (A K. II. 9. 32).

४९२। अम्बरीयः । ४। २०।

अयं निपात्यते। अवि यव्दे। 'अन्बरीयः पुनान्ध्राष्ट्रम्'। अमरस्तु 'क्लीवेऽम्बरीव' भ्राष्ट्रो ना'। 472. The word अन्वरीषः is irregularly formed. 29.

It is from the root অৰ্ 'to sound' (I. 403) by adding the affix ইবৰ. The author of the comment on the Unadi sutras says when used in the masculine the word अंबरीय, means 'a frying pan'.

The author of the Amarakosá says that the word अंबरीचं when used in the neuter gender means a frying pan. See Amarakosá II. 9. 30.

Note: - The masculine form अम्बरीय: is given by the author of the Unadi sûtras only; but in Sanskrit lexicons, the word is exhibited in the neuter gender. It means also regret, remorse, war, battle, one of the bells, a young animal, colt, the sun, the hog plum plant, name of Vishnu, name of Siva, name of a king of the solar race who was celebrated as a Worshipper of Vishnu.

४९३ । कृश्यकिटिपटिशौटिस्य ईरम् । ४ । ३० । करीरो वंशाङ्करः । शरीरम् । परीरं फलम् । कटीरः कन्दरोजयनप्रदेशस्त्र । पटीरस्नन्दनः कारहकः कामञ्चः 'योटीरस्त्यानिवीरयोः'। ब्रह्मणादित्वात्ष्यञ् । गौटीर्यम् ।

The affix to comes after the roots of to scatter (VI. 116), म 'to injure' (IX. 18), पू 'to fill' (IX 19), कट् to rain, to cover (I. 315), and to go (I. 342) पर 'to speak' (X. 212), and श्रीद 'to be proud or haughty', (I. 310). 30.

Thus क + ईरन् = करीरः ' the shoot of a bamboo'; गरीरम् ' the body'; परीरम् 'a fruit'; कटोर: 'a cave, the hip'; पटीर: 'sandal wood, the God of love, that is the cupid'; योटीरः 'an ascetic, a hero'. As in the Guna patha, the word गोदीर is enumerated in the बस्रणादि class, it takes the affix प्यत्र also by V. 1. 124 S. 1788. Thus भीडी व्यंच (pride, arrogance. &c).

By the force of बद्धल (diversely) which governs the Una li sûtras, the words दिखीर: (a man) from the root दिंडू 'a wander ' (I. 287) किम्मीर: (the variegated color, the orange tree) from the root my (to walk, to step), जन्बीर: (the citron tree) from the root जम् (to eat), त्रजीर: (a quiver) from the root द्वण् (to fill up) and other words ending in ईर & g कुम्मीरः (an alligator), कुटीरः (a hut) &. are evolved under the present rule.

४९४ । वशेः किम् । ४ । ३१ ।

जशीरम।

474. The affix र्य comes after the root वय to shine (II. 70) and is treated as कित. 31.

Thus वस्+ इंरन्= उपीरम् 'the fragrant root of the plant Andropogon muricatus'; the root वस् undergoes Samprasâraṇa, since the affix is regarded as कित्. See Amarakosá II. 4. 164.

४९५ । कशेर्मृट् च । ४ । ३२ ।

कश्मीरो देशः।

475. The augment युद् and the affix केरन come after the root क्या a sautra root and the affix is treated as क्या. 32.

Thus कण्+मुद्+ ईरन् = कप्रगीरः 'Kashmir'.

Another form is कारनीरः under the Prishodaradi class.

४७६ । कुझ उच्च । ४ । ३३ ।

कुरीरं मैयुनम्।

476. The affix are comes after the root of 'to do' (VIII. 10), the of which is replaced by (I. 1. 51. S. 70). 33.

Thus क + हरत = क र + हरत = क्रिंग्स ' copulation '.

Swamî Dayananda Saraswatî derives जुलीरः (a crab), by the present sûtra, by saying that the र is changed to स by करियकादि rule.

४९९ । घसेः किच्च । ४ । ३४ ।

शीरम।

477. The affix रेट्स comes after the root चस् 'to ent' (I. 747) and is treated as कित. 34.

Thus पस् + बेरन = घ्स् (the root-vowel of घस् is elided by VI. 4.98 S. 2363) + बेरन = चीरम 'milk'.

४९८ । गभीरगम्भीरी । ४ । ३५ ।

गतेर्भः। पद्ये मुन्च।

478. The words gabhira and gambhira are irregular. 35.

The affix ईरन् comes after the root गच 'to go' (I. 1031), the च of which is changed to भ. Optionally the root receives the augment नुम.

४७७ । विषा विहा । ४ । ३६ ।

स्यतेर्जदातेस् विपूर्वाभ्यामाप्रत्ययः । विषा बुद्धिः । विद्या स्वर्गः । अवस्ये दसे ।

479. The words visha and viha are irregular. 36.

The affix sat comes after the roots sit 'to bring to an end' (IV. 39), and st to abandon (III. 8) when preceded by the preposition sa and thus these words are formed.

Thus वि+ सो + आ = विषा (intellect); विदा + आ = विदा (heaven).

These two words are Avyayas (or Indeclinables).

४८०। पच एलिमच् । ४ । ३७ ।

'पचेलिमी विद्वरणीः'।

480. The affix पश्चिमच comes after the root पच 'to cook' (I. 1045). 37.

Thus पन्+पतिनम् = पथितनः 'fire or the sun'. The force of the affix is to denote the agent. A similar affix is found among the krityas (केलिनर), but with Passive force. See vartika under III. 1. 96. S. 2834.

४८९ । शीङो धुक्लक्वलञ्वालमः । ४ । ३८ ।

चत्वारः प्रत्ययाः स्युः । शिषु मद्मम् । शीलं स्वभावः । शैवलः शैवालम् । बाबुलकाद्यस्य पी ऽपि । भीवालं शैवलो न स्त्री शेपालो जलनीलिका' ।

481. The four affixes भुक. सक्, बसम् and बासन् come after the root भी 'to sleep' (II. 22). 38.

Thus घी + युक् = घीषु 'an alcoholic liquor'; lit. which sends one to sleep'; घी + सक् = घीलच् 'conduct'; lit. the innate tendency; the latent tendency, the germs of which sleep in the nature. घी + बलज् = घैबल: 'the green moss-like substance growing on the surface of water; a kind of plant'; घी + बालज् = घेबलच् (the same as घैबल).

By the force of बहुल (diversely) which governs the Unadi sutras, the व of भेवल is optionally changed to प. Thus भेवालः or भेपासः as in the Sabdarnava "भेवालं भैवलो न की भेपालो जलनी जिला"।

४८२। मूक्तिभयामूकोकगौ। ४। ३०।

मक्को पृगः। काण्यः काकः।

482. The affixes जन and जन्म come respectively after the roots प 'to die' (VI. 110) and कप 'to sound' (I. 476). 39.

Thus मु+ जन = मकतः 'a quadruped, a peacock,' कण् + ज नण् = काण्कः a crow.

४=३ । वलेक्तकः । ४ । ४० ।

वलूकः पत्ती उत्पलमूलं च।

483. The affix জন comes after the rooot ৰন্ত্ৰ 'to go, hasten' (I. 520). 40.

Thus चल्+ जक = चल्कः 'a kind of bird; the root of lotus'.

४८४। उल्काद्यश्च। ४। ४१।

बलेः संप्रसारणस्कञ्च । 'उलूकाविन्द्रपेचकी' । वावद्रकी वक्ता । भल्लूकः । 'श्रमेश्व कच । श्रम्ब्रकी जलशुक्तिः ।

484. The words जन्मः &c. are irregularly formed by adding the affix जन्मः 41.

Thus उत्तक: Indra, the owl, is formed by adding the affix जज to the root बल (I. 520) which undergoes Samprasârana. It is the name of a country and its king who was an ally of the Kurus.

वाबद्रकः (a speaker) is derived by adding the affix जक to the root बद् (to speak) after its having undergone reduplication in वङ्ख्यान्त Intensive base.

Thus वद् + कक = बद् वद् + कक = वावद्रकः an orator. See Amarakosa III. 1.85.

भरतकः (a bear) from भरता 'to wound' (I. 525) plus जकः

Gunasutra. The augment बुद्ध is added to \sqrt{n} before the affix जन ।
Thus यम्ब्रकः (a shell) from यम् 'to control' (IV. 92) and adding the
augment बुद्ध and the affix जन. It means a bivalve shell, a conch shell, a
snail, the edge of the frontal protuberance of an elephant, name of a Sudra
who performed penance.

Note:—By the force of बहुल (diversely) which governs the Unadi sutras, such words as जम्ब्रक, कन्यूक, रज्जूक, &c. are derived under the present rule. जम्ब्रक: a jackal, a low man, the rose apple tree, an epithet of Varuna. वन्यूक: name of a tree, रज्जूक a kind of perfume, a medicinal substance or plant.

४८५ । शलिमगिडभ्यामूकण् । ४ । ४२ ।

थालुकं कन्दविशेषः । मण्डुकः ।

485. The affix जन्म comes after the roots यन्, to go'(I. 896) and मंग्ड 'to decorate' (I. 314). 42.

Thus यस + जकण् = यालूकम्' the root of the water-lily; nutmeg'. See A. K. I. 10 38.

मगड + जक्त = मगड्कः 'a frog' lit. who adorns the rainy season.

४८६ । नियो मिः । ४ । ३४ ।

ने**मिः।**

486. The affix चि comes after the root नी to carry (I. 950). 43.

Thus नी+ मि=नेभिः the circumference, ring or felly of a wheel; lit. what leads the wheel. It also means an edge, rim, a windlass, thunderbolt, the earth, the tree तिनिश।

By the force of बहुज (diversely) which governs the Unadi sutras, बाजि a sister from the root या (to go) is also derived under the present rule. Another form is जानिः according to Ajayakosá.

४८९। स्रतीहरूच । ४। ४४।

कर्मिः।

487. The affix for comes after the root of to go' (I. 983), and the of is replaced by of 44.

Thus su + fu = st fu = st fu : 'a wave, bellow'.

Instead of west with long of the short of might have been used as seed and then this of would have been lengthened by VIII. 2. 77 S. 354. The word firm means also current, flow, light, speed, velocity, a fold or plait in a garment, a row, line, a human infirmity, distress, the course of a horse, missing, regretting, association &c.

४८८ । भुवः कित् । ४ । ४५ ।

भ्रक्तिः ।

488. The affix for comes after the root of to be) and is treated as force. 45.

Thus n+ fin= nfin: 'the earth' lit, on which creatures come into being.

४८७। घ्रम्रोते रच्च । ४ । ४६ ।

रश्मिः किरगो रज्जुञ्च।

489. The affix चि comes after the root आग् 'to pervade' (V 18) which is replaced by रम्. 46.

Thus आग् + नि=रश्+ नि=रिश्नः 'the ray of light' a string, cord, rope, a bridle, rein, a goad, whip, an eye lash, a measuring cord, a finger.

४९०। दल्मिः । ४ । ४९ ।

'दल विश्वर्थों'। दक्तिरिन्द्रायुषम्।

490. The word dalmi is also formed by mi. 47.

The affix नि comes after the root दल् to split (I. 581).

Thus दल् + नि = दल्मः . Indra's thunderbolt!

४९१ । बीज्याज्बरिभ्यो निः । ४ । ४८ ।

बाहुसकारणत्वस् । विणिः स्यात्केशविन्यासः प्रवेणी च स्त्रियामुभे'। ज्यानिः । पूर्णिः ।

491. The affix in comes after the roots at 'to go to shine, to be beautiful' (II. 39), was 'to become old' (IX. 29) and was 'to be hot with fever or passion' (I. 813) 48.

By the force of बहुल (diversely) which governs all Unadi sutras, the ज of the affix is changed to ज after the root की। Thus की + नि = बेजि: 'braided hair'. See Amarakosá II. 6. 98'; ज्यानि: 'old age'; ज्यानि: 'speed, anger a disease of the female'. The च of ज्वर is changed into ज by VI. 4. 20. S. 2654.

Note:—Under the present rule, by the force of aga (diversely) which governs all Unadi sutras, Swami Dayananda Sarasvati evolves such words

as wife: 'the earth' from the root we to dwell' and wife: 'buying, purchasing' from the root with to purchase'.

Note:—By the rule with two the feminine of these words is formed by sty! Thus and braided hair, hair twisted into a single unornamented braid and allowed to fall on the back, said to be worn by women whose husbands are absent from them; continuous flow, current, stream, the confluence of two or more rivers, the confluence of the Ganges, the Yamuna and the Saraswati. See Amarakosá II. 4. 69; surfa: old age, decay, quitting, abandoning, a river, stream, oppression, deprivation, loss. wift; speedy, quick, running, praising, speed, an epithet of Aditya or sun, the body, the Brahm, anger, a fiery weapon.

४९२ । सृष्ट् विभ्यां कित् । ४ । ४९ । वृणिरङ्क्षाः । 'वृष्णिः चत्रियमेषयो' ।

492. The affix for comes after the roots of to move' (I. 982) and two 'to sprinkle' to moisten' (I. 738) and is treated as fact. 49.

Thus म् नि = मृणि: 'a goad, a hook to drive an elephant'; युच्याः 'a name of Yadava, an ancestor of Krishna; a cloud; a ram'.

Note: — पृष्णि: is masculine also when meaning a goad: as used in Mågha आरब गग्ग्याय पृष्णि चितायम् । According to Amarakosá it is feminine II. 8. 41. पृष्णि means heretical, heterodox, raining, m. a cloud, a ram, a ray of light, name of an ancestor of Kṛishṇa, name of Kiṛshṇa, of Indra, of Agni, air, wind, a heretic.

४८३ । प्राङ्गेर्नेकोपश्च । ४ । ५० । जिल्हा

493. The affix for comes after the root was 'to go' (I. 155) whereby the nasal ξ is elided. 50.

Thus was + fa = win: m. 'fire', name of various plants.

४९४ । बहित्रित्रु युद्गग्लाहात्वरिभ्यो नित् । ४ । ५१ ।

वहिः। श्रेणिः। श्रोणिः। बोनिः। द्रोणिः। खानिः। हानिः। हणिः। बाबुलकाम्म्लानिः।

494. The affix বিত comes after the roots আ 'to carry' (I 1053) আ 'to help' (I. 945), আ 'to hear' (I. 989, আ 'to join, to unite' II. 23), আ 'to go' (I 992), আ 'to be weary' (I. 952), আ 'to kill' (III. 8), and আহ 'to hurry, to move with speed' (I 812). 51.

Thus वह + नि = वहनिः 'fire'; स्रोनिः 'a line, a rod; स्रोखिः 'the hip the loins'; बोचिः 'womb. होणिः 'an oval vessel of wood used for holding, or pouring out water; क्लानिः 'decay'; हानिः (loss); त्रिंचे speed; the mind; a Sloka,'

By the force of बहुल (diversely) which governs the Unadi satras, the words क्लानिः fading from the root क्ले (to fade), and विश्वनिः name of a warrior belonging to the side of the Yadavas from the root की to lie down are evolved under the persent satra.

४०५ । चृत्तिपन्निपार्वित्तं चूर्तिभूर्ति । ४ । ५२ ।

स्ते पञ्च निपात्वन्ते । पृथिः । किरणः । स्पृथतेः सलोपः । पृथिमरुपयरीरः । पृथेषृ हिस् । पार्डिणः पादतलम् । चरेरपथाया जत्वम् । चूर्णिः कपर्दक्यतम् । विभर्तेकस्वम् । भूर्णिधरणी ।

495. The words ghrini, priśni, parshni, chûrni and bhûrni are irregular. 52.

The following five words viz:—चृषिः (sun shine), स्थापिः, a dwarf, पारिषेः 'the heel', श्राणिः 'a sum of a hundred cowries'; भूषिः 'the earth, a desert' are irregularly formed by adding the affix नित to the respective roots प् to sprinkle (I. 985), स्थ्य, to touch '(VI. 128) by eliding its प्; प्य to sprinkle (I. 737) by vriddhi of its आ; पर; 'to go' (I. 591) by substituting क for its penultimate vowel; and प 'to nourish, maintain' (III. 5) the आ of which is replaced by ज.

Note:—In Rv. I. 66. 1 the word मुचि: is explained as अर्ती: supporter, nourisher.

Note:—Swamt Dayananda Saraswati places the word पूर्णि (rolling, revolving) from the root प् (to sprinkle) in this list.

४८६ । क्टूम्यां खिन् । ४ । ५३ । वर्विर्वस्तरः । वर्विः ।

496. The affix at comes after the root of to select' (V. 8), and of to worship, regard' (VI. 118). 53.

Thus मृ + विम् = विभि: 'voracious, devourer.'; दिन: 'a ladle, spoon': fem. वर्बी with कीच of कृषिकारात् &c.

४९९ । ज्यू इस्तू जाग्रभ्यः क्रिन् । ४ । ५४ । जीर्विः पद्यः । शीर्विहिका । स्तीर्विरप्वयुः । जापृ विर्नुपः ।

497. The affix क्विन (िव) comes after the roots च 'to grow old' (IX. 24), च 'to injure' (IX. 18) स्व 'to cover' (IX. 14), and जाप to awake from sleep (II. 63). 54.

Thus मू + क्विन् = जीविः 'an axe, the body, a cart'; शीविः 'destructive, a savage'; स्तीविः 'an officiating priest at a sacrifice'; आस्विः a king'.

The affix being fant the long of is changed to to by VII. 1. 100. S. 2390. The fa is not elided VI. 1. 67. S. 375 notwithstanding.

४८८ । दिखो द्वे दीर्घत्रचाम्यासस्य । ४ । ५५ । 'दीर्दावः स्वर्णमोत्रवोः'।

498. The affix kvin (vi) comes after the root fee 'to sport, play' (IV-1). The root is reduplicated and the short vowel of the reduplicate is lengthened. 55.

Thus दिव् + क्विन = दिव् दिव् + वि = दीदिबिः 'the heaven; salvation'.

Note:—सीदिवि shining, risen (as a star); दीदिविः boiled rice, heaven, an epithet of Agni, Brihaspati, final emancipation. In Rv. I. 1.8 दीदिविश् is explained by द्वीवर्ष manifestor.

४९९ । कृविघृष्टिवद्यविस्यविकिकीदिवि । ४ । ५६ ।

कृतिस्तन्तुवायद्रण्यस् । घृष्विर्वरादः । खास्योर्त्तं वत्यं च । खिवरीप्तिः । स्यविस्तन्तुवायः । दीज्यतेः किकीपूर्वात् । किकीदिविञ्चायः । बाहुलकाद्ध स्वदीर्वयीर्विनिमयः । 'चायेण किकिदी-विना' ।

499. The words krivi, ghrishvi, chhavi, sthavi, and kikidivi are irregular. 56.

The words कृतिः (an instrument of weaving), पृष्टिः (a boar), खिः (light), स्विति (a weaver), किसी दिविः (the bird known as châtaka or blue jay) are irregularly formed with the affix कृतिन from the respective roots कृ 'to do', (VIII. 10), पृष् 'to sprinkle, (I. 740) को 'to cut', (IV. 38), स्था 'to stand' (I. 957), the vowel का of the last two roots is shortened to का; and दिव् 'to play', (IV. 1) preceded by the word किसी. By the force of बहुल (diversely) which governs all Unâdi sûtras, in किसीदियी, the short क's are some times changed to long ones and vice versa.

As in the line जायेज कि जिली विशा

५००। पातेर्डतिः । ४ । ५७ ।

पतिः ।

500. The affix sta comes after the root we to protect' (II. 47) whereby the final vowel of the root is elided: as the affix has an indicatory s. 57.

Thus पा+ हति = पति: 'master, lord, husband.

५०१ । शबीऋ सिन् । ४ । ५८ ।

शकृत्।

501. The affix ऋतिए comes after the root मन् 'to be able' (V.15). 58.

Thus यन् + स्वित् = यञ्चत् ordure, excrement, especially of animals. See A. K. II. 6. 67.

५०२। छमेरतिः । ४। ५० ।

प्रामिश काला ।

502. The affix win comes after the root we to go' (I. 493). 59.

Thus जब् + खंति = अमितः ' time, the moon'.

५०३ । बह्विस्यतिभयश्चित् । ४ । ६० ।

बहतिः पदनः । 'बसतिष्टृंह्यासिन्योः' । अर्रतः क्रोधः ।

503. The affix আনি comes after the roots আছু 'to carry' (I 1053), অনু 'to dwell', (I. 1054) আছু 'to go' (III. 16), and is treated as বিব. 60.

Thus बह् + ऋति = बहतिः 'wind'; वजितः 'a house, night'; अरितः 'anger'.

५०४। अञ्चेः को वा। ४। ६१।

अङ्कतिरञ्जतिवतिः।

504. The affix was comes after the root was 'to go' (I. 203) the wood which is optionally changed to w. 61.

Thus अञ्च + अति = अञ्चलिः or अञ्चलिः ' wind, fire'.

५०५। हन्तेरंह च । ४। ६२।

इन्तरितः स्यादं हादेशस् धातोः । इन्ति दुरितमनया ऋंइति दुनिस् । 'प्रादेशनं निर्धपत्य-

505. The affix अवि comes after the root इव 'to kill' (II. 2) which is replaced by अंद् 62.

Thus इन् + अति = अं ह् + अति = f. जंहति: alms, charities, a gift: lit. by which misfortunes are warded off. See Amarakosa II. 7. 30 for the line मादेशनं &c. मादेशनं, निर्वेषसं, अपवर्षनं are synonyms of मंदितः a gift.

५०६। रमेर्नित्। ४। ६३।

रमतिः कालकासयोः।

506. The affix अति comes after the root रस 'to play, to rejoice at' (I. 906) and is treated as निर which thereby places the accent on the first syllable. 63

Thus रस + ऋति = रैमितः the God of love; time.

५०७ । सूक्तः क्रिः । ४ । ६४ ।

सूरिः।

507. The affix max comes after the root q 'to beget' (IV. 24). 64.

Thus $\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2}$ 'a God, the sun, a learned or wise man, a sage: a priest, a worshipper, a title of respect given to Jaina teachers: name of Krishna.

In the Dasapadî the sûtra reads thus: मुझोरिन् दीपेश्व। There the न of रिन् is not an anubandha or indicatory letter, but is part of the affix. In this view, the resultant word is न्रिन, declined as:—Nom. S. न्री, du. न्रिन, pl. न्रिन:।

The q in रिव is not indicatory, but is part of the affix for two reasons. In the next sutra the affix किं is taught, where the q is indicatory.

Had the च of रिच् been indicatory, it would have been briefer to say चुनः किच्, and omit it from the next sûtra. Secondly पूरिं has not the accent of चित्; it is finally acute. See Rv. I. 22. 20 तिहुच्योः परमं पदं चदा परयन्ति पूर्यः &c.

The commentator on Dasapadi has taken was indicatory, and gives the example as with a But it is wrong: as the accent is not on the first.

५०८। श्रदिशदिभूगुभिस्यः क्रिन् । ४ । ६५ ।

खदिः। चदिः चकरा। मूरि प्रकुरम्। शुन्निक्सा।

508. The affix किए comes after the roots आह 'to eat' (II. 1), आह 'to perish' (I 908), भू 'to be' and हाम 'to shine' (I 459) 65.

Thus चार् + किन् = चेंद्रि: 'a mountain'; चेंद्रि: 'candied sugar; an elephant; lightning'; मुर्गि: 'plenty, abundance'; मुन्गि: 'an epithet of Brahman'.

Note:— Mr. an epithet of Vishnu, of Brahma, of Śiva, of Indra, n. gold.

५०९ । बङ्बयाद्यश्च । ४ । ६६ ।

क्रिन्नन्ता निपात्यन्ते । बङ्क्रियां दाभेदी यहहार पार्थ्वास्यिच । विषः चेत्रस् । 'स्राह्मिस्य चरकाः' । तदिः वीत्रा थातुः । तन्द्रिमीदः । बाहुलकाद्भगः । मेरिः ।

509. The words vankri &c. are irregularly formed with the affix fag. 66.

Thus वह 'to be crooked (I. 88) + किन् = वह 'a kind of musical instrument; the timber of a roof; a rib of an animal.' वप 'to sow' (I.1052) + किन् = विभि: 'a field'.

In the above two instances the ৰ of the roots বহু and বহু has not undergone Samprasarana. আছু to speak (X. 255)+ কিন্— আহি: 'a foot'; আৰ' 'to go' (I. 109)+ কিন্— আমি: (a foot).

तद् (it is a सीत्रपादु i.e. not enumerated in Dhâtu pâtha but found in the sûtras only) + किन् चारिकः (sleep). fem. तन्द्री with कीच् of कृदिकाराद् &c. भी (to fear) + किन् = भेरिः (a drum). Here guṇa has taken place by the force of बहुत (diversely), though the affix is किन्।

५१०। राशदिस्यां त्रिष् । ४। ६७।

रात्रिः। ग्रन्थः कुञ्जरः।

510. The affix जिल्ल comes after the roots प 'to give' (II. 48) and यह 'to perish' (I. 908). 67.

Thus रा+त्रिप् = रात्रिः 'night'; यद्+त्रिप् = यत्रिः 'an elephant, a cloud name of Vishņu. In the Veda Bhashya on यत्रिमग्र उपमा केतुमर्ययः the word is explained as the name of a Royal sage.

पृश्रः। इत्रद्धिः निम्चा । ४ । ६८ । चाक्रियः। अत्रीः अत्रियौः। अत्रियः। अधिः। अत्रीः। अस्रवः। 511. The affixes जिलि and जिन् come after the root आह (to eat). 68.

Thus অৰ্+ লিলি = অভিৰ (a devourer). Its Nominative forms are অভী, অলিখাঃ ॥ অৰ্+ লিশ্ = অলি(Name of a celebrated sage). Its Nominative forms are অলিং, অলী, অলখঃ.

Note:—Ujjvaladatta reads the sûtra as অইজিব, and so according to him, the affix is সিব, the न is indicatory. He gives the example as অনি:। But this is not right. For the form অসি: could have been evolved by the affix সিব of the preceding sûtra, where was the necessity of teaching a new affix সিব, for the accent of অসি: whether formed by trip or trin is the same, for a जित् is unaccented (III. 1. 4. S. 3709), and so the root retains its accent in the case of जित्॥

Govardhana also reads the sûtra as Ujjvaladatta, but explains it differently, saying that the च of trin is not indicatory but part of the affix. He gives the example as S. अजी dual अत्रिणी pl. अत्रिण:। But then the difficulty would be as to accent. The word अत्रिण has acute on the final, as in अहीच्या अविश्व पंचिं and अजी इंडिनि अत्रिणच (Rv. X. 118.1).

We have the authority of Kaiyata for reading the sûtra as आदेश किनिश्च See Kaiyata's gloss on न जुनताङ्गस्य (I. 1. 63. S. 263).

४१२। पतिरांत्रन् । ४। ६७।

पतित्रः पद्यी।

512. The affix অবিষ comes after the root তব 'to go' (I. 898). 69.

Thns पत्+ अक्षित् = पतित्रः ' a bird'.

Note:—There is another word पतित्रच् ending in च। It is derived from पतत्र 'a wing', with the taddhita affix चिन with the force of matup. It is declined as पतत्री, पतित्रची, पतित्रची &c.

५१३ । मृकाशिभ्यामी थिः । ४ । 90 ।

मरीचिः। अधीचिः पत्सवी निनाद्यः।

513. The affix *fe comes after the roots v 'to die' (VI. 110) and se 'to sound' (I. 476). 70

Thus प्र+ देवि = नरीचि: 'the name of a Prajapati,'a ray of light, mirage, a miser; क्योचि: 'a sound, a tree, a creeper in flower' fem, a cart.

५१४। स्वयतेश्चित् । ४। ७९। भ्रवनिकर्णाकः ।

514. The affix and comes after the root feat to increase, to swell' (I. 1059) and is treated as feat which thereby places the accent on the last syllable. 71.

Thus चित + इंचि = सबयोचिं: 'sickness; disease'.

पृश्य । वेजो हिच्य । ४ । ७२ ।

बीविस्तरङ्गः। नञ्चनावेऽबीचिर्वरक्षेदः।

515. The affix is comes after the root is elided. 72.

Thus वे + देवि = वीचि: (wave, billow, pleasure, leisure). The word वीचि with नज compound forms अवीचि: (name of a particular hell) lit. where there is no vibration, nor pleasure.

५१६। ऋहनिभ्यामूषन् । ४। ७३।

ऋक्षः सूर्यः । इन्षी राष्ट्रः ।

516. The affix जन्म comes after the root of to go'(III. 16) and sq 'to kill' (II. 2). 73.

Thus = + acq = = = 'the sun'; equ: 'a Râkshasa, a Demon'.

५१७ । पुरः कुषन् । ४ । ७४ ।

पुर अग्रनमने । पुरुषः । 'अन्येषामपि-' (३५३८) इति दीर्घः । पुरुषः ।

517. The affix grant comes after the root gr 'to become a head' (VI 56). 74.

Thus, yt + gaq = yaa: a person; no guna as the affix is fan: By the satra VI. 3. 137. S. 3539, the lengthening of the vowel of the root also takes place. So yau: a male being, man, men, mankind, an officer, the height or measure of a man, the Supreme Being, the pupil of the eye, the soul, the Punnaga tree, the first, third, fifth, seventh, ninth and eleventh signs of the zodiac, the seven divine principles of universe.

प्रदा पृतिहिकलिम्य उषच्। ४। ९५। परवस्। नहुवः। कलुवस्।

518. The affix उपच comes after the roots पू to protect, to fill (IX. 19)' नद्'to bind' (IV. 57), कल 'to count, to sound' (I 526). 75.

Thus प्+ उपया प्रवेश hard, abuse, gross, spotted, variegated, नेंद्रपः (name of a king of the lunar race). जन्में किंद्रा, foul, angry, cruel, dark, idle, a buffalo, filth.

Note:— The accent of नहुष is anomalous. It is first acute. See gloss on Mantra देवा अकृष्षम् नहुषस्य विश्वम् ।

प्रलापीयेक वन्। ४। ७६ ।

चीव इति सीन्ना भातुः। चीयूमन् । बाहुककाद्गुके 'चीयूपोऽमिनसं पयः' ।

519. The affix जन्म comes after the root पीय (which is a sautra dhâtu). 76.

Thus चीब् + जवन = चीबूचन nectar, ambrosia. See A. K. I. 1. 51.

By the force of बहुच (diversely) which governs all Unadi satras, the vowel of the root is some times gunated and so we get the form चेन्नच: (nectar; the milk of a cow that has calved within seven days). See A. K. II. 9. 54. for the line चेन्नचोऽभिनवं पवः।

Swami Dayananda places the word was (a hook, a goad) under this sûtra, deriving it from the root was (to count, to mark).

५२०। सस्जेर्नुमच । ४। ७७। मञ्जूषाः

520. The affix say comes after the root way 'to bathe, to sink, to purify' (VI. 122), and there is the augment say. 77.

Thus नत्ज्+ कवन्= मज् (the च् being elided by the vârtika कालि सङीति बक्तव्यम् under VIII. 2. 29) + तुन् + कवन् = भञ्जूवा (a box; Madder).

Note: —The च of / masj becomes च by चरचे rule, then the च is changed to w by जगरच rule, thus the base is majj, which with चुए &c. gives mañjjû-shâ with two w's. Or one w is elided by VIII. 4. 65 S. 71.

५२१ । गर्डेश्च । ४ । ७८ ।

गवड्यः-गवड्या ।

521. The affix save comes after the root is 'to cheek, (I. 384), and there is the augment sav. 78.

Thus नवड + अवन् = नवड्यः or नवड्या a mouthful, handful of water.

४२२ । अर्तेरतः । ४ । ७७ ।

अरदः श्रृष्टः । करदः । अररवः ।

522. The affix we comes after the root we 'to go' (III. 16). 79.

Thus we + was - wate: 'an enemy'.

Its Nominative forms are west, were were.

Note:—The affix is aru ending with wand not arus ending with we say and however has taken this affix as arus. In explaining were in Rv. I. 18.3, he says so. were is not however genitive of ararus, but of were we formed with way and the negative we.

It is from the root ve to give with the Vaidic Perfect Participial affix way. This were being a Tatpurusha, has acute on the first by VI. 2. 2. S. 8736, because the first member retains its accent. While had this word been formed by the affix way (if there be such an affix), it could never have acute on the first syllable. In fact Sâyana has himself explained the week (dative) in this way, in his gloss on mantra yearly var and moreover there is a word way ending in was in the mantras was large and way var and way. See also Rv. I. 147, 4.

भूर्द् । कुटः किच्च । ४ । ८० । बटर्चक पृष्ट् । किटवमवीकनं विन्टवस् 523. The affix we comes after the root we to curve, to bend' (VI. 73), and is treated as for. 80.

Thus कुट् + अर: - कुटर: a tent, a cock.

Why the author says that the affix अर after कुट should be treated as कित् is difficult to understand. Because by I. 2. 1. S. 2461, all affixes coming after the root कुट् are treated as किन् and thus do not cause the guna substitution of the σ of कुट्.

५२४ । शकादिभ्योऽटम् । ४ । ८१ ।

शकटोऽस्त्रियास् । किर्मत्वर्थः । कह्नटः संनाहः । देवटः शिल्पी । करट इत्वादि ।

524. The affix षटन comes after the roots यक् (to go) &c. 81.

Thus चक् + सटन् = धकटः a 'carriage'; कंक् (to go) + सटन् = फंकटः 'military accountrements'. दिव् 'to play' (IV. 1) + स्नटन् = देवटः 'an artist'; क् 'to scatter (VI. 116), + सटन् = करटः 'an elephant's cheek'. Or from दुक्क् to do (VIII. 10).

Note: — Under the present sûtra, Svami Dayananda Saraswati places many such words as कपटः, नर्क टः, कपटः, पर्पटः, बक्खटम, चर्पटः, मवटः &c.

Note:—Some derive was: from /sak to be able (V. 15) देवह: is from /devri devane (I. 529). बर्दा means also safflower, a crow, an athiest, a degraded Brâhmaṇa, a man of a low profession, a musical instrument, the first Śrâddha ceremony performed in honor of a dead person, बरहा a cow difficult to be milked.

प्रपृ । कृकदिकडिकडिम्योग्**म्बन्** । ४ । ८२ ।

करम्बं व्यानिक्यम् । 'कदिकडी' सीली । कदम्बो वृष्यभेदः । कदम्बोऽग्रशागः । स्रष्टम्बो बादित्रम् ।

525. The affix west comes after the roots of to do (VIII. 10) at and at (these two are sautra dhâtus, not being enumerated in Dhâtupâtha) and at to rain, to cover (I. 315) 82.

Thus कृ + अव्यक् = करण्यम् 'mixed, variegated,' कदण्यः 'a kind of tree'; कष्टण्यः 'the stem or stalk of a pot-herb; the end or point'; कटण्यः 'a kind of musical instrument'.

प्रद**ा कदे** शिंत्पक्षि शि । ४ । ८३ ।

कादम्बः कश्रहंसः।

526. The affix अभ्यम् comes after the root कइ (a Sautra dhatu) and is treated as चित्र when meaning a kind of bird. 83.

Thus कद् + अभ्वय् = कादम्बः 'kind of goose'. The affix being treated as चित्र causes vriddhi of the end-vowel of the root by VII. 2. 115 S. 254.

५२९ । कलिकद्यीरमः । ४ । ८४ ।

व्यक्तनः। व्यक्तिः ।

527. The affix अर comes after the roots कल 'to count' (I. 526) and कई 'to rumble as the bowels, to caw as a crow' (I. 60). 84.

Thus कल् + अप = कलगः 'a pen, a reed for writing with; rice which is sown in May-June and ripens in December-January', a thief, a rogue.

कर्हनः 'mud, mire'.

५२८ । कुशिपुलयोः किन्दच् । ४ । ८५ ।

'कुण ग्रब्दोपकरकायोः' । कुणिन्दः ग्रब्दः । पुलिन्दो जातिविशेषः ।

528. The affix किन्द् comes after the roots कुल् 'to support, to converse or speak with (VI. 45), and उत् 'to grow, to become tall' (I. 894). 85.

Thus कुण् + किन्दच् = कुणिन्दः 'noise'; पुलिन्दः 'name of a tribe; a savage, a barbarian'.

५२७ । कुपैर्वावश्च । ४ । ८६ ।

कुपिन्दकुविनदौ तन्तुवाये।

529. The affix किन्दच come after the root कुर्' to be angry' (IV. 122) of which the प is optionally changed to ब. 86.

Thus कुष् + किन्दच् = कुपिन्दः or कुविन्दः (a weaver).

Note:—By the force of बहुल (diversely) which governs all Unadi sûtras, the word অলি-হ (a terrace before a house-door, a place like the square at the door) is derived from the root অলু (to decorate) with the addition of the affix কিহৰ

५३०। नी षञ्जीर्घणिन् । ४। ८९।

निषङ्गिथरालिङ्गकः।

530. The affix चिन् (athi) comes after the root सङ्घ् to embrace, to fasten (I. 1036) preceded by the preposition नि. 87.

Thus नि+सञ्ज्+ घणिज् = निषञ्ज् (the wais changed to we by VIII. 3. 65 S. 2270) + घणिज् = निषंग् (the last consonant ज् being changed to ज् by VII. 3. 52 S. 2863 because the affix has an indicatory gh.) + घणिज् = निषंगिषः 'an embrace', a bow man, a charioteer, a car, grass, the shoulder.

५३१। उद्यर्ते श्चित्। ४। ८८।

उदर्रायः समुद्रः ।

531. The affix पिन् (athi) comes after the root म 'to go' (III. 16) preceded by the preposition नत and is treated as चिन्. 88.

Thus उद् + श्र + घिन् = उदरिष: 'the ocean'.

५३२ । सर्ते शिंच्च । ४ । ८୯ ।

सार्याः।

532. The affix पविच (athi) comes after the root प 'to move to go' (III. 17) and is treated as जिंत. 89.

Thus मृ + घिष् = सं गरियः 'the charioteer'.

पृ**३३। खर्जिपिञ्जादिभ्य ऊरोलची । ४। ७०**।

खर्जूरः । कर्न्नरः । बल्लूरं ग्रुष्कमांसम् । पिञ्जूलं कुणवर्तिः । 'लङ्गेवृद्धिय्व' (गणसूं।) साङ्गलम् । कुसलः । तमेर्जुग्वृद्धिय् (गणसूं।) । ताम्ब्रलम् । शृणातेर्जुग्वृद्धिय् (गणसूं।) । शार्द्धलः ग्रुषातेर्जुग्वियः (गणसूं।) दुक्लम् । कुक्लम् ।

533. The affixes कर and कलच् come respectively after the roots लग् &c. (to pain, to be uneasy), and पिञ्ज् (to kill) &c. 90.

Thus खर्ज (I. 247) + कर = खर्जू रः 'date palm'; कृष् 'to be able (1. 799) + कर = कर्जू रः 'camphor'; बस्ल 'to cover' (I. 521) + कर = वर्ल्यरः 'dried flesh', पिञ्ज् (X. 31) + कलम् = पिञ्ज्लम् (the leaf of the Kuśá grass). लङ्ग 'to go, to go lame' (I. 154) + कलम् = लाङ्क्लम् (the tail of an animal), G. S. The vowel of lang takes vriddhi. कुस् 'to embrace (IV. 109) + कलम् = कुम्लः 'a granary; वस् 'to be fatigued (IV. 93) + कलम्. G. S. The augment दुक् is added to the root which is also vriddhied. Thus ताम्ब्रलम् 'the areca nut, the pân leaf' to hurt, to kill (IX. 18) + कलम्, G. S. The augment दुक् is added to the root which also gets vriddhi, thus forming याद्देलः 'a tiger, a wolf'; a demon, a bird, an eminent person; द 'to go' (I. 991), + कलम् and द 'to sound' (I. 999) + कलम् G. S. Both /du and /ku receive the augment दुक् Thus दुक्लम् woven silk, a silk garment', and कुक्लम् chaff, a fire made of chaff, a hole, an armour'.

५३४ । कुवश्चट्दीर्घश्च । ४ । ९१ । कवी विवसेयनिका।

534. The affix $\sqrt{2}$ comes after the root $\sqrt{3}$ 'to sound' (I. 999), the vowel of which is also elongated. 91.

Thus कु + चट् = कूचः (the female breast). As the affix has an indicatory e, therefore its feminine form is made by adding डीप्, thus कूची (a small brush of hair, a pencil).

प्र्य । समीयाः । ४ । एर । समीयः समुद्रः । समीयी इरिणी ।

535. The affix षड् comes after the root इस् 'to go' (II. 36), preceded by the preposition पस, and the vowel of the root is elongated. 92.

Thus सस्+इस्+चट्=समीचः 'the socean'. Its feminine is formed by adding क्षीप्, thus समीची 'a doe'.

५३६। सिवेष्टेरू च।४। ९३।

मूचो दर्भाङ्करः । सूची ।

536. The affix बट् comes after the root बिब् 'to sew, to write' (IV. 2) the हि portion of which is replaced by क. 93.

Thus सिव् + चट् = सूचः 'a pointed shoot or blade of Kuśa grass'. The feminine is with डीप as सभी a needle.

५३७। शमेर्बन् । ४ । ९४ ।

भन्बी सुसलस्।

537. The affix et comes after the root et 'to control' (IV 92) 94.

Thus un + an = ura: 'the iron head of a pestle'.

५३८ । उल्बादयश्च । ४ । ९५ ।

वन्तन्ता निपात्यन्ते। 'उच समवाये'। चस्य सत्वं गुणाभावस्त्र। उस्बो गर्भाषयः । शुरुव ताभ्रम् । निम्बः । विम्बस् ।

538. The words उस्ब &c., are irregularly formed with affix बन. 95.

Thus उच् 'to collect together' (IV. 114) + बन् = उत्वन 'the womb', the च् of the root is changed to च and there is also absence of guna.

ग्रुप्त (to grieve' (I-198) + बन् = ग्रुप्तम 'copper, a rope', there being also as in the previous instance the change of च into च and absence of guna. भी (to lead) + बन् = निम्बः (the Nimba tree), and बी 'to pervade, to conceive, to be born' (II. 39) + बन् = बिम्बम 'the disc of the sun or moon'. In these two instances the roots नी and बी receive the augment उस and their long vowel के is also shortened to क before the affix बन्. The word बिंब is formed from the root बी, since there is no difference between the letters and a (बवबोरभेदान).

पुरुए । स्यः स्तोऽम्बजबकौ । **४** । एई ।

तिष्रतेरम्बजबक स्ती स्तस्तादेशञ्च। 'स्तन्बी गुच्छस्तृगादिनः'। स्तबकः पुष्पगुच्छः।

539. The affixes अम्बन् and अबक come after the root स्था 'to stand' (I. 975), whereby स्थ is changed to स्त. 96.

Thus स्था + अम्बच् = स्तम्बः 'a clump of grass &c'; स्तबकः 'a bunch of flowers.

yyo। शाशपिभ्यां ददनौ । ४। ९९ ।

'शादी जन्बालशब्पयीः'। शब्दः।

540. The affixes द and दर come respectively after the roots को 'to sharpen, to make thin' (IV. 37) and जन् 'to curse' (IV. 59). 97.

Thus witte=wic: 'mud, young grass'. wutte== woct: 'noise'. It is different from the woc meaning a word.

पुष्ठश् । ऋददादयश्च । ४ । ७८ ।

अवतीस्यब्दः । 'कौतेनु स'। गयस्)। कुन्दः ।

541. The words wee &c. are irregularly formed, with the affix दर. 98.

Thus अब् (to defend, protect) + दन् = अब्दः (a year). Gana sûtra. The augment num comes after /ku (II. 33). Thus कु 'to sound' + दन् = कुन्दः 'a jasmine flower', the verb receiving the augment उप.

Note:—Swami Dayananda derives the words वृन्दस, कन्दः and तुन्दः by the force of the present sutra.

५४२। वलिमलितनिभ्यः कयन् । ४। ९९।

बलवस्। मलयः। तनयः।

542. The affix कारच comes after the roots बल् to go, (I.520), जल् 'to hold', (I.522) and तन् 'to spread' (VIII. 1) 99.

Thus वल + कयन् = वलवस 'a bracelet'; मलयः 'name of a mountain range in the south of India, abounding in sandal trees', तनयः 'the son'.

५४३ । वृह्रोः षुग्दुकी च । ४ । १०० ।

वृषय भागयः । इदयम् ।

543. The affix कार comes after the roots ए 'to choose' (V. 8) and ए 'to steal or rob' (I. 947) which respectively receive the augments पुन्न and डन. 100.

Thus वृ+ युक्त + काव = वृषयः 'refuge, shelter'; ह + दुक् + काव = हदवस् 'the heart' lit. that which is attracted or stolen away by sense objects.

पुष्ठप्र । मिषीभ्यां रुः । ४ । १०१ ।

मेकः । पेकः सूर्यः । बाहुलकात्पिवतरिप । 'संवत्सरवयुः पाकः पेक्वीसीर्दिनप्रणी'ः ।

544. The affix \(\bar{\pi}\) comes after the roots \(\bar{\pi}\) 'to throw, to scatter' (V, 4), \(\bar{\pi}\) 'to drink' (IV. 33). 101.

Thus चि+ द= नेदः 'the Meru or the Polar mountain'; पी+ द= पेद 'the sun'.

By the force of बहुल (diversely) which governs the Unadi sûtrâs, the affix द comes after the root पा (to drink) also. This पाद 'the sun'. As in Hatta Chandra we find संवत्सर यप्ट: पाद: &c.

५४५ । जन्वाद्यश्च । ४ । १०२ ।

बच्च । जन्नुगी । यमु । यमुगी ।

545. The words we do are irregularly formed with the affix w 102.

Thus जन् ' to be get' (IV. 41) + र= जनु ' the collar bone', the र of the root is changed to त। Its Nom. dual is अनुषी.

আমু 'to pervade' (V. 18)+ = অন্ত্ৰ 'tears'; dual অনুধী।

Note:—Similarly ung (a pot-herb, a kind of tree) from the root wit (to lie down) with the augment near and the affix we the long of the root being shortened.

Under the present rule, Swami Dayananda places such words as fung and mg &c.

५४६। रुशातिभ्यां ऋन्। ४। १०३।

क्रमु गमेदः । शातयतीति शतुः । प्रचादौ पाठाद्धस्वत्वस् ।

546. The affix कुर comes after the roots र to cry, howl (II. 24), and यह 'to sharpen' (I. 908) in the causative. 103.

Thus 4+ mq = 44: 'an antelope'.

शादि (causative) +कृत्=शतुः 'an enemy'. The word is शतु and not शातु the shortening takes place as the word is considered to belong to the मजादि class.

५४९ । जनिदाच्युसृव्मदिषमिनमिभ्रुःभ्य इत्वन्त्वम् व्रिक्रन्शक्स-ढहटाटचः । ४ । १०४ ।

जनित्वी मातापितरी । दात्वो दाता । च्योत्रो गन्तायङ्कः चीणपुर्यञ्च। सृणिरङ्कुग्रञ्चन्द्रः सूर्यो वायुश्च। वृत्र आर्द्रकं मूलकं च । मत्स्य । षयङः । डित्वाहिलोपः । नमतीति नटः ग्रैलूषः । विभित्ते भरटः कुलालो सृतकञ्च ।

547. The following nine affixes इत्यन, त्वन, अस, क्निन, सक्, स्य, इ. इट and अटच् come respectively after the nine roots जन 'to be born, to beget', (IV. 41), दा 'to give' (III. 9), ज्य 'to drop down' (I. 1004), स् 'to move', (III 17), य 'to choose', (V. 8) जद 'to be pleased' (IV. 99), पम 'to be confused' (I. 882), जम 'to salute (I. 1030) & 'to support, to maintain' (III. 5) 104.

Thus जन्+ इत्वन्= जैंगत्वी 'the father and mother'; दा+त्वन्= दौत्वः 'a giver, a generous man'; च्यु+लण्= च्योतः 'a goer, oviparous, void of virtue' the vriddhi is caused by the affix लण् being regarded as जित्

म्म्बिन्= मुंचिः 'the goad to drive the elephant, the moon, the sun, the air', the affix क्निन् being regarded as किन prevents guna operations taking place and places the accent on the first syllable, as it has an indicatory न; whereas the accent of चृचि formed under Unadi IV. 49 (मृचिम्यां किन) has the accent on the last syllable. मृम्यक् चृयः 'ginger, a root a rat; मह्म्य = मरस्यः (a fish), the accent being on the last syllable, whereas the word मरस्य formed under Unadi sûtra IV. 2 has the accent on the first syllable. प्यम्द = प्यदः 'a eunuch'. As a diversity, the w of the root प्यां not changed to w though so required by VI. 1.64 S. 2264. The s is not इन। Compare प्रवः of प्रमेदः Un I. 99. मस्म्ड = पटः (an actor), the wof the root is elided by the affix being regarded as दिन.

ध+अटब्=भरटः ' a potter, a servant'.

५४८ । स्त्रन्येभ्योऽपि दूष्यन्ते । ४ । १०५ ।

पेत्वमपृतस् । भृशस् ।

548. These affixes come after other roots also. 105.

Thus पा (to!drink) + इत्यन् = पेत्वम् 'nectar'. भु 'to nourish' + सक् = भूत्रं 'much'.

Note:—S âm: Dayânanda places also the following words under this sûtra.—viz: - कच्छ:। सरदः। च्यात्वस्। होतः। स्त्रिः।

पृष्ठल । कुसैरूमभोमेदेताः । ४ । १०६ ।

कुशुस्भम् । कुसुमम् । कुसीदम् । कुसितो जनपदः ।

549. The affixes जम्म, उम, देद and इत come after the root कुन् 'to embrace', (IV. 109). 106.

Thus जुन् + उन्म = जुनुन्मम् 'safflower'; जुन् + उन = जुनुनम् 'a flower'; जुन् + देद = जुनीदम् 'usury'; जुन् + दत = जुनितः 'an inhabited country.

५५० । सानसिवर्णसिपर्णसितगडुलाङ्कुशचषालेल्वलपल्वलिष्टगय-

शल्याः । ४ । १०९ ।

सनीतेरसिप्रत्यय उपधावृद्धिः । सानिसिर्हिरययस् । वृत्रो तुक्च । वर्णसिर्जनस् । पृ । पर्णसिर्जनसमृहस् । 'तड त्याघाते' । तपड्लाः । अकि लगण उपस् । अद्भुषः । समेरालस् । 'चवालो प्रपक्तकः'। इस्वलो दैत्यमेदः । पत्वलस् । जिथुषा एयः । ऋकारस्येकारः । धिष्णयस् । श्रासेर्यः । 'श्रास्यं वा पु'सि श्रद्धुर्ना'।

550. The words Sânasi, varnasi, parnasi, tandula, ankuśa, chashâla, ilvala, palvala, dhishnya and śalya are irregular. 107.

These words are irregularly formed thus 1. 41-16: (gold), from the root सन् 'to give, (VIII. 2) with the affix असि the penultimate vowel of the root gets vriddhi. 2. वर्णीसः (water), from the root व 'to choose' (V. 8) with the additions of the augment उन् and the affix अधि। In the Dasapadî, पर्यास is read instead. It means Lokapâla and is to be found in the Mantra घर्णीसं भरिषायसं. 3. पर्णसिः 'a house standing in the midst of water, a summer-house', from the root प 'to fill' (III. 4) with the affix अधि and the augment त्रक् 4. तरब्लें (rice) from the root तब 'to beat' (X. 43) with the augment उस and the affix उत्र . It is end-acute, as the affix is चित्। See mantra त्रेषा तपडलान् विभनेत्। 5. अह्नुर्यः 'the goad to drive an elephant' from the root win 'to mark' (I. 87) and the affix उपन्. It is also endacute, because the affix is चित्। As in the Mantra दोपेंदि अद्भगं यथा (Rv. X. 134. 6). 6. चर्षातः 'a wooden ring on the top of a sacrificial post', from the root चष् 'to eat' (I. 958) and the affix आल। Ujjvaladatta gives the affix as आलच्। But we do not find the चित् accent in the following चवालये खरवयूपाय प्रतप्तति or चपालवन्तः स्वरवः पृथिव्यास् । 7. .इस्वलः (a demon; one of the five stars in the head of Orion) from the root and 'to go, to sleep' (VI. 65) and the affix बलच्. The irregularity consists in there being no guna of the root vowel. 8. परवत्र 'a small pool or tank lit. in which they drink from the root w 'to drink' (I. 972), the long vowel of which is shortened before the augment जुक् and the affix बलच्. 9. धिष्णवस् (a house, a seat, fire &c.) from the root पृष् to conquer (V. 22) and the affix एव. The ऋ of the root is changed to w without being followed by v. 10. wear, 'a spear, javelin, dart' from the root un 'to shake, to go' (I. 896), and the affix u. It is masculine also: and means a porcupine, hedge hog, the thorny shrub, extraction of splinters, a fence, boundary, the Bilva and Madana trees, a kind of fish; name of a king of Madra.

५५१ । मूशक्यबिभ्यः क्षः । ४ । १०८ ।

मुलम् । ग्रकः नियंवदे । अम्ब्लो रसः । वाहुलकादमेः । अम्लः ।

551. The affix হল comes after the roots শু' to bind' (I. 1016), খাৰু 'to be able' (V. 15), আৰু 'to sound (I. 403). 108.

Thus मू + इत = मूलम् 'the root of a plant'. So also महाः speaking kindly sweet speaking. See Amarakosá III. 1.36. It means also affable, agreeable: lit. he who can or knows how to speak, an able man. Another form is यक्तः। From अन्य to sound, we get अन्यतः acid taste.

By force of Bahulam (diversity) the affix comes after आर्थि to be ill (X. 180). As अवस्तः acid. The long आ is shortened as a diversity.

५५२। माद्यासिभयो यः । ४। १०७।

भावा । द्वाया । सस्यम् । बाहुलकात्मुनोतेः । 'सन्यं दक्षिणवामयोः' ।

552. The affix प comes after the roots पा 'to measure' (II. 53), को 'to cut (IV. 38), and पस. 'to sleep' (II. 69). 109.

Thus मा + य = मावा 'magic, illusion'; खावा 'shade', सस्यम् 'crop'.

Note:—By the present rule, Swami Dayanand derives the word अन्य (another) from the root अन् (to breathe) with the affix य.

५५३ । जनेयंक् । ४ । १९० ।

'ये विभाषा' (२३१८) । जन्यं युद्धम् । जाया भार्या ।

553. The affix यक comes after the root जन 'to be born, to beget' (III. 24). 110.

Thus जन् + यक् = जन्यन 'a battle 'a market, a fair; जन्या the friend of a mother, the relation of a bride, जन्यः a father.

By VI. 4. 43. S. 2319, the च of जन is optionally replaced by long आ. Then the form will be जा + यक् = जाया (wife).

५५४। अष्मयाद्यश्च । ४। १९१।

यगन्ता निपात्यन्ते । इन्तेर्यग्रहागम उपधालोपश्च । अध्न्या माहेरी । अध्न्यः प्रजापतिः । 'कती दीष्टी' । कन्दा । बक्योरैक्यम् । बन्ध्या ।

554. The words aghnya &c. are irregularly formed with the affix पदः 111.

Thus इन 'to kill' (II. 2) + यक्। By VI 4. 98 S. 2363, the root vowel of इन is elided; by VII. 3. 54 S. 358, the इ is changed to प्. Then as the root receives the augment अट्, the letter wa precedes the root. So इन् + यक् = च्च्य and by adding the augment अट् it becomes अच्च्यः the creator, but when feminine अच्च्या 'a cow'.

According to some, আহল্যঃ is not formed with the augment আত্ৰ but by the negative particle বন্

Similarly कन्या (a girl) and बन्धा are formed with the affix यक added to the roots कर 'to shine' (I. 488) and बन्ध 'to bind' (I. 1022) as च and ब are considered to be identical, the from is बन्धा also. It means barren.

Note:—The word सन्ध्या (morning and evening prayer) is formed from the root पा (to hold) preceded by the preposition पन् and followed by the affix यक्. According to Ujjvaladatta, कुँडपम् is formed from कु to sound, with the affix यव and the augment हुक। The word is first acute as it is formed by यव (VI. 1. 213. S. 3701). According to others, it is formed by यक् and so is end-acute. See also VI. 2. 8 S. 3742 where कुडप is said to be formed by the affix इपक्।

५५५ । स्नामदिपद्यतिंपृशिकभयो वनिष् । ४ । १९२ ।

स्तावा रसिकः। मद्दा शिवः। पद्दा पन्थः। 'अर्वा तुरङ्गगढाँ योः'। पर्व ग्रन्थिः प्रस्तावस्त्रं। यक्तवा इस्ती। क्षीत्रौ। शक्तवर्यङ्गलिः।

555. The affix बनिष् comes after the roots आ 'to bathe', (II. 43), षद 'to be pleased', (IV. 99), पद 'to go', (IV. 60) आ 'to go' (III. 16) प 'to protect, to fill' (III. 4) and मन् 'to be able' (V. 15). 112.

See IV. 1. 7. S. 456 for the augment र ॥ The word is used in this sense in the Mantra आरोइतं दगतं गक्षरीर्भन. It also means a kind of metre, a river, a girdle.

५५६ । शीङ्क्शिसहिजिक्षिसृधृभ्यः क्वनिप् । ४ । १९३ ।

गीवाजगरः । क्रुखा सृगालः । यहा वृषः । जित्वा जेता । चित्वा वागुः । सृत्वा प्रजापतिः । घृत्वा विष्णुः ।

556. The affix क्षतिष् comes after the roots भी 'to sleep', (II. 22) कुष् 'to cry, to lament', (I. 909), रह् 'to grow' (I. 912) चि 'to conquer, (I. 993) चि 'to dwell', (VI. 114), च् 'to go', (III. 17), च 'to support. (I, 948). 113.

Thus यी + क्वनिष्= भीवन् 'a large snake, python' कुश्वन् 'a jackal'; रहन् 'a plant', जित्वन् 'a conqueror' चित्वन् 'wind', युत्वन् 'the creator'; युत्वन् 'an epithet of Vishnu',

५५७। धाप्योः संप्रसारतं च । ४। ११४।

घीवा कर्नकरः। पीवा स्युलः।

557. The affix ब्रंबनिय comes after the roots ध्वे 'to contemplate (I. 957) and प्ये 'to grow' (I. 1013) which also undergo Samprasarana. 114.

Thus ध्ये + क्वनिष्= चीवन् 'clever, an artist'; पीवन् 'stout'. The lengthening is by VI. 4. 2. S. 2559.

५५८। ऋदेर्घ च । ४। ११५।

खध्वा ।

558. The क्वनिष् comes after the root षड 'to eat' (II. 1) of which the final इ is changed to ष. 115.

Thus अद + कवनिष = अध्वन 'a road'.

५५७। प्र ईरशदोस्तुट् च । ४ । ११६ ।

प्रेत्वा प्रयत्वा च सागरः । प्रेत्वरी प्रयत्वरी च नदी ।

559. The affix न्वानिष comes after the root ईर्' to go' (II. 8) and णइ 'to perish' (I. 908), preceded by the preposition म, to which is added the augment उट्ट. 116.

Thus $\pi + \frac{1}{3}\xi +$

The feminines of these words are formed by adding the affix की<u>प</u> (IV. 1. 7. S. 456.) Thus मेरबंदी and मगरवदी 'a river '.

५६०। सर्वघातुभ्य इन् । ४। १९७।

पिचरिग्नः । तुर्विः । तुरिष्ठः । विलः । विटः । देवयिनः । काश्रत इति काश्रिः । यितः । यिकाः । मल्ली । केलिः । 'मसी परिकामे' । मसिः । वाहुलकाद्भुषः । कोटिः । देलिः । बोधिः । मन्दिः । कलिः ।

560. The affix इन comes after all roots. 117.

Thus पच् to cook (I. 1045) + इत् = पचि: (fire); तुडि: (face) from the root तुड् 'to break' (I. 374); तु 'डि (mouth, face) from तु ंड् to injure, 'to press out' (I. 295); बिन: 'a fold or wrinkle on the skin' from the root वर्च 'to go, approach; (I. 520); बिट: 'circular' from the root वर्ट 'to surround (X. 311); यिन: 'a sacrificer' from यम् 'to sacrifice' (I. 1015) Similarly we have देवयिनः 'a priest or sacrificer to the Gods. काशि: 'the city named Kâsi or Benares', from the root काथ् 'to shine' (I. 678); यिन: (an ascetic) from यत् 'to go' (I. 30); परिन: 'a kind of jasmine' from मन्त् 'to hold, possess'; (I. 523); किन: 'play' from केन् 'to sport' (I. 570); मिस: 'ink' from मम् 'to change form, to weigh' (IV. 112); कोटि: (a crore, i. e. ten millions) from

कुट् 'to curve, to bend (VI. 73). Though I. 2. 1. S. 2461 would prevent the guna of कुट, yet it takes place by the बहुल rule which governs the Unadi sutras. हेलि: 'the sun, amorous sport', from हिल् 'to sport amorously' (VI. 69); बोधि: 'perfect wisdom or enlightenment' from the root खुए 'to know' (I. 911); निन्दः (joy) from नन्द 'to be glad' (I. 67); किल: 'strife, quarrel' from कल् 'to sound' (I. 526).

Note:—Some hold that the words सर्वभातभ्यः is an interpolation, because

redundant. The real sûtra is दर ॥

प्रदेश । हृपिषिरुहिवृतिविदिखिदिकीति भ्यश्च । ४ । ११८ ।

'इरिर्विज्यावदाविन्द्रे भेके सिंहे हये रवी । चन्द्रे काले सबङ्गेच यमे वाते च कीर्तितः' वैधिर्वजुस्। रोहिर्क्षती। वर्तिः । वेदिः। छदिप्रछेत्ता। कीर्तिः।

561. The affix इन comes after the roots द 'to steal' (I. 947), चिष् 'to grind' (VII. 15), चह् 'to grow' (I. 912), रव 'to choose' (I. 795), चिद् 'to exist (IV. 62), चिद् 'to cut', (VII. 3), कृत 'to name, 'to glorify' (X. 111). 118.

Thus ह+ इन् = हैरि: 'a name of Vishnu, a day, the God Indra, the frog, the lion, the horse, the sun, the moon, a parrot, an ape, the God Yama and wind'; चेवि: 'lightening'; रोहि: 'a religious man; a tree; a seed'; बर्चि: 'anything wrapped round, a pad, an ointment'; चेदि: 'a learned man; an altar; a name of the Goddess Saraswati'; खदि: 'a cutter'; कोचि: 'glory':

पृद्द्र। इगुपधात्कित्। ४। ११७।

. कृषिः । ऋषिः । ग्रुषिः । लिपिः । बाहुलकाद्वत्वे लिविः । 'तूल निष्कर्षे' । तूलि । तूली कूर्चिका ।

562. The affix इन treated as कित comes after those roots which have for their penultimate an इक् vowel. 119.

Thus कृष् 'to plough' (I. 1039) + हन् = कृषि: 'a farmer'; ऋषि: 'a sage' from ऋष् 'to approach' (VI. 7); गुँचि: 'pure' from गुण् 'to grieve' (I. 198); खिप: (writing) from खिप् 'to stain' (VI. 139); by the force of बहुल (diversely), it is sometimes written as खिव: also; हिल: (a painter's brush) from हल् 'to drive out, to measure' (I. 560); the feminine of this is हिल.

Note:—Some read the sûtra as इगुपचात् कि: and make the affix कि an apavâda of इत्। But it is not correct. For कि would make these words final-acute by affix accent. But we find that ऋषिः, शुँचिः have acute on the first, as in the Mantras अग्निः भूवैभिः ऋषिभिः (Rv. I. 1. 2) and शुचिविम श्रुविः कविः &c.

Note:—The words कृषिः &c. are also formed by the Vart इक्ष्यादिश्यः given under III. 3. 108 S. 3285, but there is difference in accent. Then they have acute on the final: as in the Mantra अधैमी दीव्यः कृषिमित् कृषस्य (Rv. X. 31. 13) where कृषिंस् has acute on the final.

Note: - ufa: means summer, fire, pleasure, pure &c.

५६३ । श्रमेः संप्रसारगंच । ४ । १२० ।

भृमिर्वातः । बाहुलकाद्भ्रमिः ।

563. The affix दर comes after the root भर 'to wander (IV. 96), which also undergoes Samprasârana. 120.

Thus अस+ इन्=भूमिः 'whirl wind'. By the force of बहुत (diversely) which governs the Unadi satras, there is also the from भूमिः (whirl wind). In the gloss on the mantra भूमि विद्याया वसवी पुषन्ति, the word bhrimi is explained by मरणगीलं दरिद्रं जनस्।

५६४ । ऋमितमिशतिस्तम्भामत इच्च । ४ । १२१ ।

क्रिनिः । संप्रसारणानुवृत्तेः क्रुनिरिप । तिनिर्मत्स्यमेदः । 'श्रितिमे चक्रगुक्रयोः' । स्तिन्धिः समुद्रः ।

564. The affix षर comes after the roots ऋष 'to walk, to step' (I. 502) तम् 'to be suffocated, to be fatigued' (IV. 93), यत and स्तम्म् (these two are सीत्र roots) and is treated as कित. The अ of these roots is replaced by इ. 121.

Thus क्रम्+इन्=क्रिनिः, sometimes the र of the root undergoes Samprasârana and then we get क्रुनिः (an intestinal worm); तिनिः ' the ocean, a whale fish '; शितिः ' black; white '; स्तिनिः ' the ocean'.

५६५ । मनेरुच्च । ४ । १२२ ।

सुनिः ।

565. The affix । इन comes after the root नन 'to think' (IV. 67) of which the आis replaced by । The affix is treated as किन। 122.

Thus मन् + इन्= मुनिः 'a sage ', lit. who knows, or who thinks; a thinker, धृद्दि । वर्षविलिश्चाहिरएये । ४ । १२३ ।

वर्षिः सीत्रः। अस्य बलिरादेशः। 'करोपदारयोः पु'ति बलिः प्राण्यङ्गके खियास्'। दिरण्ये तु वर्षिः सुवर्णस्।

566. The affix इन comes after the rost वर्ष which is replaced by बन् when not meaning दिरवय i. e. gold.) 123.

The affix इन is treated as fan. The root and is a sautra one i. e. not found in Dhâtuptâha but only in the sûtras. Thus and + इन = वल + इन = विश्वः 'a tax, an offering usually religious, when in the masculine gender, but when in the feminine gender, it means a fold, winkle'.

The root वर्ष is not replaced by वस् when it means दिख्य (gold). Thus वर्ष + इस् = वर्षिः 'gold'.

५६९ । वसिविषयिजिराजिब्रजिसिद्हिनिवाशिवादिवारिभ्य इञ् ४ । १२४ ।

'वासिश्छेदनबस्तुनि'। वापिः-वापी। याजियेष्टा। राजिः-राजी। क्राजिर्बातालिः। सादिः सारियः। निघातिलीइघातिनि। वाधिरिग्नः। वादिविद्वान्। वारियंजवन्धनी। जले तु क्लीवस्। बादु सकात् 'वारिः परिकसंदती'। 567. The affix इम् comes after the roots वस् 'to dwell' (I. 1054) वप् 'to sow' (I. 1052), यज् 'to sacrifice' (I 1051), राज् 'to shine' (I. 874), अज् 'to go' (I. 272), सद् 'to decay' (I. 907), इन् 'to kill' (II. 2), वाम् 'to roar' (IV. 54), and causative of वद् 'to say' (I. 1058), and बारि causative of वृ 'to choose' (V. 8) 124.

Thus वस् + इज् = बासि a small hatchet.

Note:—This word vasi is found in the following text of the Vaiseshika:—वास्यादीनाम् इय करणानां कर्नु ज्यापायं स्वित्यमात्। So also in the Mahabhashya: वास्ययं निति अवस्कोः इति सलोपः प्रामोति। वापिः (a well); याजिः (a sacrificer); राजिः or राजी (a streak, line); ब्राजिः (a gust or gale of wind); सादिः (charioteer); the root इत् takes the preposition नि, thus निइत्+इज, (here by VII. 3. 54. S 35S, the इ of इत् is changed to घ) निषत्+इज्= नियातिः 'a hammer, an iron club'. The न् of इत् is replaced by त by VII. 3. 32. S. 2574.

वाणि: (fire); वादि: (a learned man); वारि: (a place for fastening an elephant; but the word वारि when of the neuter gender means water). By the force of बहुल (diversely) वारि also means a caravan.

Note: See vartikas under III. 3. 108. S. 3285 for some of these forms.

प्६८ । नहीं अक्च । ४ । १२५ ।

'नाभिः स्यात्वित्रिये पुंसि'। प्राययङ्गे तु स्त्रियां। पुंस्यपीति केचित्।

568. The affix दल comes after the root नद् 'to tie, to bind', (IV. 57) of which द is changed to म. 125.

Thus नह + इज् = नाभिः 'a Kshatriya when the word is used in the masculine gender, but in the feminine it means the navel'. Some use it as masculine when meaning even navel. See Linganuśâsana नाभिरविवे।

पृह्ट । कृषेवृद्धि ग्रह्मन्दस्ति । ४ । १२६ ।

569. In the Chhandas the of the root of to plough (I. 1039) undergoes vriddhi before the affix of 126.

Thus कृष्+ इज्=कार्थिः 'fire, ploughing'. In the secular literature, the form is कृषिः।

५७० । **म्रः श**ञ्जनी । ४ । १२७ ।

शारिः। शारिका।

570. The affix sq comes after throot q to injure, to kill (IX. 18) the st of which undergoes vriddhi, when the word means a vulture. 127.

Thus म (IX. 18)+ इज् = मारिः 'the brid called Sârikâ'.

The र of मारि is changed to ल by considering it to belong to कपिल कादि class, and so is evolved the word मालि: 'rice, the civet cat'.

५७१। कृञ उदीचांकारुषु । ४। १२८।

कारिः शिल्पी।

571. The affix इज् comes, after causing vriddhi of the root क 'to do' (VIII 10) when the sense is that of an artist. 128. Thus क्र+इज्=कारिः 'an artist'.

५७२। जनिघसिभ्यामिणु । ४। १२०।

जनिर्जननम् । घासिर्भ स्यमग्रिस्र ।

572. The affix इस comes after the roots जन 'to produce' (IV. 41) and चम् 'to eat' (I. 747). 129.

Thus जन्+इण्=जानिः 'birth, a woman, a mother' the vriddhi is prevented by VII. 3. 35 S. 2512. It is feminine gender. चन्+इण्=पासिः fire, and food.

५७३। ऋज्यतिभ्यां च । ४। १३०।

आजिः संग्रामः। आतिः पत्ती।

573. The affix इस comes after the roots अन् 'to go' (I. 248) and अन् 'to go constantly' (I. 38). 130.

Thus अज + इस = आजि: 'battle'; आति: 'a kind of bird.'

Note:—By the force of बहुल (diversely) which governs all Unadi affixes, the root अन् is not replaced by वी, as required by II. 4. 56.

Thus Uṇâdi sûtra is in fact a vârtika. See III. 3. 108 S. 3285.

५७४। पादे च। ४। १३१।

पदाजिः। पदातिः।

574. The affix इस् comes also after the roots अन् and अत when preceded by the word पाद. 131.

Thus पाद+अज्+इण्=पदाजिः (a foot soldier); पदातिः ॥ By VI. 3. 52 S. 990, पद is substituted for पाद.

५९५ । ऋशिपगाय्योक्तडायलुकौ च । ४ । १३२ ।

अधेष्ट्। राधिः पुत्रजः। पणायतेरायलुक्। पाणिः करः।

575. The affix इस् comes after the roots अग् 'to pervade' (V. 18) and पसाव 'to bargain, to praise' (I. 466). The अ of अग् is replaced by इट् and the आय of पसाव is elided before the affix इस्। 132.

Thus अग्+इण्=रण्+इण्=राशिः 'a heap'; पणाय+इण्=पाणिः (a hand). The root पण always takes आप by III. 1. 28 S. 2303. This आप is ordained to be elided by the present sûtra.

५७६ । वाते डिच्च । ४ । १३३ ।

विः पदी। स्त्रियां वीत्यपि।

576. The affix en comes after the root en 'to blow' (II. 41), and is treated as feq (i. e. the last vowel of the root is elided). 133.

Thus वा + इस्=िवः 'a bird'. The feminine is वी.

५७७ । प्रे हरतेः कूपे । ४ । १३४ ।

प्रदिः कूपः।

577. The affix en comes after the root e 'to steal' (I. 947) preceded by the preposition w; (when the word so formed means a well, and is treated as fee. 134.

Thus म+इ+इण्=मिंदः 'a well'. See Amarakośá I. 10. 26.

५९८ । नौ व्यो यलोपः पूर्वस्य च दीर्घः । ४ । १३५ । व्येज इरस्यादालोपञ्च नेदीर्घः । नीविः । नीवी वस्त्रान्यौ मुलधने च ।

578. The affix इस् comes after the root न्ये (to cover) preceded by the preposition जि. The स् of the root न्ये is elided and the short द of the prefix नि is elongated. 135.

Thus नि+च्ये+इण्=नि+च्या+इ (VI. 1. 45 S. 2370)=नि+वा+इ=नीविः 'a cloth worn round a woman's waist. See Amarakosá III. 3. 211.

५७९। समाने ख्यः स चीदात्तः। ४। १३६।

समानग्रब्द उपपदे ख्या इत्यस्मादिणस्यात् । स च डिच्च वलोपश्च समानस्य तदानः स इत्यादेशश्च । समानं ख्वायते जनैः इति सखा ।

579. The affix इस् comes after the root ख्या 'to relate, to tell (II. 51) preceded by समान and is treated as दित; and समान is replaced by स which has the udatta accent. 136.

Thus समान + ख्या + इस् = स + स् = इस् + स स्व 'a friend ' Nom. S. सवा

Note:—Ujjvaladatta explains the sûtra by saying 'the affix इड्ड् which has udâtta accent comes after khyâ". This is wrong. The anuvritti of इज् is current here, not of इज । The च of the sûtra is not the pronoun च (वड्); but an adeśá or substitute of samâna. Moreover चिंद has acute on the first in the Vedas.

५८०। स्राङि स्रिह्निभ्यां हस्त्रश्च । ४। १३७।

इरस्यात्म च डित् आङो इस्बझ्। 'स्त्रियः पाल्यित्रकोटयः'। 'सर्पे वृत्रासुरेऽप्यहिः'।

580. The affix হয় comes after the roots সি 'to serve (I. 945) and হন 'to kill' (II. 2) preceded by আছ, and is treated as হিব. The আ of আছ is also shortened. 137.

Thus आङ् + सि + इण् = अधिः 'a corner, angle of a room, house &c'. It is feminine. See Amarakośà II. 8. 93 for the phrase खियः पारविश्वतिदयः pâlî, aśri and koți are feminine meaning a corner, and the sharp side or edge of a weapon. अदिः 'a snake; the demon Vritra'.

Note:—The word অসি occurs in the sûtra V. 4. 120. S. 860.

५८१ । अच इः । ४ । १३८ ।

र्वाः। पविः। तरिः। कविः। खरिः। ख्रतिः।

581. The womes after the roots ending in vowels. 138. Thus w'to sound' (II. 24) + स = रविः 'the sun'; म to purify (IX. 12) + स = पविः 'the thunderbolt of Indra'; तरिः 'a boat' a box for clothes, from व 'to cross over' (I. 1018), कविः 'a wise man, a poet', from क to sound, (II. 33); आरिः 'an enemy' from आ'to go' (III. 16); अविः (a black bee) from आ (to go), the t being changed to ब by considering it to belong to the Kapilakâdi class

प्र-२। खनिकष्यज्यसिवसिवनिसनिध्वनिग्रन्थिचलिभ्यप् । ४। १३०। खनिः। कषिहिँ सः। अजिः। अपिः। बसिर्वस्त्रम्। वनिर्रागः। सनिर्भक्तिर्दानं च। ध्वनिः। ग्रन्थिः। चलिः पशुः।

582. The affix द comes after the roots जन 'to dig' (I. 927), जन् 'to injure (I. 716), अन् 'to go' (I. 248), अन् 'to throw (IV, 100), वन् 'to cover' (II. 13), 'वन 'to honor, (I. 491 and VIII. 8), चन to love, to worship (I. 492) and VIII. 2), चन 'to sound 'I 881 and X. 343), यन्य 'to tie' (X. 282), and वन् 'to move (I. 885). 139.

Thus खन्+ च = खिनः 'a mine'; किषः 'injurious, harmful'; ऋषिः 'motion'; अधिः 'a sword'; विसः 'a cloth'; विनः 'fire'; सिनः 'worship, gift'; स्विनः 'sound'; यन्यः 'a joint'; चितः 'an animal' or चिरः ॥ Another form of खिन is खानिः। विनः means begging also.

५८३ । वृतेष्ठक्दिसः । ४ । ९४० । वर्तिः ।

583. The affix ₹ comes after the root ब्र '(to exist)', in the Chhandas. 140.

Thus वृत् + द = वित 'anything wrapped round', an ointment, eye-slave, any cosmetic, the wick of a lamp, the fringe, a surgical instrument, a streak, a swelling.

५८४। भुजेः किच्च। ४। १४१।

भुजिः ।

584 The affix द comes after the root अन् to protect, to eat (VII. 17) and is treated as कित् 141.

Thus ya+==yfa: fire; in the Vedas, it signifies the two Aswinas.

५८५ । कृगूशूपूकुटिभिदिखिदिम्यश्च । ४ । १४२ ।

दः कित्स्यात् । किरिर्वराइः । 'गिरिगीत्राधिरोगयोः' । गिरिया काणः गिरिकाणः । शिरिः स्रलभो इन्ता च । पुरिर्नगरं राजा नदी च । क्वुटिः साला सरीरं च । भिदिर्वजुम् । स्विदिः परशुः । 585. The affix e comes! after the roots क्'to scatter' (VI 116), ब्'to swallow' (VI 117), ब्'to injure' (IX 18), ब्'to fill' IX. 19), कुट्'to curve' (VI 73), भिद् 'to divide' (VII 2), बिट् 'to penetrate' (VII 3) and is treated as किंद्र. 142.

Thus $\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{4}$ a boar, it a hog; fift: 'a hill, a huge rock, a disease of the eyes, an honorific title given to Sanyasins'; fuft: 'a locust, a killer, a sword'; yft: 'a city, a king, a river'; yft: 'a house, a body,; fuft: 'the thunderbolt; fuft: 'an axe'.

५८६ । कुडिकम्प्योर्नलोपश्च । ४ । १४३ ।

'कुडि दाहे'। कुडिदें इः। कपिः।

586. The affix द comes after the roots कुंद 'to burn' (I. 289) and अन्य 'to shake, agitate' (I. 400) of which the द is elided. The affix is treated as किंद्र. 143.

Thus कुंड्+इ=कुडि: 'the body'; कपि: 'a monkey'.

५८९। सर्वधातुम्यो मनिन् । ४। १४४।

क्रियत इति कर्म। चर्म। भस्म। जन्म। ग्रमी। स्थाम बलम्। 'इस्मन्⊸' (२९८५) इति इस्बः। खद्वा सुत्रामा।

587. The affix मनित् comes after all roots. 144.

Thus कू 'to do' (VIII. 10) + मनिन् = कार्मन् act, 'work'; चरमेन् (skin) from चर् 'to go' (I. 591), भरमन् 'ashes' from भन् to censure to blame, to shine' (III. 18); जन्मन् (birth) from जन् 'to beget' (III. 24); ग्रम्भन् 'happy, prosperous' from शृ 'to injure' (IX. 18); स्थामन् 'strength, fixity' from स्था 'to stand' (I. 975); खहुन् 'a disguise' from the Churâdi खादि 'to cover' (X. 388) the penultimate आ of बाद is shortened by VI. 4. 97 S. 2985; सुत्रामन् 'a name of Indra' from के 'to protect' (I. 1014) preceded by the preposition st lit. he who delivers excellently.

५८८ । ब्रंहेनीऽच्च । ४ । १४५ ।

नकारस्याकारः । 'ब्रह्म तत्वं तपो वेदो ब्रह्मा विमः प्रजापतिः'।

588. The affix मनिन् comes after the root मृह् 'to grow, increase' (I. 772), the masal being replaced be आ. 145.

Thus सृद्+मनित्=ब्रह्मन् the Nom. Sing. is ब्रह्मा' one who knows Brahma, a Brâhmana, the creator'. The neuter means Brahman the Supreme. It means austerity and the Vedas also

५८७ । अर्शिशकिभ्यां छन्दसि । ४ । १४६ ।

अश्मा। शक्मा।

589. The affix मनिर comes after the roots अग् 'to pervade' (V. 18) and यक् 'to be able' (V. 15) in the Chhandas. 146.

Thus अश् + मनिन्= अश्मन्, 'eating or pervading, a stone, a cloud'; शक्मन् 'a name of Indra'.

५००। हुभृषृस्तृश्भय इमनिच्। ४। १४९।

हरिमा कालः । भरिमा कुटुम्बस् । धरिमा कपस् । सरिमा वायुः । स्तरिमा तल्पस् । श्रारिमा प्रस्थः ।

590. The affix इमनिच् comes after the roots द 'to steal' (I. 947), म 'to nourish' (III. 5) म 'to hold' (I. 948), म to move (III. 17), म to cover (V. 6), म 'to injure' (IX. 18). 147.

Thus ह + इन निच् = इरिनन् nom. s. इरिना 'time or death'; भरिमन् 'relation' धरिनन् 'a form, figure'; चरिनन् 'wind'; स्तरिनन् 'a bed, couch'; धरिनन् 'bearing 'bringing forth'.

Note:—In the Dasapâdî the affix is read as इंग्न् with long ई and नित्। According to it the anuvritti of chhandas runs in this sûtra: so that these are Vaidic words. This view appears to be right. The Dasapâdî sûtra is स्तृष्यागीमन्, and forms are सरीमन्, स्तरीमन् &c; as found in the following mantras वातस्य सर्गे अभवत् सरीमिण; स्तरिण बहि: सुष्ट रीमा खुपाणा &c. The words सर्वत्र also, in the sûtra after the next, indicates that these intermediate sûtras are Vaidic.

५९९ । जनिमृङ्स्याभिमनिन् । ४ । १४८ । जनिना जन्म । मरिना मृत्यः ।

591. The affix इमनित comes after the roots जन् (to beget) and द (to die). 148.

Thus जन् (III. 24) + इमनिन् = जनिमन् 'birth, offspring'; म (VI. 10) + इमनिच् = मरिमन् death'.

५९२ । वेजः सर्वत्र । ४ । १४९ ।

बन्दिस भाषायां चेत्यर्थः। बेमा तन्तुवायदग्रहः। अर्थचिदः। सामनी वेमनी इति वृत्तिः। 592. The affix इमनिच comes every where after the root व 'to weave' (I. 55) i.e. both in the Vaidic and secular literature. 149.

Thus वे + इमनित् = वेमन् (a loom); this word belongs to the ऋह पाँदि class (II. 4. 31 S. 816). It is read in the Ganapâtha both in the पानादव class (V. 2. 100) and संकलादव class (IV. 2. 75). See चामनी वेमनी in the Kâśikâ vritti.

According to Vrittikara, this word is of the feminine gender and not masculine or neuter as required by II. 4. 31 S. 816.

Thus he says the word form वेमनी is as valid as सामनी a rope for trying cattle. For the formation of the word सामनी, see Unadi IV. 152.

५९३। नामन्सीमन्त्रोमन्रोमन्लोमन्पाप्मन्ध्यामन । ४। १५०।

सप्तामी निपात्यन्ते । म्नायतेऽनेनेति नाम । सिनोतेदीर्घः । सीमा । सीमानौ । सीमानः । पत्ते खाप् । सीमे । सीमाः । ठयेजोऽन्त्यस्योत्यं गुणः । ठयोम । रीतेः रोम । लोम । पाण्ना पापस् । स्याम परिमाणं तेजञ्ज । 593. The seven words naman, siman, vyoman, roman, loman, papman, and dhyaman, are irregularly formed with the affix पनिच 150.

Thus 1. नामन् 'a name', from the root मा to repeat, 'to remember', (1.976), the irregularity consists in the elision of the च of the root. 2. चीमन् (a boundary) from चि 'to bind' (IX. 5), the च of which is elongated before the affix मनिन्. Its Nom. forms are चीमा, चीमानो, चीमानः. The word चीमन् forms its feminine with डाप् (IV. 1. 13 S. 461). Thus its Nom. forms are चीमा, चीमे, चीमाः। 3. व्योगन् (the sky) from व्य 'to cover' (I. 1056), the final of which is replaced by च which undergoes guṇa. 4. चीमन् 'the hair on the body of men and animals', from च 'to cry'. (II. 24). 5. जीमन् 'the hair on the body of men and animals', from च 'to cut' (IX. 30). 6. पाप्तन् (sin) from चा 'to drink', (I. 972) with the augment चुग् 7. ध्यामन् measure, lustre, splendour from ध्ये 'to think, to contemplate' (I. 957).

By the force of बहुल (diversely) which governs the Unadi sutras, the following words are also irregularly formed under the present rule:—
यसमन् 'consumption', from यस् 'to worship' (X. 153) सोमन् 'the moon', from सु to send, (I. 987), यामन् 'a house, the body &c'. from या 'to hold, to maintain' (III. 10).

धूर्ध । सिथुनै मनिः । ४ । १५१ । उपमुर्गक्रियासंबन्धो मियुनम् । स्वरार्थमिदम् । स्वयमी ।

594. The affix पनि comes after roots which are coupled with a Preposition. 151.

The relation of an upasarga with a verb is called नियुन or coupling. Such compound roots take the affix मनि instead of मनिन्। The difference is in the accent. The word formed by मनिन् will have acute on the first syllable, as the affix is नित् (VI. 1. 197 S. 3686). While a word formed by मनि will have the affix-accent, for all affixes are first acute, if not otherwise provided for (III. 1. 3. S. 3708): i.e. the accent will fall on the last syllable. Thus from /म to injure (IX. 18) we have with मनिन् (Un IV. 144), मनिन् but with मनि we get मनिन्। In compounding these words with the preposition म, they retain their accent by VI. 2. 139 S. 3873. Thus मुमेन or मुम्मिं, one under Un IV. 144 and the last under the present sutra.

५७५ । सातिम्यां मनिन्मनियौ । ४ । १५२ ।

स्यवीति साम । सामनी । आत्मा ।

595. The affixes मनिन् and मनिन् come respectively after the roots मो 'to put an and to, destroy' (IV. 39) and अद 'to go' (I. 38). 152,

Thus सो + मनिन् = सामन् 'appeasing. the Sâmaveda itself', so called because it is very difficult to study. This word is of the neuter gender, its Nom: forms being साम, सामनी, सामानि. Similarly अत्+ मनिण् = अंत्रमन् 'the soul'. This word is of the masculine gender.

Note:—These two affixes have indicatory $\overline{}$ and $\overline{}$, which show that by both the accent is placed on the first syllable (VI. 1. 197 S. 3686) and by the latter ($\overline{}$), vriddhi is substituted for the end vowel of a stem (VII. 2. 115 S. 254).

५०६ । हनिमशिभ्यां सिकन् । ४ । १५३ ।

'हं सिका हं सयोषिति'। मधिका।

596 The affix धिकार comes after the roots इन 'to kill (II. 2)। and जम् 'to buzz, hum' (I. 760). 153.

Thus इन्- धिकन् = इंधिका 'a female goose i. e. a gander; मधिका 'a fly'.

५७७ । कोररन् । ४ । १५**४** ।

कवरः।

597. The affix अरच comes after the root कु 'to sound' (II. 33). 154.

Thus कु + अरत् = कवरः 'mixed, intermingled'; a reader or lecturer. Since there is no difference between व and ब, the feminine of कवर is कबरी formed with डीच् (IV. 1. 42. S. 500), meaning a fellet or braid of hair. In other places the feminine form of the word is कबरा (a female reader or lecturer.)

५७८। गिर उडच् । ४। १५५ ।

गरदः ।

598. The affix ভৱৰ comes after the root ৰূ 'to swallow' (VI. 117). 155.

Thus ग + उडच्=गरडः 'a kind of bird'.

Note:—Some do not read the sûtra as given in the text, but analyse the word गरह, as गरता इसते namely one who flies with wings (garut) and say that the affix s comes after the root हो to fly (I. 1017) when preceded by the word गरत, enumerated in the Gunapâtha under बचादि class. The affix having an indicatory s causes the elision of the final vowel of हो; and the त of गरत is elided by taking it to belong to the Prishodaradi class. Thus गरत + हो + ड= गरह:।

५९९ । इन्देः किन्तिनेतिपश्च । ४ । १५६ ।

इदस् ।

599. The affix कि comes after the root इन्द् 'to be supremely powerful' (I. 64) of which the nasal is elided: 156.

Thus चन्द + किन = इदें प् ' this '.

Note:—Ujjvaladatta has read this sûtra as इन्देश्कामिन with म। But we do not find the नित् accent in idam in the Vedas. Thus in इद्धे त्यत पात्रम् इन्द्रपानम् (Rv. VI. 44. 16), इद्धेम् ते सोम्प्यम् मेषु (Rv. VIII. 54. 8) the accent is on the second, and not on इ, which would have been the case if the affix were नित् (VI. 1. 197. S. 3686). But in Daśapâdî, the sûtra is read as इली दमक्, i.e. the affix दमक् comes after the root इक्ष् 'to go'.

६००। कायतेर्डिमिः। ४। १५७।

किस।

600. The affix डिमि "comes after the root के 'to sound' (I. 964). 157.

Thus के + डिस् = किस् 'what, &c'. The affix having an indicatory ड causes the elision of हे of the root के.

Note:—The final द in दिश्म is merely for the sake of euphony. In fact, Daśapâdi gives the affix as दिस् and not दिश्म ।

६०१ । सर्वधातुभ्यः ष्टुन् । ४ । १५८ ।

वस्तम् । असम् । गस्तम् । 'इस्मन्-' (२१८५) इति इस्वत्वम् । छादनाच्छत्रम् ।

601. The affix पुर comes after all roots. 158.

Thus वस 'to dwell (I. 1054) + ह्न = वस्त 'a cloth'; अस् 'to throw' (IV. 100) + ह्न = असम 'a weapon'; अस् 'to injure' (I. 763) + ह्न = असम 'a weapon'; आदि 'to cover' (X. 290) + ह्न = क्रम 'an umbrella', the long आ of the root is shortened by VI. 4. 97. S. 2985.

The words like पत्रम् 'a leaf' from पत्'to fall' (1.898) पात्रम् 'a vessel' from पा'to drink' (I.927), दशु 'a tooth' from दशु 'to bite' (I.1038) &c. are formed by this rule.

६०२ । अस्जिगमिनसिहनिविषयशां वृद्धिप्च । ४ । १५७ ।

भ्राब्दः । गान्त्रं ग्रकटम् । नान्त्रं स्तोत्रम् । हान्त्रं मरणम् । वैब्दुं पिष्टपम् । खाब्दुमाकाशम् ।

602. The affix ष्ट्रन comes after the roots अस्न 'to cook' (VI. 4), गम 'to go' (I. 1031), नम 'to bow down, to sound' (I. 1030), इन 'to kill' (II. 2), निम् 'to enter (VI. 130), and अम् 'to pervade' (V. 18.) and it causes the vriddhi of the vowel of the root. 159.

Thus अस्ज् + च्ट्रन् = आच्ट्रः 'light, ether', by VIII .2. 23 S. 54, the स् of अस्ज् is elided, and by VIII. 2. 36 S. 294, the ज is replaced by ज, and the त of the affix is then changed to ट ॥ गान्त्रस् 'a car'; नान्त्रस् 'a stotra'; हान्त्रं 'death'; वैच्ट्रस् 'the Heaven'; आच्ट्रस् 'the sky'.

६०३। दिवेद्युंच्च । ४। १६०। सौषं क्योतिः। 603. The affix ब्युच comes after the root दिव् 'to shine' (IV. 1) which is replaced by स्त. 160.

The letter win the sûtra indicates that the root substitute undergoes vriddhi by force of the last sûtra.

Thus दिव् + ष्ट्र = द्यु त + ष्ट्र = द्यीत्रम् ' light'.

६०४। उषिखनिभ्यां कित्। ४। १६१।

उददः। खात्रं खनित्रं जलाधारस्व।

604. The affix द्व comes after the roots वस् 'to burn' (I. 727) and बन 'to dig' (I. 927) and is treated as कित. 161.

Thus उष् + ब्ट्र् = उष्ट्रः 'a camel'; खात्रस् 'a spade, an oblong pond'.

६०५ । सिविमुच्योष्टे रूच्। ४ । १६२ ।

स्त्रम् । स्त्रम् ।

605. The affix ष्ट्र comes after the roots चिष् 'to sew' (IV. 2) and अप् 'to save' (VI. 136), the दि portions of which are replaced by ज. The affix is treated as किंत. 162.

Thus िं क्व + ब्ट्न = स् + ब्ट्न = स् अस 'a thread'; स अस (urine).

Note:—These two words could have been formed from the roots মুখand মুখ of the Churâdi class also (X. 360 and 361) by the affix অষ্ (III. 3.56 S. 3231), but the difference would be in the accent.

६०६ । स्त्रिनिचिमिदिशसिम्यः क्त्रः । ४ । ९६३ ।

ञ्चान्त्रम्। चित्रम्। मित्रम्। ग्रस्रम्।

606. The affix ख्व comes after the roots अस 'to go' (I 493) चि 'to collect, gather' (V. 5), निइ 'to love' (I. 779), and पस् 'to injure' (I. 763). 163.

Thus अस् + क्त्र = आन्त्रेष् 'an entrail', intestine'; चित्रेष् 'a picture, मित्रेष् 'a friend" शक्ष् 'a weapon'.

Note:— The lengthening in ântram is by VI. 4. 15. S. 2666. All these words are end acute by affix accent (III. 1. 3. S. 3708) as in मुन आन्नाणि पेचे। चित्रं देवानास्। मित्रं नयनस्। मञ्जस्य मस्त्रमित्।

६०९। पुवी इस्वश्च। ४। १६४।

पुत्रः ।

607. The affix ktra comes after the root x 'to purify (IX. 12)' of which the long 5 is shortened. 164.

Thus पू + क्त्र = पुत्रः ' a son'.

Note:—Some derive the word दुत्र as पुनामा नरकस्तरमात् त्रायते i.e. one who saves from the hell called दुत. In this sense the word will be formed thus:—पुत्+त्रा-। क=पुत्रः (III. 2.3 S. 2915).

६०८। स्त्यायतेर्ड्रट् । ४। १६५।

608. The affix drat comes after the root स्त्ये 'to sound, to collect, crowd' (I. 959). 165.

Thus स्ट्वे + ड्र = च्वि 'a woman'. The affix having an indicatory ड causes the elision of the दि (i. e रे) portion of the root स्ट्वे. Then the य of the root is elided by VI. 1. 66 S. 73. Thus the stem formed is . The feminine is formed by adding डीप by IV 1. 5. S. 470.

६०९ । गुघुवीपचिवचियमिसदिक्षदिभ्यस्त्रः । ४ । १६६ ।

'गोत्रस्यान्नामवं थयोः'। गोत्रा पृथिवी। धर्त्रं गृहस् : वेत्रस् । पक्त्रस् । वक्त्रस् । यन्त्रस् । सन्नस् । सन्नस् ।

609. The affix a tra comes after the root u to speak indistinctly (I 997); पृ'to hold (I. 948); को to go, to beget (II. 39); पम् to cook (I. 1045); वम् to speak; (II. 54); यम 'to abstain' (I. 1033); यद् 'to go, to break' (I. 907) and यद (it is sautra root) 166.

Thus गु+त्र=गोत्रः 'a family', its feminine is गोत्रा' the earth'; घर्सप् 'the house'; वेत्रम् 'the cane'; पक्तम् 'the sacred fire maintained by a house holder'; वक्त्रम् 'the face'; पन्त्रम् 'an instrument'; सत्रम् 'a sacrificial session'; सत्रम् the Kshatriya caste.

६१० । हुयामाश्रुभिक्षभ्यस्त्रन् । ४ । १६७ ।

हीत्रम्। यात्रा। मात्रा। श्रीत्रम्। मस्ता।

610. The affix tran comes after the roots g to sacrifice, to worship' (III. 1); या 'to go' (II. 40); या to measure (II. 53) यु to hear (I. 986); and अस to censure, to shine' (III 18). 167.

Thus हु+ अन्= दोत्रम् 'a sacrifice or worship'; यात्रा 'going'; मास्रा 'a measure'; योत्रम् 'hearing, the ear'; मस्रा' a pair of bellows, 'a leathern vessel for holding water'.

६११। गमेरा च। ४। १६८।

गात्रस् ।

611. The affix त्रच comes after the root गम ' to go' (I. 1031) of which म is replaced by आ। 168.

Thus गर्+ त्रन्=गात्रम् ' the body'.

६१२। दादिभ्यश्चन्दिस । ४। १६७।

दात्रस्। पात्रस्।

612. In the Chhandas the affix त्र comes after the roots दा 'to cut' (II. 50), and the rest. 169.

Thus दा + त्रच् = दात्रम् 'an instrument of cutting, a sickle', पात्रम् 'a vessel' from the root पा 'to drink' (I. 972); चेत्रम् 'a field' from the root पि 'to dwell' (VI. 114).

६१३ । भूवादिगूभ्यो गित्रम् । ४ । १७० ।

भावित्रम् । वादित्रम् । गारित्रमोदनम् ।

613. The affix रिणजर comes after the roots स 'to be' (I. 1), बद 'to speak, to inform' (I. 1058) and ए 'to swallow' (VI. 117). 170.

Thus भू+ चित्रम् = भावित्रम् 'the three worlds i. c. heaven, earth and lower regions. The indicatory w of the affix causes the vriddhi. वादित्रम् 'a musical instrument' गारित्रम् 'water'.

६१४। घरेवृत्ते । ४। १७१। चारित्रम्।

614. The affix functiones after the root at to walk (I. 591) when the derivative word means 'conduct'. 171.

Thus चर + चित्रन् = चैं।रित्रं ' conduct, behavior'.

Note:—The word ৰাজে has been also formed by হস affix, as already taught before. From this word, we can get বাজিৰ্ম by অনু of Prajfiadi class. But the difference is in accent.

६१५ । प्रशित्रादिस्य इत्रोत्रौ । ४ । १७२ ।

अधित्रस्। वहिस्रस्। धरित्री मही । स्नैङ् स्वमादिभ्य उत्रः । त्रोत्रं प्रहरणस्। वृज् । वस्त्रं प्रावरणस्।

615. The affix itra and utra come respectively after the roots say 'to pervade' (V· 18) and $\sqrt{\text{trai}}$ 'to protect' (I. 1014) and like these. 172.

Thus अश्+ इत्र = खाणित्रम् 'a thief, an oblation of rice'; वहित्रम् 'a raft, boat'; धरिती 'the earth '. त्री + उत्र = तोत्रम् 'a goad, a kind of disease'; वस्त्रम् 'a cloak, mantle' from $\sqrt{\text{vriñ}}$ (I. 8).

६१६ । श्रमेर् विषति चित् । ४ । १७३ । अमित्रः शतुः ।

616. The affix रूप, treated as चित्, comes after the root ध्युर to go (I. 493) when the derivative word means 'an enemy'. 173.

Thus अस्+ इत्र = अमित्र: 'an enemy'. Q. Is it not अ+ मित्र a non-friend. अ+ मित्र = अमित्रस् which is Neuter.

६१७। आः समिगिनकिषम्याम् । ४। १७४।

. संपूर्वादिशो निपूर्वाटकषेश्च छा स्यात् । स्वरादित्वादव्ययत्वस् । समया । निकाषा ।

617. The affix we comes after the roots eve 'to go' (II. 36) preceded by the preposition eve, and eve 'to extract' (I. 716) preceded by the preposition for. 174.

The derivative words are avyayas, (indeclinables) since they are enumerated in the list of words beginning with tat &c. (I. 1. 37. S. 447).

Thus सस्+ इस्+ आ = समया 'duly, seasonably'; निकाषा 'near', hard, close by &c.

By the force of बहुल 'diversely' which governs all Unadi sutras, दोषा (at night) is formed from the root हव 'to be bad or corrupted'. (IV. 76) with the affix आ; दिवा 'at day,' is from the root दिव to shine (IV. 1) with the affix आ, there is no guna of the root by the बहुल (diversely); स्वषा 'the oblation of food offerred to the pitris or manes of deceased ancestors,' from the root स्वद 'to be sweet'(I. 18) the च being changed to w by the force of बहुल 'diversely'.

६१८। चितेः कगाः कश्च। ४। १९५।

बाहुलकादगुगः। 'चिक्कगं ममृगं स्निग्धस्'।

618. The affix क्ष comes after the root चित् 'to think' (I. 39), of which the final is replaced by क 175.

Thus चित् + कण = चिक्कणम् 'greasy'. There is want of guṇa as a diversity. See Amarakosha II. 9. 46 for the line चिक्कणं नमृशं स्त्रिण्य &c.

६१९ । सूचेः स्मन् । ४ । ९७६ । सूधनम् ।

619. The affix स्मन् comes after the root सूच् 'to pierce' (X. 327). 176.

Thus सूचि + स्मन् = सूचमस् fine, subtle. The खि is elided. The ख is changed to क, and the स to स।

६२०। पातेर्डुम्सुन्। ४। १९९ । प्रमान्।

620. The affix इनसुन comes after the root पा 'to protect' (II 47). 177.

Thus पा+ इम्झ्न=पुंस् the आ of पा is elided by the affix being दित; स् is changed to anusvâra. By VII. 1.89 S. 436, अस् is substituted for the final of पुंस् in the strong cases. So its Nom. forms are पुनास, पुनासी, पनांस the स being added in the strong cases after w by VII. 1.70 S. 361. This word is, however, differently derived in the Mahâbhâshya; while others read the sûtra as भूजो दुस्सुर।

६२१ । सचिभुजिभ्यां किष्यन् । ४ । १९८ । विषयमिष्यम् । भुजिष्यो दासः ।

621. The affix चित्र्यच comes after the roots रच् 'to please' (I. 781), and अन् 'to protect', enjoy (VII. 17), 178.

Thus रच् + किरयन् = रिवर्यम् 'agreeable, pleasing'; भुजिरयः 'a servant'.

६२२ । वसैस्तिः । ४ । १७९ ।

'वस्तिनभिरघो द्वयोः'। 'वस्तयः स्युर्दश्रासूत्रे'। बाहुलकाच्छासः। श्रास्तिः राजदगढः । विम्ब्याख्यमगमस्यतीस्यगस्तिः। श्रक्तनध्वादिः। 622. The affix कि comes after the root वस् 'to dwell, to ever' (I. 1054, II, 13). 179.

Thus वस् + ति = वस्ति: 'the abdomen', the portion of the abdomen below the navel. The plural वस्तवः means the thread at the end of a piece of woven cloth: the fringe of a garment, the skirt, the edge or hem of a garment.

By the force of बहुल 'diversely' which governs the Unadi sutras, the root सास 'to rule' (II. 66) takes also the affix ति after it. Thus सास्तिः punishment by the king.

So also अगस्ति: 'the name of a sage'; this word belongs to the णकन्यादि class of the Gaṇapâṭha. It is formed from the root अन् to throw (IV. 100): with the upapada अग a mountain. It literally means he who humiliates (अस्पति) the mountain (अगं). Agasti humiliated or threw down the Vindhya hills.

६२३ । सावसेः । ४ । १८० ।

स्वस्ति। स्वरादिपाठादव्ययत्वस् ।

623. The affix fa comes after the root may to be (II. 56) preceded by the preposition g. 180.

Thus द्य+ श्वस्+ ति = स्वस्ति a term of blessing. This word is an indeclinable, as it is enumerated in the class of स्वर &c. I. 1.37. S. 447.

६२४। वौतसेः । ४। १८१। विवस्तिः।

624. The affix कि comes after the root वर् 'to fade away' (IV. 103) preceded by the preposition वि. 181.

Thus वि+तत्+ ति=वितस्तिः 'a measure of length equal to 12 angulas being the distance between the extended thumb and the little finger'. Similarly विषस्तिः from the root षत् (to rule).

६२५। पदिप्रथिभ्यां नित्। ४। १८२।

पत्तिः। प्रतिथिः। '* तितुत्रेष्वयहादीनाम्-*' इतीट।

625. The affix कि comes after the roots पर 'to go' (IV. 60) and मण् 'to be famous' (I. 802). and is treated as निरं 182.

Thus पद्+ति = पैंचिः 'a footman'; मस्+तिन् = पैंचितिः 'celibrity, fame'. The root मस् has received the augment इट् by the Vârtika तिनु &c. given in the Siddhânta Kâumudi under III. 3. 103 S. 3280, but in Kâśîkâ under VII. 2. 9.

६२६ । क्रुगातेह्र स्वश्च । ४ । १८३ ।

626. The affix f_a comes after the root $\bar{\epsilon}$ to tear (IX. 23) of which the long $\bar{\epsilon}$ is shortened. 183.

Thus E+fa=Efa: 'a leathern bag for holding water, a fish'.

६२९ । कृत्कृपिभ्यः कीटन् । ४ । १८४ ।

किरीटं शिरोवेष्टनम् । तिरीटं सुवर्णम् । 'कृपीटं कुचिवारिणीः' ।

627. The affix कीटन comes after the roots क् to seally (VI. 116) न् to cross over (I. 1018), कृप् 'to be weak'. (I. 799). 184.

Thus कू + कीटन् = किरीटन् 'a diadem, a crown', तिरीटम् 'gold'; कृषीटन् 'the belly, water, forest'.

Note:—In the Dasapâdi, the sûtra is read as कृष् कृषिकिषश्यः। Accordingly, a fourth example is given there as कर्ष् (to shake) + कीटन् = कर्षीटः।

६२८ । रुचिवचिकुचिकुटिभ्यः कितच् । ४ । १८५ ।

रुचितमिष्टम् । उचितम् । कुचितं परिमितम् । कुटितं कुटिलम् ।

628. The affix कितन् comes after the roots रन् 'to please' (I. 781), नन् 'to speak' (II. 54), कुन् 'to utter a shrill cry as a bird' (I. 199, 200), कुट् 'to be crooked' (VI. 73). 185.

Thus रच्+ कितच्= रिवतम् 'pleasing, agreeable'; यम्- कितच् = उचितम् 'proper', the व of the root undergoing samprasarana before the affix having an indicatory क by VI. 1. 15 S. 2409. कुचितम् 'small, little'; कुटितम् crooked.

६२९ । कुटिकुषिभ्यां क्मलन् । ४ । १८६ ।

कुड्मलम् । कुष्मलम् ।

629. The affix क्मलन् comes after the roots कुट् 'to be crooked' (VI. 73) and कुष् 'to pull out, extract' (IX. 46). 186.

Thus कुट्+वमलन्=कुड्मलः 'an opening bud'; in the neuter, a hell. कुरमलम् 'cutting, a leaf'.

६३०। कुषेर्लश्च। ४। १८७।

कुल्मलं पापम्।

630. The affix क्ष्मलन comes after the root कुन् the प् of which is changed to न् 187.

Thus कुष् + क्मलन् = कुल्मलम् ' sin'.

६३१ । सर्वधातुम्बोरसुन् । ४ । १८८ ।

चेतः। सरः। पयः। सदः।

631. The affix sugget comes after all roots. 188.

Thus चित्र to perceive (I. 39) + अग्रुत् = चेतस् 'consciousness'; सरस् a pond' from चू 'to move' (III. 16) it forms its feminine with डीप् thus सरसी 'a large lake', पगर् 'water, milk' from पी 'to drink' (IV. 33), सदस् 'an assembly, from सद 'to injure, to cut' (I. 907). Other words are also thus formed by this affix as वर्षस् (light) from वर्ष 'to shine' (I. 175), रोदस् 'weeping' from दद् 'to weep' (II. 58), समस् 'age' from भी 'to go, to grow &c', (II. 39), समस्

food, boiled rice' from अन् 'to breathe' (II. 61), तमस् darkness, from तस् 'to fade' (IV. 93), सहस् 'courage' from सह् 'to endure' (I. 905), तपस् 'austerity' from तस् ' to burn' (I. 1034), महस् 'great' from मह् 'to worship' (X. 321), ममस् 'heaven' from नस् ' to injure' (I. 788), रजस् 'dust, powder, diet' from रज्ज् 'to color' (I. 1048), the nasal of रंज् is elided, because the affix is जित्र after this root, as is taught in the subsequent sûtra IV. 216.

The words नमं, तपं, सहं, तमं and एजं ending in आ are also valid forms. They are derived by the affix आच (Pachâdi), except एज which is formed by क (धन्यें कविधानस).

६३२ । रपेरत एच्च । ४ । १८९ । रेपोऽबद्यम् ।

632. The affix अनुत् comes after the root रप् to speak distinctly, to praise (I. 428) of which अ is replaced by ए। 189.

Thus रप्- । असुन् = रेपस् 'low, vile &c'. See mantra अरेपमातम्बा where the word is so explained in the gloss.

६३३ । अग्रोदेवने युट् च । ४ । १९० ।

देवने स्तुती। यशः।

633. The affix অয়ৰ comes after the root অয় 'to pervade' (IV. 18) when the derivative word means praise, and there is also the মুহ্ augment. 190.

Thus अग् + युट् + असुन् = यगस् ' praise'. The word देवन means praise.

६३४। उब्जेर्बले बलोपरच। ४। १९१। ब्रोजः।

634. The affix अध्य comes after the root उच्च to make straight (VI. 20) when the derivative word means strength. There is the elision of च of the root also. 191.

Thus उच्च + अपुन् = श्रोजन् strength, power, light, aura.

. ६३५। श्वेः संप्रसारगं च । ४। १९२।

श्रवः । श्रवसी । बलपर्यायोऽयस् ।

635. The affix अनुत् comes after the root श्वि to go, to swell, the व of which undergoes Samprasârana (i. e. व is changed to उ). 192.

Thus श्वि+ असुन् = भवस् 'strength'. This word is of the neuter gender. Its Nom. forms are भवः, भवसी, भवांसि.

६३६ । श्रयतेः स्वाङ्गे शिरः किच्च । ४ । १९३ ।

अयतेः शिर छादेशोऽसुन्किच्च । शिरः । शिरसी ।

636. The affix अध्य treated as कित comes after the root कि' to serve' (I. 945) which is replaced by जिर: when the derivative word means a part of the body. 193.

Thus शिम + असुन् ⇒ि शारस् ' the head'. Its Nom. forms are शिरः, शिरसी, शिरांति । The word शिर ending in आ is also a valid from, as पिएड दिशास् गया शिरे (Vâyu Puraṇa).

६३९। ऋर्तेसच्य । ४। १९४।

चरः ।

637. The affix অন্তৰ (treated as কিব) comes after the root আ to go' (III. 16) which is replaced by च। 194.

Thus म् + असुन् = उरम् 'the breast, excellent'.

६३८। व्याची गुट्च। ४। १९५।

अर्थो गुद्व्याधिः॥

638. The affix west comes after the root we 'to go' and also the augment we when the derivative word means a disease. 105.

Thus ऋ + ग्रुट् + अनुत् = अर्थः ' piles'.

६३० । खदकी लुट्च । ४ । १०६ । अर्तेरसुन्स्यात्तस्य चतुर्। अर्थाः । अर्थासी ।

639. The affix suggreeness after the root su 'to go', and also the augment se when the derivative word means water. 196.

Thus म् + बर्+ अस् । = अर्थ स् 'water, stream, flood'. Its Nom. forms' are अर्थ:, अर्थती, &c.

६४०। इस स्नामित । ४। १९७।

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640. The affix चडर comes after the root रण 'to go' (II-36), and also the augment डर् when the derivative word means 'sin'. 197.

Thus इस्+ उट्+ अपुर= एनः 'sin'.

६४१। रिचेर्थने चिच्च। ४। १९८।

चात्प्रत्ययस्य नुट् । घित्त्वात्क्कृत्वस् । रेक्णः सुवर्णस् ।

641. The affix अग्र treated as far comes after the root free 'to purge' (VII. 4) and also the augment se, when the derivative word indicates wealth. 198.

The affix being treated as খিব, the খু of the root is changed to ৰু (VII. 3. 52 S. 2863).

Thus रिच्+ ज्रान्-रिक्+ ज़र्न- ज़र्म आप्रच्न क्षाः 'wealth, gold'. (The म् being changed to ण् by VIII. 4. 2. S. 197).

Note:—In Dasapâdî vritti, the augment तुर् is not read into the sûtra, and the example given is रेकः, रेक्सी &c. Ujjvaladatta reads the sûtra as

'richer dhane chit kichcha' and he gives the example रिष्ण स् । But they are both wrong. We find the form रेज्यस् in the Vedas, as in नित्यं रेज्या: मस्या:, परिष दा' हारणस्य रेज्या: (Rv. VII. 4.7).

६४२ । चायतेरके हस्वश्च । ४ । १९९ ।

642. The affix अनुत् comes after the root चान् 'to worship, to discern' (I. 929), the long आ of which is shortened to short आ, and there is also the augment जुड़ when the derived word has some reference to food. 199.

Thus चाय् + उट् + असुर = चय् + उट + असुर = चनस्. Food, delight. The य् of the root is elided by VI. 1. 66. S. 873.

Note:—The word is चन and not चण as wrongly given by the author of l)aśapâdî vṛitti. In the Vedas we find चनो दिचटन पचतः and सुते दिचटन मञ्चनः with the dental न।

६४३ । वृङ्शीङ्भ्यां रूपस्वाङ्गयोः पुट् च । ४ । २०० । वर्ग रूपम् । येपो ग्रह्मम् ।

643. The affix अध्य comes after the roots वृ'to choose' (IX. 38), and भी 'to sleep' (II. 22.) and also the augment दुर, when the derived words mean 'form' and 'a part of the body' respectively. 200.

Thus वृ + पुद् + असुन् = वर्षस् 'form'; शी + पुद् + असुन् = श्रेपस् 'the penis, a testicle, a rail'.

Note:—See the mantra चनन्त्रियनदेवाअभिवर्षसामूत्। The word ग्रेपः ending in आ is also a valid form, as in the verse यस्यासुगनतः प्रदरान ग्रेपस्।

६४४ । स्तुरिभ्यां तुट्च । ४ । २०१ ।

स्त्रोतः। रेतः।

644 The affix সম্ভাৰ comes after the roots ভা 'to go, to flow' (I. 987) and বা 'to trickle' (IV. 30), and also the augment নৃত্

Thus स्तु+ खुर् = स्रोतस् 'current'; the senses. रेतस् a flow, current, the semen, the quick silver.

६४५ । पातेर्बले जुट्च । ४ । २०२ ।

पाजः। पाजसी।

645. The affix अधन comes after the root पा 'to protect' (II. 47), and also the augment जर्, when the derived word means 'strength'. 202.

Thus पा+जुद्+अनुत्=पानस् (strength). Its Nom. forms are पानस्, पानसी &c. Ujjvaladatta reads the augment as युद् but it is incorrect. In the mantra प्रयुपाना अमर्थः (Rv. III. 27. 28) the letter is न and not प ।

६४६ । उद्के थुट् च । ४ । २०३ ।

पायः ।

646. The affix ञ्चत comes after the root पा to protect, and the augment यह when the derived word means 'water.' 203.

Thus पा+ युद्+ अयुन्= पायस् ' water'. A. K. I. 10. 4.

६४९। अने च। ४। २०४।

पायो भक्तम ।

647. The affix अधुन and the augment चुन् come after the root of to protect when the derived word means food. 204.

Thus पा+ युट्+ असुन्= पागस् 'food'.

६४८। ऋदेन् मधी च। ४। २०५।

खदेर्भक्ते बाच्येऽसुन्तुमागमी घादेशस्त्र । अन्धोऽन्नस् ।

648. The affix अनुत् and the augment नुत् come after the root आह 'to eat' (II. 1), the इ of which is changed to प; when the derived word means 'food'. 205.

Thus आइ + उस + आधुन = अन्यस् ' food'. A. K. II. 9. 48.

६४९ । स्कन्देश्च स्वाङ्गे । ४ । २०६ ।

स्कन्धः-स्कन्धसी।

649. The affix अञ्चर comes after the root स्कन्द 'to go, to be dry' (I. 1028), the इ of which is changed to प्, when the derived word refers to 'a part of the body.' 206.

Thus स्कन्द् + अग्रुत् = स्कन्यस् 'the shoulder'. Its Nom. forms are स्कन्यस्, स्कन्यसी.

६५० । स्त्रापः कर्माख्यायाम् । ४ । २०९ ।

क्षमीख्वायां हस्वो तुट्च वा । अप्रः । अपः । बाहुलकात् । आपः । आपसी ।

650. The affix अञ्चर and optionally the augment उद come after the root आप् 'to pervade' (V. 14) the long आ of which is shortened to short आ, when the derived word refers to 'work' or 'form'. 207.

Thus आप्+तुम् अप्त् = अप्तत् or without the augment तुम, अपत् 'work, sacrificial act or rite, form, shape'.

By the force of बहुल (diversely) which governs all Unadi sûtras, the long आ is neither shortened inor the augment उस added to, the root आप्, before the affix अध्र. Thus आपम् is formed. It is of the Neuter gender and means water, sin, a religious ceremony. Its Nom. forms are आप:, आपनी &c.

६५१ । रूपे जुट्च । ४ । २०८ । अन्नो कपम्। 651. The affix stand the augment st come after the root sit (to pervade), the long st of which is shortened to when the derived word means 'shape' or 'form'. 208.

Thus आप् + जुद् + असुन् = अञ्जस् (shape, beauty). The प् of the root is changed to a by VIII. 4. 53. S. 52.

६५२ । उदके नुम्मी च । ४ । २०० ।

652. The affix अन्न and the augment नुष come after the root आप the प of which is replaced by भ, and the long आ is shortened to अ, when the derived word means 'water'. 209.

Thus आप् + तुस् + असुन् = अस्मस् ' water'.

६५३। नहेर्दिवि भश्च। ४। २१०।

मभः ।

653. The affix west comes after the root we 'to bind (IV. 57), the w of which is replaced by w, when the derived word means 'the sky'. 210.

Thus नद् + असुन् = नमस् ' the sky'.

६५४। इरा आगोऽपराचे च। ४। २११।

'खागः पापापराधयोः'।

654. The affix अञ्चन comes after the root इस् 'to go' (II. 36) which is replaced by आग, when the derived word means fault, a wrong act. 211.

Thus इस्+ अप्रन=आग+ अप्रन=आगस् ' fault, offence, sin'.

६५५। अमेह्यक्च। ४। २१२।

घं हः ।

655. The affix अनुष comes after the root अस 'to go' (I. 493), and also the augment हक. 212.

Thus अस+ इक्+ अस्र= अंदर् a sin, trouble, anxiety, care &c.

६५६। रमेश्च। ४। २१३।

रंहः ।

656. The affix সময়ৰ and the augment হৰু come also after the root ৰে 'to play' (I. 906). 213.

Thus रस+ हुक्+ अनुन = रंडस् enjoyment, speed, eagerness, violence.

६५९ । देशोऽह च । ४ । २१४ । रमन्तेऽस्मिन्दहः।

657. The affix saga comes after the root ₹ (to play) the ₹ of which is changed to ₹ when the derived word means a place. 214.

Thus रच + अग्रन = रवस् 'a deserted, lonely or hiding place; a secret, my-stery; solitude &c'.

६५८ । अञ्च्यञ्जियु जिम्ह जिम्यः कुरुच । ४ । २९५ ।

एभ्योऽसुन्ववर्गञ्चान्तादेशः। 'श्रद्धश्चित्रभरीरयोः'। अङ्गः पथी। योगः समाधिः। मर्गस्तेजः। 658. The affix असन् comes after the roots अञ्च 'to go, to worship' (I. 203), अञ्च 'to anoint, to make clear' (VII. 21). युष् 'to unite (VII. 7), धृष् 'to break (I. 191) the last letters of each of these is replaced by कः 215.

Thus अञ्च भ्यात = अञ्चर् 'a sign'. Its Nom. forms are अङ्कः, अंकसी, अंकांसि. So also अंगस् 'a bird' its Nom. forms, being अंगः, अंगसी, अंगांसि। योगस् 'yoga or contemplation and meditation; भर्गस् 'light'. The word योगस् is declined as योगस्, d. योगसी, pl. योगसि।

Note:—In इरः स्मरहरो भर्गः the word bharga ends in ऋ formed by घम्। Similarly we get from ✓ucha (IV. 114), श्रोकस् dwelling, temple.

६५० । भूरज्जिभ्यां कित् । ४ । २१६ । भवः । रजः ।

659. The affix अध्य treated as कित comes after the roots y 'to be' (I. 1) and रंज् 'to color (I. 1048)'. 216.

Thus भू+अनुन=म्+उन् (VI. 4. 77. S. 271)+अनुन=मुनम् 'the atmosphere, the ether'. It is an Indeclinable. So also रजस्'dust &c.'

६६०। वसेर्शित्। प्र। २१७।

वासो वस्त्रस्।

660. The affix अध्र comes after the root वस् 'to dwell' (I. 1054) is treated as जिल. 217.

Thus वस् + असुन्=वासस् 'a cloth'. The vriddhi is caused by the affix being treated as जित.

६६१ । चन्देरादेश्च छः । ४ । २१८ ।

छन्दः ।

661. The affix अन्नच comes after the root चन्द् 'to gladden, to shine' (I. 68) the initial च of which is changed to छ। 218. Thus चन्द्+ अन्नच चन्द्म् (the Veda; a metre).

६६२। पचिवचिभ्यां सुट्च। ४। २१९।

'पक्षसी तुस्मृती पक्षी'। वक्षो हदयम्।

662. The affix अध्य with the augment धट comes after the roots पच 'to cook (I. 1045) and वच 'to speak (II. 54)' 219.

Thus पच्+सुट+असुच्=पसस्'a wing, a half month'. Its Nom. forms are पसः d. पससी pl. पसांसि. In the Śrutis (i. e. Vedas), the word पसस् is of the neuter gender and ends in the consonant स् as in मालावे पससी and सूबीतर हे पससी। But in the Smritis, the word is of the masculine gender, ending in a vowel. Thus its Nom. forms are पसः, पसी &c. So also is the word वसस् formed meaning the chest.

६६३ । वहिहाधाञ्मयप्रसन्दिस । ४ । २२० ।

यक्षा जनक्वान् । दासाञ्चनद्रः । घासाः पर्वतं क्षति प्राञ्चः । वस्तुतस्तु विदित्यनुवर्तते म तु सुट् । तेन वहेदपंवावृद्धिः । इतरंगोः 'ज्ञातो युक्-' (२७६०) क्षति युक् । 'घोणा घृष्णू नृवाहसा' । 'ज्ञोता इवं गृणतः स्तोमवादाः' । विश्वो विद्यायाः । 'वाजम्भरे। विद्यायाः' । 'देवो नयः पृथिवीं विश्वचायाः' । 'ज्ञापारवरपृथिवीं विश्वधायसस्' । 'धर्णसं भूरिधायसस्' इत्यादि ।

663. In the chhandas the affix set comes after the roots 'to carry' (I 1053) w 'to abandon (III. 8)' and w to hold (III. 10). 220.

According to Ujjvaladatta, and others the augment सुंद् comes after the roots, by the force of the last sûtra. Thus the examples given by the ancient commentators Prasådakâra &c. are वर् + सुंद् + असुन् = वर्षम् 'an ox'; सावस् 'the moon'; घायस् 'a mountain'.

But these forms are not correct; for no such words are to be found in the Vedas and this is a Vaidic sûtra. On the contrary, the forms found there are shown below. The anuvritti of fat is only current in this sûtra and not that of set!

Thus वह + असुन् = वाहस् 'Agui, a hymn'. In fact, the affix is treated as जिन, thus causing vriddhi of the penultimate vowel of the root. As in the Rig Veda, शोजा धृष्णु न वाहसा and श्रीता हवं गुणत स्तीमवाहाः।

After the other two remaining roots (i. e. हा and भा), the affix अनुष् being treated as चित् causes the augment गुक् to be added by VII. 3. 33. S. 2761. Thus हा + गुक् = हायस (abandoning) and धा + गुक् = धायस supporting. As in the Rig Veda, विश्वो विहास: (Rv. I. 128. 6) where विहास: means महास great. So also वाजरभरो विहास: I Similarly देवो नय पृथिकीस विश्वधाया: (Rv. I. 73. 3) "Like a God who (Agni) is the supporter of the whole universe." &c, where विश्वधाया: means सर्वस्य अगतो धर्ता। So also अधारयत पृथिवी-विश्वधाय सम्। य जीस-भूरियायसम् &c.

६६४। इरा स्रासिः । ४। २२१।

अयाः वहिः। स्वरादिपाठादव्ययत्वस्।

664. The affix चाचि comes after the root रच् ' to go' (II. 36). 221.

Thus इस् + आसि = अवाः 'fire'. It is an avyaya or Indeclinable since it has been enumerated in the list of words beginning with ्वस्ट् &c. See I. 1. 37. S. 447.

६६५ । सिथुनेऽसिः पूर्ववच्च सर्वम् । ४ । २२२ । उपनर्गविधिष्टो चातुर्मिथुनं तत्रासुनोपवादोऽसिः स्वरार्थः ।

665. The affix wis comes after all roots instead of were when they are in combination with an upasargalor preposition and every thing else is like as if asun was added. 222.

The difference between অধি and অধুন is in accent only: otherwise the forms are the same. A root joined with an upasarga is called mithunam.

Thus येंच formed by अनुत् Un IV. 190, but सुवर्षेस् under the present sutra. Similarly सुवर्षेस्। सुक्षीतस् &c.

६६६। निज हन एह च। ४। २२३।

ं अनेहाः । अनेहसी ।

666. The affix अवि comes after the root इन 'to kill' (II. 3) preceded by the negative particle नम्, and the root इन is replaced by एक 223.

Thus इन + अधि = अन् + एइ + अधि = अनेहस् (without a rival, incomparable, not killed or destroyed or obstructed). Its Nom. sing. is अनेहाः by VII. 1. 94 S. 276. Its Nom. Dual is अनेहसी.

६६७। विधाजो वेध च । ४। २२४।

विद्वधातीति वेधाः।

' 667. The affix खरित comes after the root विधास (धा 'to hold (III. 10) preceded by वि) and the root विधा is replaced by वेध 224.

Thus विषा + অবি = वेष + অবি = वेषस् 'the creator, Name of Brahman'. Its Nom. sing. is वेषाः।

६६८। नुवी धुट्च। ४। २२५।

नोघाः।

668. The affix asi comes after the root ৰু 'to praise (II. 26), and there is also the augment সুহ. 225.

Thus नू + भुट् + असि = नोषस् the panegyrist. In the Mantra सद्यो भवद् सीर्याय नोषा: the word nodhah is explained in the Nirukta by नोषा ऋषि भवति the Rishi is called nodhas or he who praises.

६६७ । गतिकारकोपपदयोः पूर्वपदमकृतिस्वरत्वं च । ४ । २२६ ।

श्रितिः स्यात् । सुतपाः । जातवेदाः । 'गतिकारकोपपदात्कृत्' (३८७३) इत्युत्तरपदेशकृति-स्वरत्वे सित ग्रेषस्यानुदात्तत्व प्राप्ते तदपवादार्थमिदम् ।

have for their first member either a gati word, or when the upapada is a karaka; and the first member retains its original accent. 226.

This sûtra regulates acceut.

Thus सु + तप् 'to burn (I. 1034) + असि = सु तपस्। Similarly जातेंचेदस् from ्रीवद (II. 55 and VI. 138).

By VI. 2. 139. S. 3873 compound words whose first member is a gati preposition or a Karaka noun, retain the accent of their second member, and the first member becomes anudatta. This satra makes an exception

to it and declares that such compounds, when win formed, retain the accent of their first member, and the second member becomes anudatta.

६७०। चन्द्रेमो डित्। ४। २२०।

चन्द्रोपपदान्माङोऽसिः स्यात्स च डित् । चन्द्रमाः ।

670. The affix अधिः treated as दिन comes after the root पा 'to measure' (III. 6 and IV. 34) preceded by the word पाइ as upapada. 227.

Thus यन्द्र + मा + असि = चन्द्रम् + असि = चन्द्रमम् 'the moon, a month, camphor'. Its N. S. is चन्द्रमाः d. चन्द्रमसैः pl. चन्द्रमसः। Haradatta explains it by चन्द्रं रजतं असृतं च तदिव मीयते असी 1

६७१। वयसि धाजः । ४। २२८।

वयोधास्तक्णः।

671. The affix with treated as feet comes after the root with to hold' (III. 10) preceded by the word way as upapada. 228.

Thus वयस् + घा + असि = वयीषस् (a young man); its Nom. sing. is व्योधाः

६७२। पयसि च। ४। २२९।

पयोधाः समुद्री मेषञ्च।

672. The affix अवि treated as वित comes after the root पा (to hold) preceded by the word प्रमु as upapada. 229.

Thus परम् + घा + अपि = पर्योधम् (the ocean, a rain cloud), its Nom. sing. is पर्योधाः।

६७३ । पुरसि च । ४ । २३० ।

पुरोधाः ।

673. The affix with treated as tea comes after the root un (to hold) preceded by the word green as upapada. 230.

Thus पुरस् + घा + अवि = पुरोषस् (a family priest, particularly that of a king). Its Nom. sing. is पुरोषाः।

६७४। पुरूरवाः । ४। २३१।

पुरशब्दस्य दीधी रीतेरसिक्ष निपात्यते।

674. The word पुरुष्त्व (the Nom. sing. of which is पुरुष्ताः) is irregularly formed with the affix आंच. 231.

The short \overline{z} of \overline{z} is elongated before the root \overline{z} to sound' (II. 24) to which the affix with is added. Thus $\overline{z} + \overline{z} + \overline{z} = \overline{z} = \overline{z}$ the son of Budha and Ilâ and founder of the lunar race of kings.

६९५। चक्षेबंहुलं शिच्च। ४। २३२।

675. The affix which is diversely treated as far comes after the root was to observe (II. 7). 232.

Thus मृ + चस् + असि = मृचसस् 'a God, lit. seeing or guiding men'.

६७६ । उषः कित्। ४ । २३३ ।

उषः ।

676. The affix अवि comes after the root उन् 'to burn'! (I. 727) and is treated as किन्. 233.

Thns जब + अब = जबस ' the dawn'.

Note!:—In the Dasapâdi, the sûtra is read as वयः कित्. i. e. the affix अति treated as कित् comes after the root वय् (to dwell). Thus वय् + अवि = उपय् । Before w beginning affixes it is declined like अपयु; as वयुषद्भिः। See Vartika उपवश्चन्यते under VII. 4. 48.

६७७ । दमेरुनिसः । ४ । २३४ ।

'सप्तार्थिद्भुनाः'।

677. The affix suffer comes after the root (44 'to control, to restrain' (IV. 94). 234.

Thus दस्+ उनिस = दसुनस् 'fire. See A. K. I. 1. 59 for the verse सप्ति देशुनाः &c. Sometimes there is lengthening of the उ., as in अप्टो दन्नाः (Rv. V. 4. 18) where damûnâh is explained by दानमना दान्तमनावा charitably disposed, generous, or controlled of mind. दम्नसे अपसे वे सुदस्ता (Rv. V. 42. 12).

The Dasapadi gives the sutra as दमेद निशः with long क। According to it, the word with short द is a diversity.

६७८ । श्रङ्गतेरसिरिकडागमश्च । ४ । २३५ ।

श्रक्तिराः ।

678. The affix with comes after the root was little go) and also the augments and see. 235.

Thus अङ्ग् (I. 155) + स्वर् + अवि = अङ्गरम् (the name of a celebrated sage who composed some of the vaidika hymns).

६७९ । सर्तेरप्यूर्वाद्सिः । ४ । २३६ ।

अच्छराः। प्रायेणायं भूद्धि । अण्सरसः।

679. The affix স্থাৰ comes after the root ৰূ 'to move' (III. 17) preceded by the word সৰ্ 236.

Thus अपूर्+ अवि = अण्यरम् (a celestial damsel), its Nom. sing. is अप्यरा.

The word is said to be generally plural, as अप्यरमः। The singular is अभ्यरा ending in long आ।

६८०। विद्भुजिम्यां विश्वे। ४। २३७।

विश्ववेदाः । विश्वभोजाः ।

680. The affix अपि comes after the roots विद 'to know (II. 55) and भुज् 'to feed, preserve' (VII. 17), when preceded by the word विश्व. 237.

Thus विश्व + विद्+ असि = विश्व वेदस् 'Fire', its Nom. sing. is विश्व वेदाः lit. he who knows all (विश्व वेति). So also विश्व भोजस् 'Indra'. lit. he who preserves all विश्व सुकृत्ते । The forms विश्ववेदाः and विश्व भोजाः given by Ujjvaladatta, with the locative case—sign unclided, by virtue of VI. 3. 14. S. 972, does not appear to be correct. The locative of विश्व is with स्मिन्। In the following there is no locative sign:—सुभूतीको भवतु विश्ववेदाः and प्रयाभगः ममुद्दे विश्वभोजाः।

६८१। वर्शेः कनसिः । ४। २३८।

संप्रसारगञ् । छणनाः ।

681. The affix करिंच comes after the root पम् (to desire). 238.

Thus वम् (II. 70)+ बनीव = चमनस् (Name of Şukra).

Its Nom. sing. is sum:

इत्युकादिषु चतुर्यः पादः ।

CHAPTER V.

६८२। प्रदि भुवी दुतच् । ५। १।

खद्भुतस् ।

682. The affix say comes after the root x (to be) preceded by wa (an Indeclinable, meaning sudden). 1.

Thus want + gaq = want + saq = want (curious). The affix having an indicatory se causes the elision of the vowel of the root m.

६८३। गुधेरूमः । ५। २।

गोधमः।

683. The affix we comes after the root set to wrap up, envelope (IV. 13). 2.

Thus गुष्+कम=गोष्मः ' wheat, the orange'.

६८४। मसैरूरन् । ५।३।

नसुरः । प्रयमे पादे असेवरन् 'नसेश्व' दत्यत्र व्याख्यातः ।

684. The affix जर् comes after the root नम् 'to weigh, measure' (IV- 112). 3.

Thus मच + करन् = मसूरः 'a kind of pulse; a pillow'. By Unadi I. 43, it was taught that the affix उरन् comes after the root मस् giving the form मसुरः with short उ । Thus we have two forms.

६८५। स्यः किच्च । ५ । ४ ।

स्थरी मनुष्यः।

685 The affix करन् comes after the root स्था to stand (I. 975) and is treated as किंद. 4.

Thus स्था + करन् = स्थूरः 'a man'. As the affix is किंत, it causes the elision of the long जा of the root. In the Mantra स्थूरस्य रायो इस्तो य केंद्रे (Rv. IV. 21. 4) the word sthura is explained by sthula 'fat', 'big', steady,

६८६ । पातेरविः । ५ । ५ ।

यातिः स्वामी । संपातिः पश्चिराजः।

686. The affix wid comes after the root w 'to protect' (II-47). 5.

'Thus पा + अति = पातिः 'master, lord; husband', परपातिः (the lord of birds).

६८९। वातेर्नित्। पृः। ६।ः

'बातिरादित्यसोनयोः'।

687 The affix was comes after the root we to move, to blow and is treated as fac. 6.

Thus वा + ऋति = चातिः 'the sun, the moon'. See Rabhasa Kosha for the line वातिरादित्यसोनयोः।

६८८ । अर्तेश्च । ५ । ९ ।

ऋरतिबद्वेगः।

688. The affix স্থাবি comes after the root স (to go) and is treated as বিব

Thus ऋ (III. 16)+ अति = औरतिः ' dissatisfied, languid'.

६८९। तृहेः क्रो हलोपश्च। ५। ८।

तृषास् ।

689. The affix क्न comes after the root तृह् 'to injure, hurt, kill' (VI. 58) of which the ह is elided. 8.

Thus तृह् + क्न = तृषान ' grass'. No guna as the affix is कित ।

६७ । वृञ्जुटित निताडिभय उलच्तगडश्च । ५ । ए ।

वियन्ते खुटयन्ते तन्यन्ते ताडयन्त इति वा तग्डुलाः ।

690. The affix उत्तर् comes after the roots र 'to choose' (V. 8) इट 'to roll' (I. 336), तत् 'to spread' (VIII. 1), and वर्षह 'to beat' (X. 43), which are replaced by तरह. 9.

Thus यू or खुट or तन् or ताड् + उलाच् = तरड् + उलाच् = तरड्ला: 'rice' lit. that which is picked, or rolled, or stretched or thrashed.

Note:—Although by Unadi IV. 107 (सानीस पर्यास &c), the word तरहुला: was irregularly formed, yet the difference between the word formed under that sutra and the one formed under the present sutra consists in the position of the accent. The affix उलच् of the present sutra, being चित्र places the accent on the last syllable (VI. 1 163 S. 3710), whereas the accent was placed on the middle syllable of तरहें स formed under IV. 107 by force of मन्यवस्तर. (III. 1. 3. S. 3708).

६९९। दंसेष्टटनी न आचा च। ५। १०।

'दासः चेवकशूद्रयोः'।

691. The affixes द and दर come after the root दर्द (to serve), of which the τ is changed to आ. 10.

Thus दन्स् + ह or टन् = दार्यः or दासः 'a slave, a servant'. The च of the second affix shows that the accent should be placed on the first syllable. The affix having an indicatory ह shows that the word takes the affix भीप in forming its femirine. Thus दास + डीम् = दासी.

'इल्इ । दंशीक्च । य । ११ ।

दोग्रो घीवरः।

692 'The affixes and operations applicable to दर्ष by the last sûtra, also apply to दर्ष (to bite). 11.

Thus दन्य + c or टन = दार्यः or दायः 'a fisherman'.

६७३। उदि चेडेंसिः। ५। १२।

स्वरादिपाठाद्वययत्वस् । उच्चैः ।

693 The affix देखि comes after the root चि 'to collect, to pick up' (V. 5) preceded by the preposition उत. 12.

Thus उत् चि+डेचि=उत्च् 'the affix having an indicatory scauses the elision of the दि portion of the root' +डेचि=उद्येष 'loudly, high, above'. It is an Indeclinable, being enumerated in the list of words beginning with स्वर (I. 1. 37. S. 437).

६०४। नौदीर्घक्च। ५। १३।

नी चैः।

694. The affix डेचि comes after the root चि (to collect) pre. ceded by चि of which the short द is elongated. 13.

Thus निचि + डैचि = नीचेस् 'low, below'., This word is also an Indec-linable.

६९५। सौ रमेः को दमे पूर्वपदस्य च दीर्घः । ५ । १४ ।

ं रमेः चुप्रविद्वमे वाच्ये कः स्यात् । किश्यादशुनाचिकलोपः । सूरत उपद्यान्तो दयालुख ।

695. The affix we comes after the root to play (I. 906) preceded by when the word so formed refers to puinshment. The short worf is elongated. 14.

The affix having an indicatory we causes the elision of the nasal (v) of the root. Thus water water 'kindly disposed, calm'.

६९६। पूजी यगगुक्ट्रस्वश्च। ५। १५।

यत्प्रत्ययः । पुरवस् ।

696. The affix at comes after the root x to purify, to cleanse (IX. 12) and also the augment sa. The long vowel of the root becomes shortened. 15.

Thus u+ un+ ad = unad 'virtuous deed, holy, sacred, pure &c'.

६९७ । स्रंसेः शि कुट् किच्च । ५ । १६ ।

संसतेः विरादेशो यत्प्रत्ययः कित्तस्य कुडागमञ्जा विकास

697. The affix ve treated as vec comes after the root vec to fall or drop down, to slip off or down' (I. 790), and also the augment sec. The root is replaced by vec. 16.

Thus win + ne + a = \overline{10} + a + a = \overline{10} = \overline{10} a loop or swing made of rope; a burden or load carried in a sling.

The affix being treated as fag prevents guna taking place.

६९८ । प्रतिः क्युरुच्च । ५ । १९ । वरको नेवः।

698. The affix we comes after the root we 'to go' (III. 16), and replaces the we of the root. 17.

Thus $\pi_i + \pi_i = \pi \tau$ a sheep or ram. The π which replaces π_i is followed by τ by I. 1. 51 S. 70. The π becomes π_i by VII. 1. 1. S. 1247.

६०० । हिंसेरीरत्नीरची । ५ । १८ । हिंसीरो व्याप्रदृष्ट्योः।

699. The affixes देरर and देरन come after the root दिन्स् 'to kill, to injure' (VII. 19). 18.

Thus हिन्स् + देरन् or र्वरच् = हिं सीरः or हिंसीरः 'a tiger, a wicked man'. Note: — The two affixes indicate different positions of the accent.

900। उदि हगातेरजली पूर्वपदान्त्यलीपश्च । ५ । १७ ।

700. The affixes অৰু and অৰু come after the root হ to tear (IX. 23) preceded by the preposition ভৱ, of which the last letter (i. e. ব) is elided. 19.

Thus उत् ह + अच् or अस् = उदरम् or उदरम् 'the stemach'.

Note:—The two affixes indicate different positions of accent. See VI. 1. 193 S. 3676 and VI. 1. 163 S. 3710.

७०१ । डित्खनेर्मृट् स चोदात्तः । ५ । २० ।

अजल च डित्स्याद्वातीर्चुद् स चोदात्तः। मुखस्।

701. The affixes অন and অন্ treated as ভিন come after the root অন্ to dig (I. 927), and also the augment সুত্ which is ব্যান 20.

Thus जन् + सुँद् + अच् or अन् = सुँ + ख + अ = सुँ जन् (the mouth). The affixes being treated as दिन cause the elision of the दि portion of the root; the augment being सुद् is placed in front of the root.

Quere.—What is the necessity of two affixes here, any of them would have been enough.

१०२ । अभेः सन् । ५ । २१ ।

छंसः ।

702. The affix पर comes after the root अर 'to go' (I. 493).

Thus अम् + सन् = अंसः ' the shoulder'.

७०३ । मुहेः खो मूर्च । ५ । २२ ।

मूर्वः ।

703. The affix a comes after the root so to be confused (IV. 89) which is replaced by at 22.

Thus मुद् + ख = मूर्जः 'an ignorant man'.

७०४। नहेर्हलीपश्च। ५। २३।

नखः ।

704. The affix we comes after the root was to bind (IV, 57) of which the weis elided. 23.

Thus नहु + ख= नखः 'a nail'.

७०५। शीङो इस्वश्च। ५। २४।

शिखा।

705. The affix we comes after the root wit to sleep (II. 22) of which the long & is shortened, 24.

Thus भी + ख = भिषा 'the peak of a mountain; the wick of a candle', the crest.

Note:—No guna takes place as the shortening of the root wowel has been specifically ordained.

७०६। माङ जलो मय् च। ५। २५।

मयूखः।

706. The affix जल comes after the root पा to measure (III. 6) which is replaced by पर. 25.

Thus मा + जा = मह्याः 'a ray of light; beauty; flame'.

909 । कलिगलिभ्यां फगस्योच्च । ५ । २६ ।

कुल्फः ग्ररीरावयवो रोगञ्च। गुल्फः पादग्रन्थिः।

707. The affix फक् comes after the roots कल 'to count, to sound', (I. 526), and गल 'to eat (I. 579) and the vowel अ of the roots is replaced by उ. 26.

Thus कल् + फक् = कुल्फः 'a disease'; गुल्फः 'the ankle'.

90८। स्पृशेः प्रवर्णभूनौ पृच। ५। २९।

श्वरशुनी मत्ययी 'पु' इत्यादेशः । 'पाश्वीं उस्ती कस योरधः' । पशु रायुधस् ।

708. The affixes खण् and धर come after the root रम्भ 'to touch' (VI. 128), which is replaced by प. 27.

Thus स्प्रम् + स्वण् = प्र+ सवण् = पारवैः 'the part of the body below the armpit'. स्प्रम् भार् = प्रभार् = पर्युः 'an axe', a weapon'.

900 । प्रमिनि श्रयते हुन् । ५ । २८ । प्रमञ्दर्भे सुखवाची । सुखनात्रयते इति प्रमुष्ट

709. The affix হুব comes after the root দিন' to serve' (I. 945) preceded by মনব (face). 28.

Thus यसन्+ चिन् इन् = यसग् + दुन् = यसग् : 'moustache and beard'; literally, that which serves the face'. The affix having an indicatory द causes the elision of the दि portion of the root.

९९०। स्रस्र्वाद्यश्च । ५। २०। स्रमुनयनजलन्।

710. The words অনু(tears) &c. are irregularly formed. 29.

Note:—According to some, this word is formed by adding the affix
ৰুষ্ to the root অযু (to pervade).

According to others, this word is formed by adding the affix হুন to the root স্থিpreceded by the negative particle নহ.

But the opinion of Ujjvaladatta as to the formation of this word from the root आग with the augment उद् and the affix हुन् is incorrect. Since the affix has an indicatory ह it will cause the elision of the whole root अग in whose stead will be left a zero only.

9११। जनेष्टन्लोपश्च। ५। ३०। वटाः

711. The affix == comes after the root == 'to beget' (IV. 41), the == of which is elided. 30.

Thus जन्+ टन्= जटा 'matted hair'.

७१२। घरतस्य जङ्घच् । ५।३१।

सस्य जनेः जङ्कादेशः स्यादक्व । जङ्का ।

712. The affix অৰ্ comes after the root গৰ (to beget) which is replaced by গছ. 31.

Thus অন্+ অন্—অনু+ আন্—অনু- The feminine of this will be অনুধ leg from the ankle to the knee by IV. 1. 4. S. 454.

9१३। हन्तेः शरीरावयवे द्वे च । ५। ३२।

जवनर् । 'पञ्चान्नितम्यः स्तीकट्याः स्तीवे तु जचनं पुरः' ।

713. The affix we comes after the reduplication of root to kill (II. 2), when the derived word refers to a part of the body. 32

Thus हर + दर + अप = जयनम् 'the hip and the loins'.

Note:—The इ is changed to च by VII. 3. 55. S. 2430. See-Amarakosha II. 6.74 for the verse पञ्चात् नितस्यः स्त्री कदमाः स्त्रीवे त जपनं प्रशः

७१४ । क्रिशेरन् लो लोपश्च । ५ । ३३ ।

लकारस्य लोपः । केशः।

714. The affix we comes after the root farm to torment, to distress, to be afflicted, to suffer (IX. 50) the woof which is elided. 33.

"I hus क्रिण् + अन् = केणः ' hair'.

७१५ । फलेरितजादेशच पः । ५ । ३४ ।

पलितम् ।

715. The affix इतन् comes after the root फल् 'to succeed' (I. 563) of which the initial letter (फ) is replaced by फ. 34. Thus फल् + इतन् = पिनतम् 'grey hair'.

७१६ । कृञादिभ्यः संज्ञायां वुन् । ५ । ३५ ।

करकः-कर्रका । कटकः । नरकम्-नरकः । 'नरको नारकोऽपि च' इति द्विकपकोशः । सरकं गगनम् । कोरकः कोरकं च ।

716. The affix 33 comes after the roots 3 to do' (I. 949) &c when the words so formed refer to the names of some objects. 35.

Thus कृ+ द्वर्= कर+ अक् (VII. 1. 1. S. 1247, which ordains the substitution of अक् for the affiix द्वर्) = करकः 'the water pot of an ascetic'. Its feminine करका formed with टाप् means hail-stone.

So also कटक: 'a bracelet of gold' from कट् 'to rain' (I. 315), ; नरक: or नरकम् 'hell' from नू 'to carry' (I. 847), in the Dvirûpakosha, there is also the word नारक:

सरतप 'the sky' from पू 'to move' (III. 17); कोरकः or कोरकप 'a bud, an unblown flower' from कुर् 'to sound' (VI. 51).

७१७ । चीकयतेराद्यन्तविपर्ययश्च । ५ । ३६ । कीवको वंगभेदः।

717. The affix gr comes after the root which change places. 36.

Thus चीक् + युन् = कीचकः (a bamboo).

७१८ । पचिमच्योरिच्चोपधायाः । ५ । ३७ ।

पेचकः। मेचकः।

718. The affix set comes after roots ve 'to cook' (I. 1045) and ve 'to be wicked, to cheat (I. 184), to the penultimate letters of which is added ve. 37.

Thus पन्+ युन्= पइन् + अक्= पेचकः 'an owl'; पेचकः 'a peacock, the moon'.

७१ए। जनेररष्ठ च । ५ । ३८ ।

जठरच् ।

719. The affix we comes after the root we 'to beget' (I. 862), the work of which is replaced by z. 38.

Thus जर् + अर्=जटरस् 'the womb'.

७२०। विचमनिभ्यां चिच्च। ५। ३९।

घठरो मूर्तः । 'मठरो मुनिश्रीयन्तयोः' । बिदादित्वान्माठरः । नर्गादित्वान्माठर्यः ।

720. The affix set treated as feet comes after the roots set to speak' (II. 54) and set to know' (IV. 67), the last letters of which are replaced by s. 39.

Thus बच् + अर = वटरः 'an ignorant or a cunning man'; a cock, भटरः a sage, intoxicated, drunk'. The form भाटर is also correct as that is read in the Gaṇapâṭha in the चिदादय class (IV. 1. 104).

The form माउवें is also correct as it belongs to the गर्गोदय class of the Ganapatha.

७२१ । ऊर्णिद्वणातेरलची पूर्वपदान्तलोपश्च । ५ । ४० । 'कर्वरः श्वरप्तकोः' ।

721. The affixes অল্ and অল্ come after the root /dri 'to tear' (IX. 23) preceded by কৰ্ the last letter of which is elided.
40.

The two affixes mark the difference in accent.

Thus कर्ज ह + अल् or अच् = कर्दरः 'a brave man, or a Râkshasa'.

७२२ । कृद्रादयश्च । ५ । ४१ ।

कृदरः कुसूलः । मृदरं विलसत् । सुदरः सर्पः ।

722. The words कृदरः (granary) &c. are irregularly formed with the affixes अन् and अन् from the root इ (to tear) with the Indeclinables kri, mri and sri. 41.

Thus कृ + ह + अल् or अय = कृदरः 'granary'; ह + ह + अल् or अय = हदरः 'sporting'; ह + ह + अल् or अय = हदरः 'a snake'.

७२३ । हल्तेयु नाद्यन्तयोर्धत्वतत्वे । ५ । ४२ ।

घातनो मारकः।

723. The affix greeness after the rooot st (to kill), the first letter of which (i. e. s) is changed to wand the second (i. e. s) to a. 42.

Tnus हन् + युन् = घत + अन् (VII. 1. 1. S. 1247) = घातनः 'a killer'.

७२४। क्रमिगमिक्षमिभ्यस्तुन्वृद्धिश्च। ५। ४३।

क्रान्तः पत्ती । गान्तः पथिकः । धान्तर्भश्रकः ।

724. The affix द्वार comes after the roots प to step (I. 502), गम (to go), जन 'to forgive' to endure, to suffer' (I. 469), and causes vriddhi. 43.

Thus क्रम् - तुन् = क्रान्तुः (a bird); गान्तुः 'a traveller'; चान्तुः 'a mosquito'.

७२५। हर्यतेः कन्यन्हिरच्। ५। ४४।

कन्चन्प्रत्ययः। दिरपबस्।

725. The affix कर्यन comes after the root कर्य to go, to be tired (I. 547) which is replaced by दिश्य. 44.

Taus हर्य + कन्यन् = हिरच् + कन्यन् = हिरच्यम् (gold).

७२६ । क् ञः पासः । ५ । ४५ ।

कपीतः । विल्वादित्वात्कापीतं वस्रम् ।

726. The affix the comes after the root of 'to do' (VIII. 10) 45.

Thus ফু+ ঘাৰ = কৰ্মাৰ: 'cotton'. The word কাৰ্যাৰ্য (cloth) is formed by adding the affix অৰু to কৰ্মাৰ by IV. 3. 136. S. 1516.

७२७ । जनेस्तु रक्ष्य । ५ । ४६ ।

जर्तु हस्ती योनिश्च।

727. The affix उ comes after the root जन (to beget), the न of which is changed to र. 46.

Thus जर्+त=जर्दः an elephant; the female organ of generation. The word $\mathfrak z$ in the sûtra is exhibited without any case affix.

९२८ । ज्रोतिर्दः । ५ । ४९ । वर्षा ।

728. The affix s comes after the root su 'to cover (II. 30). 47.

Thus जब + ह= जर्ज (the ह causes the elision of the हि of the root). It forms its feminine by the affix टाप.

Thus जर्च + टाच = जर्चा ' wool, a circle of hair between the eye brows.

९२७ । द्धातेर्यनुट् च । ५ । ४८ ।

729. The affix and the augment accome after the root to hold (III. 10). 48.

Thus ui + 3c + at = wirat 'wheat, barley, paddy.

9३०। जीर्यतेः क्रिन्रश्च वः। ५। ४०।

'जिविः स्वात्कलपवियोः'। बाहुलकात् 'इलि च' (३५४) इति दीपी न।

730. The affix far comes after the root of to grow old (IX. 24), and Treplaces the Tof the root. 49.

By the force of aga which governs the Unadi satras, the penultimate a of fax is not elongated, as is required by VIII. 2. 77 S. 354.

७३१। मव्यतेर्यलोपो मश्चापतुट् चालः । ५। ५०।

भव्यतेरालप्रत्ययः स्यात्तस्यापतुज्ञागमो भातोर्यलोपो मकारश्चान्त्यस्य । ममापतालो विषये ।

731. The affix आस and the augment आपदुद् comes after the root पन्यू 'to bind' (I. 541), of which य is elided and the final letter (i e य) is replaced by पं. 50.

Thus नड्य + आपतुट + आल = मन + आपत + आल = मनापतालः 'an object of sense'.

9३२ । ऋजिः कीकन् । ५ । ५१ ।

म्मजीक इन्द्रो भूमञ्च।

732. The affix की कर comes after the root ऋज् 'to go' (I. 189). 51.

Thus ऋण + कीकन् = ऋणीकः 'Indra; smoke'.

9३३ । तनोतेर्डनः सन्वच्च । ५ । ५२ ।

'तितडः पुंचि स्तावे च'।

733. The affix day which is treated like the Desiderative affix $\sigma_{\overline{\tau}}$ comes after the root $\sigma_{\overline{\tau}}$ 'to spread' (VIII. 1). 52.

Thus तन्+ वजः = ततन् वज = तित (the विक्रोeing elided by the affix having an indicatory ह) + वज नितनः 'a sieve, a parasol'. The अ of the reduplicate is changed to a by Sanvadbhâva (VII. 4. 79 S. 2317). This is one of those rare words in which two vowels in juxtaposition do not coalesce. The word is both masculine and neuter.

७३४ । स्रर्भकपृथुकपाका वयसि । ५ । ५३ ।

'श्रृषु' वृद्धौ । ञ्रतो बुन् । मकारञ्चान्तादेशः । प्रथेः कुकन्संप्रसारणं च । पिवतेः कन् ।

734. The words अर्थनः (a boy, child, the young of an animal), पश्चनः (a child) and पानः (a child, young one) when referring to 'age,' are irregularly formed. 53.

Thus ऋष 'to increase' (IV. 135) + दुन्= अर्ष्+ अक् = अभेकः 'the च् is replaced by स्).

मर्प to increase, rise' (I. 802) + कुकर्=पृष् (the र् undergoing samprasâraṇa before the affix having an indicatory क) + कुक=पृष्ठकः पा' to drink' (I. 972) + कर्=पाकः a suckling child, or a grown up child.

9३५ । श्रवद्यावमाधसार्वरेफाः कुत्तिवते । ५ । ५४ ।

वदेर्ने जियत्। अवदास्। अवतेरमः । वस्य पत्ते घः। अवनः। अर्थमः। अर्तेर्वन्। अर्था। रिफतेस्तौदादिकाद्वेषः।

735. The words जयदार (censurable), जयस (sinful, wicked), जयस (low, mean), जर्बन (mean) and रेफः (low, vile) are irregularly formed when they refer to 'censurable conduct'. 54.

Thus, with the negative particle नज, to the root बद 'to speak (I. 1058) is added the affix यत, अवद + यत = अवदास.

अब् 'to protect' (I. 631) + अस्= अवमः। The च of the root अव isreplaced by घ, then we get the form अधम. घ; 'to go' (III. 16) + वत् = चर्चत्; Nom. S. अर्था।

रिष् 'to boast, to sound' (VI. 23) + अत्=रेकः low, vile, contemptible. The root ्रिष् belongs to the Tudådi class.

9३६ । लीरीङोह्र स्वः पुट् च तरी श्चषणाकुत्सनयोः । ५ । ५५ । तरी प्रत्ययी क्रमात्स्तो धातोर्कस्यः प्रत्ययस्य पुट् । लिप्तं शिलप्टम् । रिप्नं कुत्स्वतम् ।

736. The affixes a and come respectively after the roots की (IV-31) 'to stick, to melt' and चे to injure, to howl' (IV. 30), the long vowel (i. e. के) of which is shortened, and they receive the augment बुद, when they refer to 'clinging to, adhering to,' and 'censurable conduct' respectively. 55.

Thus'ली + त = लि + पुट् + त = लिप्तम् 'besmeared, adhered, joined' री + र= रि + पुट् + र = रिमम् 'sin, Impurity'.

9३९ । क्लिशेरीच्चोपधायाः कन्लोपश्च लो नाम्च । ५ । ५६ ।

क्रियेः कन्स्यादुपथाया ईत्यं लस्य लोपो नामागमञ्च। कीनायो यमः। कित्यक्तं विन्त्यस्। 737. The affix कन् comes after the root क्रिय् to be afflicted, to suffer (IX. 50), the penultimate of which is replaced by long के and ल् is elided, and the augment नाम is added. 56.

Thus क्तिण् + कर्=की+नाप्+ण् + कर्=कीनाणः (a name of Yama). It is not clear why an affix having an indicatory क has been taught in this sûtra, for the gunation would have been prevented by the penultimate of the root being ordered to get the ई long.

9३८ । अप्रक्रोतेराशुक्रमंणि वरट् च । ५ । ५९ । चक्राराद्वपथाना क्रेस्सम् । क्रेस्वरः । 738. The affix are comes after the root wy 'to pervade' (V. 18) when the word formed from it refers to 'having the power of granting success soon'. 57.

By the force of win the sûtra, the penultimate letter is replaced by & (as in the last sûtra).

Thus अग् + बरट् = देश्वरः 'God'. The feminine will be द्वारती with कीच् as the affix is दित. The accent is in the middle (III. 1. 3. S, 3708) for all affixes are âdyudâtta as a general rule. The word देश्वरी may be the feminine of देश्वन् also. The latter is formed by adding विनय् to /देश and न is changed to v by IV. 1. 7. S. 456. The accent here is on the first syllable: for vanip and ñip are accent less. But if देश्वरी beformed by adding कीच् (द्वारोग-सबस) then the accent is on the final. Thus देश्वरी or देश्वरी or देश्वरी । The word देश्वरी: formed by the affix वरच् added to the root देश under III. 2. 175. S. 3155 makes its feminine देश्वरा with टाय्। (58 α)

५८। क। हन्ते रन् घश्च।

इन हिंसागत्यारस्माद्रन् प्रत्ययः स्यात् पञ्चान्ता देशः । इन्यते गन्यतेऽतिथिभिरिति घरः गृहस् ।

58 (a). The affix $\sqrt{3}$ is added to the root $\sqrt{3}$ to go (II. 2) and the letter $\sqrt{3}$ is substituted for the final.

Thus इन्+रम्= घरः house lit. that which is visited by guests. It is a Daśapâdî sûtra.

९३९ । चतेरुरन् । ५ । ५८ । धनारः ।

739. The affix sequences after the root set to beg (I. 918) 58.

Thus चत्+ उरन् = चतुर् (four) its Nom. pl. is चन्नारः (VII. 1. 98. S. 331).

Note:—The अ and न in the affix उरन् are for the sake of accent, for the purpose of this sûtra could have been served by simply saying the affix उर्' &c. instead of उरन्.

९४० । प्राततेररन् । ५ । ५० ।

740. The affix sate comes after the root sat 'to go' (I. 38) preceded by the preposition s. 59.

Thus म + अत् + अरच् = मातर् 'morning'. It is an Indeclinable, being enumerated in the list of words beginning with स्वर् &c. (I. 1. 57. S. 447).

Note:—The अन् portion of the affix अरन् is used for accent, as in the last sûtra.

९४९ । स्रमेस्तुट्च । ५ । ६० । जन्तर्भध्यम् ।

741. The affix অংশ comes after the root অধ 'to go' (I. 493) and there is also the augment বহু.

Thus अस+ उद्+ अरन्= अन्तर् (in the middle).

अथर। दहेगों लोपो दश्च नः। ५। ६१।

गम्रत्ययो धातोरन्त्यस्य लोपो दकारस्य नकारः । नगः ।

742. The affix न comes after the root दह 'to burn' (I. 1040), the final letter (इ) of which is elided, and द is changed to नि.

Thus दह + ग = नगः 'a mountain, the sun &c'.

9४३ । सिचेः संज्ञायां हनुमी करच । ५ । ६२ ।

सिञ्चतेः कप्रत्ययो इकारादेशो नुम्य स्यात् । सिंहः ।

743. The affix द comes after the root चिंच् 'to sprinkle' (VI. 140) when the word derived from it denotes the 'name of a thing'. The च of the root is replaced by द and there is also the उप augment. 62.

Thus विच + जुन + क = विंहः 'a lion'.

९४४ । व्याङि घातेश्च जातौ । ५ । ६३ ।

कप्रत्ययः स्यात् । च्याप्रः ।

744. The affix क comes after the root मा 'to smell' (I. 973) when preceded by वि and आइ and when the word formed refers to a jâti (i. e. a class of animals.) 63.

Thus वि+आइ+ प्रा+क=व्यात्रः 'a tiger'. The affix having an indicatory क causes the elision of the final vowel of the root.

७४५ । हन्तेरच्घुरच् । ५ । ६४ । धोरम ।

745. The affix অন্ comes after the root হব (to kill) which is replaced by মৃত্ 64.

Thus इत्+ अष् = पुर्+ अष् = घोरम् 'fearful, dangerous'.

९४६ । क्षमेरुपधालोपश्च । ५ । ६५ ।

चादच्। समा।

746. The affix <u>neg</u> comes after the root endure, to suffer' (I. 469) of which the penultimate vowel is elided. 65.

Thus धर्+अच्=धर्+अच=धर. It forms its feminine with the affix टाप्. So we have धरा kshmâ (the earth).

9४९ । तरते ड्रिं: । ५ । ६६ ।

त्रयः। त्रीत्।

747. The affix द comes after the root ব 'to cross over' (I. 1018). 66.

Thus तू + द् = तिर् (VII. 1. 100. S. 2390; VII. 1. 101 S. 2571) + द् = त्रिः three. The affix having an indicatory ड causes the elision of the टि portion of the root Its Nom. pl. is त्रयः; Accusative pl. is त्रीन् &c.

७४८ । ग्रहेरनिः । ५ । ६७ ।

ग्रहिणः। ङीष्। ग्रहणी व्याधिभेदः।

748. The affix अनि comes after the root । यह to accept (IX. 61.) 67.

Thus यह + अनि = यहाँगः an imaginary organ supposed to lie between the stomach and the investines. It forms |its feminine with the affix डीप्. Thus यहणी 'diarrhea, dysentery'.

७४७ । प्रयेरसच् । ५ । ६८ ।

प्रथमः।

749. The affix স্থল comes after the root দ্ব to be famous to prosper. 68.

Thus प्रम् अनम् = प्रयमः 'the first'. Its plural is प्रयमे or प्रयमाः (T. 1.33. S. 226).

९५०। चरेश्च। ५। ६९।

षरमः ।

750. The affix আদৰ্ comes after the root বহু 'to go (I. 591). 69.

Thus चर्+आमण्=चरमः 'last, ultimate, final'. Plural चरमे or चरमाः । Quere.—Why two separate sûtras: could not this be included in the last.

९५१। मङ्गरलच् । ५।६०। मङ्गलच्।

751. The affix অলম্ comes after the root শদু to go, move' (I. 157). 70,

Thus নত্ন + অলম্ = নত্নলম্ good fortune, prosperous.

The Unadi affixes are three hundred and twenty-five in number, according to Janendra Swama whose commentary we have followed in translating and explaining these sutras.

इत्युवादिषु पञ्चनः पादः ।

३१६८ । उषादयी बहुलं । ३ । ३ । १ । एते वर्तमाने संज्ञायां च बहुलं स्युः । केचिदविहिता अध्यक्षाः ।

'संतासु घातुरूपाणि प्रत्ययाञ्च ततः परे । कार्याद्विदारदन्वन्धमेतच्हास्त्रसुणादिषु'॥

3169. The affixes 'Un' and the rest, with the force of the present, and with a sense simply appellative, are attached diversely.

The phrase 'with the force of the present' (implying neither past nor future time) and 'with a sense simply appellative' (and not descriptive) must be read into this sûtra by anuvritti from sûtras III. 2. 123 & 185.

By using the word 'diversely' it is indicated that these affixes are, of course, applied after roots about which they are ordained, but they come also after roots about which they are not ordained. Sometimes we must infer their application by seeing actual words. Some affixes, though there be no express injunction regarding them, are to be inferred to belong to this class. The maxim in regard to the *Unadi* affixes is that when, in appellatives, we find the forms of verbal roots and affixes coming after them, then we may know, from the result as presented in the word, what are the indicatory letters which the affix must be possessed of in order to produce the result.

These Unadi affixes come after a limited number of roots, and not after every root, as the affixes taught in Pânini whose application is general; hence the word बद्धन has been employed. Moreover there has been no exhaustive enumeration of the several roots after which these affixes come: only some of them have been collected in works treating of Unddi affixes. Thus though the affix उत्र is ordained after हव, it comes also after यक as गंजुला. In fact there is a long discussion and it was a moot point at the time of Pânini whether these words said to be formed by Unddi affixes were really derivative, or primitive ones. Moreover all the operations of these affixes have not been shown, that is their effects are not without remainder (वर्षेष). They are valid and good if found in sacred Scriptures or secular literature. The authors of Niruktas and grammarians of the school of Sâkaţâyana, consider all nouns and substantiws (নান) as derivative words from simple roots (খারুর). Therefore where the derivation of a word is not apparent, one should infer the existence of proper base (मक्रीत) and affix (मत्यय) to form such a word.

The following slokas will be of some use to the student for acertaining the Unaili affixes:

बाहुलकं मकृतेस्त नुदूष्टः मायसमुण्ययनादि तेषाम् । कार्यश्येषियय तदुक्तं नैगमकृतिभवं हि सुसाधु ॥ १ ॥ नाम च धातुजनाह निक्को व्याकरणे यकटस्य च तोकम् । यन्न पदार्यविशेषसमुत्यं प्रत्ययतः प्रकृतेश्च तदूक्षम् ॥ २ ॥ ३१९० । भूतेऽपि दूष्यन्ते । ३ । ३ । २ ।

3170. The 'Unadi' affixes are seevalso attached with the force of the past time.

By the last sûtra, it was taught that the Until affixes come with the force of the present time. The present aphorism teaches that they come, with the force of the past also, not as a general rule, but in special cases. The force of the words 'are seen' bying that no general rule can be laid

down about it, but on finding that certain words have a past significance we conclude that the affix in that particular case has the force of the past time.

Thus वृत् + मनिन् = वर्षेन् 'a way, road' (that which has been established as a rule); घर् + यनिन् = चर्मन् 'skin' (that which is lived in); so also भरमन् 'ashes' (that which has been reduced to ashes).

३९७९ । भविष्यति गम्याद्यः । ३ । ३ । ३ ।

3171. The words 'gamin &c. have the sense of the future time.

For the word ननी see Unadi IV. 6. It is formed with इनि affix.

The force of the future time is in the affix, and is so ordained, and not in the original word which takes the affix. Thus we see that the Unadiaffixes, in a way, do come with the force of not only present, but past and future also, though in the latter two cases its scope is very limited. As गमी भागम 'intending to go to the village'; आगामी 'that which has to come'. So also मस्यायी 'departing'; मितिरोधी 'an opponent, (who is going to obstruct). मितिशोधी 'going to be awakened'. So also मितियोधी' an adversary'; मितियोधी 'an enemy'; मितियाधी; आयाधी; भावी, &c.

The Future, for the purposes of this rule, must be anadyatana future i e. the affix should come in the sense of what will happen but not in the course of the current day. In other words, the force must be of the first future जुद्, and not of the second future जुद्. As रवो गमी ग्रामम् 'he intends to go to the village tomorrow'.

रेशूर। दाशगीक्नी संप्रदाने। ३।४। ७३।

एती भूदाने कारके निपाटयेते । दार्शान्त तस्मै दाशः । गां इन्ति तस्मै गोध्नोऽतिथिः ।

3172. The words 'dâśa' and 'goghna' are irregularly formed, and the affix in these denotes the idea of the Dative or Recipient.

The word at comes from the root दार्ग 'to give' by adding the affix state under III. 1. 34. S. 2896. This being a क्दन्त word would have otherwise denoted to agent by III. 4. 67 S. 2832. The present sutra makes it denote the revient or have the force of the dative case. Thus the means 'to whom mething is given i.e. a servant'. Similarly goghna does not mean 'the killer of cow', but 'he on whose coming, the cow is driven in order to be him, that is to say, a guest'. It is this irregularly-formed word goghna which is made applicable to the priests, guests, sons-in-law &c, and not be regularly-formed word goghna which means 'a killer of cow' or 'Charlala.' Thus दाय: = दार्थान्त तस्म, गोरमः = तस्मे दार्ग गोरमः =

३९७३। भीमाद्योऽपादानै । ३।४। ७४।

भीमः। भीष्मः। प्रस्कान्दनः। प्ररद्यः। मूर्वः। खलतिः।

3173. The words 'bhîma' &c. are irregularly formed and denote ablation.

These words are formed by the Unddi affixes. Thus भी+मक्=भीनः (Uṇ. l. 145, 148); भी+पुक्+मक्=भीष्मः (Uṇ. l. 148) &c. . By the next sûtra, Unddi words do not denote ordinarily the recipient and the ablation

The present sûtra makes them do so in the case of भीमादि words. The following is a list of Bhimâdi words:— भीमा, भीष्या, भयानकः (Un. III. 82), वसः, चरः, (Un. I. 7), भूमिः (Un. IV. 45), रजः (Un. IV. 217), संक्रन्दनः, (lyut) मूर्लः (!'n V. 22) समुद्रः, खुषः, or खुवः (Un. II. 61), मुक् (Un. II. 62) खलतिः (Un. III. 112.)

३९७४ । तास्यामन्यत्रोगाद्यः । ३ । ४ । ७५ ।

संप्रदानापादानपरामशीय ताभवामिति । ततोऽसी भवति तन्तुः । वृत्तं तदिति वहमे । चित्तं तदिति वर्ते ।

3174. The words formed by 'Unadi' affixes denote other ideas than these two, i. e. recipient and ablation

The Unârli affixes being a subdivision of krit affixes, would have, by III. 4. 67, S. 2832 denoted the agent. By the present sûtra they are made to denote the object, the instrument and the location also. The word वाश्वां has been used in the sûtra in order to include the word sampradâna also. For, had the sûtra been अन्वज्ञोषाद्यः, only the Apâ lâna kâraka would have been excluded, as being the nearest; but not so the Sampradâna kâraka. Thus कृषितोऽमी = कृषिः (Un IV. 120) 'agriculture i.e. what is ploughed' (object); तन्यत हति = तन्तुः (Un. I. 69) 'a thread i.e. what is drawn out'; वृत्तिवि वस्में (Un. IV. 145) 'a way i.e. what is established'; चित्तं = चर्म (Un. IV. 145) 'skin' (in which they live).

THE KRIT-AFFIXES.—(Continued.) CHAPTER IV.

३९७५ । तुमुन्ग्वुली क्रियायां क्रियाथीयाम् । ३ । ३ । १० ।

क्तियार्थीयां क्रियायाग्रुपपदे भविष्यत्यर्थे धातोरेतौ स्तः । मान्तत्वादव्ययत्वम् । कृष्णं द्रष्टुं याति । कृष्णं दर्थको याति । अत्र वासक्षेण तृजादयो न । पुनण्जुं लुक्तेः ।

3175. The affixes 'tumun' and 'nvul' are placed after a verbal root, with the force of the future, when the word in construction therewith is another verb, denoting an action performed for the sake of the (future) action.

The word ending in sq is an Indeclinable as it ends in q !

As भोक्तुम वृज्ञित 'he goes to eat'; भोजको वृज्ञित 'he goes to eat.' Here the upapada or the verb in construction is वृज्ञित; it denotes an action performed for the sake of the future action (क्रियायो), namely, eating.

Why do we say 'denoting an action'? The upapada must be an action and not a substantive; as भिविष्ये इति अस्य जटाः 'matted hair is for the purpose that he should beg.' Here the affixes are not employed.

Why do we say 'performed for the sake of another action'? Observe धावतस्ते पविष्यति दग्डः 'running, the stick will fall.'

Obj.—Now, it might be asked why पद्य is taught a second time, when it was already taught generally by III. 1. 133; S. 2895 and that being a common rule, would have applied to this subject also? If you-reply that the future affix ब्र would have prevented its application, in conditional sentences like the above, we say that the rule of 'non-uniform affixes applying simultaneously' given in III. 1. 94 S. 2830 will step in and will conduce the application of पद्य in spite of ब्र.

Ans.—The repetition of the affix पद्च (ordained to come after a verbal root, when the word in construction therewith is another verb denoting an action performed for the sake of the future action,) is for the sake of prohibiting the application of the affixes like दृष् &c. in denoting the above sense; that is to say, the rule of वाउपस्प (III. 1.94 S. 2830) does not apply here and we cannot optionally employ any other affix, with this gerundial sense. Thus we cannot say कर्ता वृज्ञति 'he goes to do'; but we must say कर्त प instead.

These affixes form the gerund of the infinitive of purpose.

३१७६ । समानकतृ केषु तुमुन् । ३ । ३ । १५८ ।

अक्रियार्थीपपदार्थमेतत् । इच्छार्थेष्वेककर्तृ केष्रपपदेषु धातोस्तुमुन्स्यात्। इच्छति भोक्तुम् । विद्य

3176. The affix 'tumun' comes after a verb, when another verb meaning 'to wish' is in construction, provided that the agent of both the verbs is the same.

Thus इच्छति, विष् or वांछति भोक्तुम् 'he desires to eat'; कामयते भोक्तुम् 'he wishes to eat'; चिनाक्रपाणि पतिम् आपुम् इच्छति 'desires to obtain for her husband the Pinâka-handed God Siva'.

But why do we say 'when the agent of the Infinitive and the verb are the same'? We can not say देवदनं भोतुष इच्छित यत्तदनः 'Yajñadatta wishes Devadatta to eat'; for here the agents of भुज् and इष् are not the same. We must say, भुज्ञानम् instead of भोतुम् ।

Why do not we use it here:—इच्चर्करोति 'wishing, he does'? Because the Infinitive is never found in such constructions. In other words, the Infinitive in दुस् is employed when both the verbs have the same agent.

३१९९ । शक्तपृषज्ञाग्लाघटरभलभक्रमसहाहिस्त्यर्थेषु तुमुन् । ३।४।६५। एष्रपपदेष् धातोस्तुमुन्त्यात् । यक्नोति भोक्तृस् । एवं धृष्कोतीव्यादौ । अर्धग्रहणमस्तिनैव संबध्यते । अनन्तरत्वात् । अस्ति भवति विद्यते वा भोक्तुस् ।

3177. The affix 'tumun' is added to every verb, when another verb 'sak' (to be able), 'dhrish' (to make bold), 'jñâ' (to know), 'glai' (to be wearied), 'ghat' (to strive), 'rabh' (to begin), 'labh' (to get), 'kram' (to set about) 'sah' (to bear), 'arh' (to be pleased or to condescend), and a verb having the same meaning as 'as' (to be), is in construction.

Note:— The use of the Infinitive in 333 formed by this rule, differs from that given in III. 3. 10. S. 3175 In that sûtra the Infinitive had the force of 'purpose' and here there is no such force. Moreover in this case there is an upapada in construction, though that upapada is a verb; in III, 3. 10, there was no such upapada.

Thus यक्नोमि भोक्तुम् 'In am able to eat'. Similarly जानाति—ग्लायति — घटते—आरमते — लभते — मक्रमते — सहते — आहित — अहित — भवित — or विदाते भोक्तुम् 'he knows', he is wearied, he strives, he begins, he gets, he proceeds, he bears, he condescends or he is to eat'.

The word अर्थ in the sûtra applies to the root अस् only as it is nearest to it. As अस्ति or भवति or विदाते भोक्तुस्।

३१७८। पर्याप्तिवचनेष्वलमधेषु । ३।४।६६।

पर्याप्तिः सूर्णता । तद्वाचिषु सामर्थ्यवचनेष्ठपपदेषु तुसुन्स्यात् । पर्याप्तो भोक्कं प्रवीणः कुणतः पटुरित्यादि । 'पर्याप्तिवचनेषु' किस् । अतं भुक्त्वा । 'अलमर्थेषु' किस् । पर्याप्तं भुक्के । प्रभूततेष्ठ गम्यते न तु भोक्कः सामर्थ्यम् ।

3178. The affix 'tumun' comes after a verb having in composition with it 'alam' and its synonyms, when these words express 'to be capable of something'.

The word पर्याप्त means 'capability, ability, fulness'. Thus विवित्तनिष स्वाटे प्रोज्भितुम् कः समर्थः (Hitopadesa) 'who is able to avoid that which is stamped on his forehead'. लोकान् अनं दरभुम् हि तत्तपः (Kumara II. 56) 'his penance is able to burn the worlds'. अस्ति मे विमनः सर्वे परिचातु (Vikramorvasi 2) 'I have power to know every thing.' भोतुम् प्रवीणः कुशनः पटुर्वा 'skillful in eating'.

Another interpretation of the sûtra is " the affix tumun is added to a verb, when it has in composition with it, the word पर्वाप्त or a synonym of alam having the sense of paryâp!a." Thus पर्वाप्तो भोक्तुम, अर्ल भोक्तुम, भोक्तुम पारवित ।

Why do we say 'paryâpti vachana—synonyms of paryâpti or capable'? Observe अवं अक्टबा। Why do we say "alum or its synonyms"? Observe पर्याप्त भुङ्के he eats fully? Here muchness is indicated, and not the capacity of the eater.

३१९७ । कालसमयवेलासु तुमुन् । ३ । ३ । १६७ ।

पर्यायापादानमधीपलक्षणार्थम् । कालार्थेषूपपदेषु तुमुन्स्यात् । कालः समया वेलानेहा वा भाक्तम् । प्रैषादिग्रहणमिदानुवर्तते तेनेह न । 'भूतानि कालः पचतीति वार्ता' ।

3179. The affix 'tumun' comes after a root, when the words 'kâla', 'samaya', and 'velâ' (all meaning time) are in composition.

Thus कालो भोकुम् 'time to eat'. समयः खलु स्नानभोजने सेवितुम् 'it is time to bathe and take food'; वेला भोकुम् 'time to eat'. In short, Infinitive in तुसुन् may be used with words meaning 'time'; as अवसरीऽयमात्मानं मकामितृम्'this is, indeed, the time to show myself.

Why do not we use the Infinitive here कालः पचति भूतानि 'time devours all creatures'.? The sense of 'direction &c'. is understood in the sûtra from S. 2817 so when 'direction &c' is not meant, the Infinitive will not be used.

३१८०। भाववचनाश्च। ३।३।११।

भाव ब्रुट्यचिकृत्य बध्यमाणा घन्नाद्यः क्रियार्थीयां क्रियायां भविष्यति स्युः। यागाय याति 3180. And the affixes that are ordained to come after a root with the force of denoting the mere action of the verb, such as पन् &c. (III. 1.13.) have also the force of the future, when the word in construction therewith, is another verb denoting an action performed for the sake of the future action.

As यागाय वृजति 'he goes to sacrifice'; भूतये वृजति 'he goes for the sake of success'; पुष्ट्ये वृजति ।

३१८१। अग्यकर्माणा च । ३ । ३ । १२ ।

कर्मण्युपपदे क्रियार्थायां क्रियायां चाणस्यात्। ग्रुलोऽपवादः। काण्डलावो वुजित । परत्वादयं कादीन्यापते । कम्बलदायो वजित ।

3181. The affix 'an' comes after a root with the force of the future, when the word in construction with it is in the accusative case, and when the action is performed for the sake of another action.

The word 'future' is understood here. The force of was merely that of a connective particle. By III. 2. 1. S. 2913 the affix way comes after a root when the word in composition is in the accusative case. That is a general injunction; and the rule of was not applying, the affix any would have debarred it as already said; hence this repetition. This rule being an apavâda rule (an exception or a special rule with regard to those verbs which have the accusative case in composition) will thus, within its own jurisdiction, prevent the application of any of III. 3. 10 S. 3157; and

by the rule of परन्व I. 4. 2, S.175 it will debar the affixes like क &c. Therefore this अस् comes after even those verbs also which were especially exempted from its operation by III. 2. 3. S. 2915&c. Thus by rule III. 2. 3 the अस् of III. 2. 1 could not have come after simple verbs ending in long आ, such as दा 'to give' &c. But the present आस with a gerundial force will come even after such verbs. As गोदायो वृज्ञति he goes to give cows, and not गोदः। So also कम्बन्दायो वृज्ञति 'he goes to give blanket'; अस्वदायो वृज्ञति। दा + अस् = दायः (VII, 3. 33).

So also काण्डलावो वृजति 'he goes to cut wood.' In this case जण् would have been applied even by III 2. 1.S. 2913.

३१८२। पद्रुजविशस्पृशी घज् । ३।३। १६।

भविष्यतीति निवृत्तस् । पदातेऽसी पादः । वजतीति रोगः । विश्वतीति वेशः । स्पृश्वतीति । स्पर्शः ।

3182. The affix 'ghañ' comes after the roots 'pad' (to pace), 'ruj' (to pain), 'vis' (to enter), and 'spris' (to touch).

The anuvritti of 'future' does not extend to this sûtra. The affixes hereinafter taught come in all the tenses.

As पद + धज् = पादः 'foot'; रज् + धज् = रोगः 'disease'; so वेशः 'entrance.'

The verb स्पृष् takes चज् when the sense is that of 'distress'; as स्पर्गः 'disease' or 'warmth.' The word स्पर्ग meaning 'touch' is formed by adding the affix अप्, under rule III. 1.134; as स्पर्ग देवदसः। There is difference in accent between these two words.

३१८३।सृस्थिरे।३।३।१९।

'मृ' इति लुप्तविभक्तिकं सर्तेः स्थिरे कर्तरि पञ्स्यात् । सरित कालान्तरमिति सारः । '* व्याधिमत्स्यवलेषु चेति वाच्यम् *'। अतिसारो व्याधिः । अन्तर्भावितस्यथेऽत्र सरितः । स्थिरादिकमतिययेन सारयतीत्यर्थः । विसारो मत्स्यः । 'सारे। बले द्वढांग्रे च'।

3183 The affix 'ghañ' comes after the verb 'sri' (to move) when the agent is permanently fixed.

The word few means an object remaining steady throughout any period of time. That which thus remaining permanent moves through any interval of time, will apply to the agent of the verb. Thus, चू+ चज् = चार: 'an essence'; as चन्दनसार: 'the essence of sandal', खदिरसार: 'the essence of catechu.'

Why do we say 'permanently fixed'? Observe चर्चा 'moves', चारकः 'that which flows.'

Vart:—The word, so formed also applies to disease, fish and strength. As आविषार: 'dysentery'. The sense of causative is latent here in the root /sri. That which causes the excessive flow of blood &c. is called अविषार: 'विषार: 'a fish'; सार: 'strength.' See Amarakosá.

३१८४। भावे। ३। ३। १८।

सिद्धावस्थापन्ने धात्वर्धे वाच्ये धातीर्घन्स्यात् । पाकः । पाकौ ।

3184.. The affix 'ghañ' comes after a root when mere action is denoted.

Thus, पच + पञ् = पाकः 'cooking' (VII. 2.116 and VII. 3.52); त्यागः 'abandoning'; रागः 'colouring' (VI. 4.27). An action expresses a general state; so that all roots denote 'condition' when their meaning is to be expressed. And as the meaning of the root can be expressed by the root itself, therefore, the affixes पञ् &c. come after all verbal roots, when the sense of the root is denoted as having attained to the completed state. It is not necessary that the words so formed should be always of the masculine gender, singular number. They may take any other gender or number. As पिकः, पचनम्, पाकः, पाकः। These affixes form, in short, verbal nouns, or abstract nouns being names of action.

३१८५ । स्फुरतिस्फुलत्योर्घत्रि । ६ । १ । ४७ ।

श्वनयोरेच ख्रात्वं स्याहिन। स्फारः । स्फालः । 'उपसर्गस्य घनिन्' (१०४४) इति दीर्घः । परीहारः । 'इकः काषे' (१०४५) । काषे उत्तरपदे इगन्तस्यैव प्रादेवीर्घः । नीकाशः । ख्रनूकाशः । 'इकः' किस्। प्रकाशः । 'नोदात्तेपदेशन्' (२७६३) इति न वृद्धिः । श्रमः । ख्राचमादेस्तु । ख्राचामः । कामः । वामः । विश्राम इति त्वपाणिनीयस् ।

3185. In the roots eye and eye 'to move', there is the substitution of the on for the diphthong when the affix va follows.

Thus विस्फार: instead of विस्फोर:, and विस्फाल: instead of विस्फोल: ॥ By VIII. 3. 76, the च is optionally changed to च after वि, as विस्फार:, and विस्फाल: ॥

By VI. 3. 122 S. 1044 the vowel of a preposition is optionally lengthened before this affix. As परीहार: or परिहार:

By VI. 3. 132 S. 1045, the simple vowels इ, उ, ऋ and च of a preposition are lengthened before the word काम and of no other vowel. As, नीकामः, अनुकासः। Why do we say 'इक् vowels only'? Observe प्रकाशः; no lengthening of the अ of प्र॥

There is no vriddhi of the penultimate of roots ending in स, because of the prohibition of VII. 3. 34. S. 2763. As अस्म चन्न अमः। But there is vriddhi of the penultimate vowels of आवस्, कस् and वस् by the vârtika under S. 2763. As आवसः। कामः। वामः।

The vriddhi in विश्वामः is against the rules of Panini: for अस is an udâtta root and is governed by VII. 3. 34 S. 2763.

३१८६ । स्यदी जवे । ६ । ४ । २८ ।

स्यन्देर्घित्र नलापा बहुयभावश्च निपात्यते । स्यदा वेगः । अन्यत्र स्यन्दः ।

3186. The word स्वद is formed by वस् in the sense of 'speed'.

The nasal of tara is elided, and there is absence of vriddhi. As tari
In other places, we have tara:

३१८९ । अवीदैधौद्मप्रश्रयहिमश्रथाः । ६ । ४ । २७ ।

अवादाऽवक्लोदनस्। एथ इन्धनस्। खोद्ग उन्दनस्। अन्येन्लोपा वृद्वयभावश्व।

3187. अवीद, एप, ओद्ध, मन्नय, and द्विमन्नय are irregularly formed by the elision of न॥

Thus उन्द्—अव + उन्द् + घन् = अवोदः; इन्ध् + घन् = एघः, the guṇa is irregular, for I. 1. 4 applied here, and prevented guṇa. उन्द + मन् = ओद्व (Uṇadi मन्). प्र+ अन्य + घन् = प्रअयः (The want of vṛiddhi is the irregularity). So also दिमश्रयः ॥

३१८८ । प्रकर्ति च कारके संज्ञायाम् । ३ । ३ । १७ । कर्तिभन्ने कारके चन्न्यात ।

3188. And the affix 'ghañ' comes after a root, when the sense is that of an appellative, the word being related to the verb from which its name is deduced, as a kâraka, but not as an agent kâraka.

Thus रङ्ज् + पञ्। Now applies the following sûtra.

३१८९। घित्र च भावकरणयोः । ६ । ४। २९।

रञ्जेर्नलोपः स्यात्। रागः । 'अनयोाः' किम् । रज्यत्यस्मिन्रङ्गः। प्रास्यत इति प्रासः । 'संज्ञायाम्' इति प्राधिकम् । को भवता लाभा लब्धः । इत उत्तरं 'भावे' 'अकर्तरि कारके' इति 'कृत्यल्युटा बहुलम्' (२८४२) इति यावद्द्यमप्यनुवर्तते।

3189. The penultimate nasal of रञ्ज् is elided before चज्, when the word formed with it expresses a state or an instrument.

Thus रागः 'passion, color, or the coloring stuff'. Thus आश्चर्य रागः, विचित्र रागः denote भाव, while रज्यतेऽनेनिति रागः denotes instrument. The चत्र् is added by III. 3. 121; and च changed to क् by VII. 3. 52. But रङ्गः = रंजन्ति तस्मिन् 'a theatre.

Similary मासः (i. e. मास्यन्ति तस्) 'a dart, lit. that which men throw'; मसेवः (i. e. मसीव्यन्ति तस्) 'a sack, lit. that which men stitch together'; आहारः (i. e. आहरन्ति अस्माद्रसम्) 'food, lit. that from which men take out the juice to nourish themselves. As मसुराहारः, तस्यालाहारः।

Note:—Why do we say in S.3188 'not related as an agent'? Observe भेषः 'a sheep, lit. that which looks helplessly. Here the word भेष is related to the verb भिषात as agent, and the affix is consequently not पज.

Note:—Why do we say 'when denoting an appellative'; ? Observe कर्तेच्यः कटः 'the mat must be made'.

The force of win the sûtra is to indicate that चन्न may be applied irregularly in cases where appellative is not meant: as की भवता दायो दसः 'what gift was given by you'; की भवता लाभो लड्यः 'what gain was gained by you'.

Both the phrases, 'when denoting mere condition (भाव)' and 'a karaka which is not an agent' are understood in the succeeding aphorisms. See. II. 2. 6 S. 756 about नञ् Compound.

३१९०। परिमागाख्यायां सर्वेभयः । ३ । ३ । २० ।

घञ् । अजिपार्वाधनार्थमिदम् । एकस्तग्डुलिनिचायः । द्वी ग्रूर्पनिष्पावी ।द्वी कारी । '* दार-खारी कर्तरि गिलुक्च *'। दारयन्तीति दाराः । जारयन्तीति जाराः ।

3190. The affix 'ghañ' comes after all roots, when the word so formed is the name of a measure.

Thus नि + चि + चल् = निचे + ज (VII. 2. 115) = निचायः (VI. 1. 78) 'a heap'; as पकस्तण्डुलनिचायः; द्वी गूर्पनिच्पावी। कू 'to scatter' + चल् = कारः। द्वीकारी; जयः कारः।

By using the word 'all' in the sûtra, it is indicated that the affix sq (III. 3.57) is also superseded when this sense is to be indicated. Otherwise the affix sq would only be prohibited by the Paribhâsha:—"Apavâdas that precede the rules which teach operations that have to be superseded by the apavâda-operations, supersede only those rules that stand nearest to them, not the subsequent rules". Thus sq being taught in III. 3.56 would be superseded, but not so sq taught in the subsequent aphorism III. 3.57.

Vart:—The affix षत्र comes after the causative verbs दारि and जारि, and there is luk elision of the causative affix णिच्; when the word so formed is related to the verb as agent. Thus दारयन्ति आतुन् = दाराः 'a wife' (lit. 'who divides brothers' a wife breaking up the brotherly love); जारयन्ति = जाराः 'a paramour'.

३१९१। इङ इच । ३ । ३ । २१ ।

षत् । अचे। प्रवादः । उपेत्वास्मादधीयते उपाध्यायः । '* अपादाने स्वियासुपसंख्यानं तदन्ताच्च वा ङीष् *' उपाध्याया—उपाध्यायी । '* श्रू वायुवर्णनिवृतेषु *'। 'श्रू' इत्यविभक्तिको निर्देशः। श्रारो वायुः। कर्षे पञ् । श्रारो वर्णः। चित्रीकरणिन धात्वर्थः। निविव्यते आवि्यते- उनेनेति निवृतमावरणम् । बाहुलकात्करणे क्तः। 'गौरिवाकृतनीश्रारः प्रायण श्रिशिरे कृषः'। अकृत- प्रावरण इत्यर्थः।

3191. The affix 'ghañ' comes after the root 'in' (to study).

This debars अन् (III. 3. 156). As अधि + इ + घन् = अधि + ऐ + अ = अध्यायः 'a lesson or lecture'; उपाध्यायः (उपत्यास्मादधीते) 'a teacher'.

Vart.—When the word to be formed is related to the verb इन्ह as an ablative, the word is feminine also and optionally takes the affix ङीष्. As उपेन्याधीयतेऽस्या=उपाध्याया or उपाध्यायी 'a female teacher'. One who herself teaches, and not the wife of a teacher.

Vart.—The affix चज् comes after the root ण when the word so formed means 'wind', 'color', or 'cover'. As णारः 'wind', 'green colour' &c. गीरिवाकृतनीधारः मायेण शिथिरे कृषः "generally lean in autumn, like a cow without the shade over it."

The word u is shown in the vartika without any case-affix. In uto meaning wind', the affix has the force of instrument. In with green colour', the sense of the root is to give diverse colours or to paint'. word निवृत means by which any thing is covered. It is formed by क affix added with the force of instrument, as a diversity, to the root वृज् वरणे। In नीगार the इ is lengthened by S. 1044. The words अकृतनीगारः mean अकृतपावरणः ' where no cover is made'.

३१९२ । उपसर्गे सवः । ३ । ३ । २२ ।

घजु । संरावः । 'उपसर्गे' किस् । रबः ।

The affix 'ghañ' comes after the verb 'rû' (to roar), when it has an upasarga in composition with it.

This debars अप (III. 3. 57). As संराव 'aclamour', उपरावः &c.

Why do we say 'compounded with an upasarga'? Observe रवः 'sound'.

३१७३। ऋभिनिसः स्तनः शब्दसंज्ञायाम् । ८ । ३ । ८६ ।

अस्मात्स्तनः सस्य मूर्धन्य । अभिनिष्टाना वर्णः । 'शब्दसंज्ञायाम्' किस् । अभिनिः स्तनित प्दङ्गः ।

The च of स्तर is optionally changed to च after the 3193. double preposition अपि निष् when the word so formed is the name of a particular letter (i. e. visarga).

 ${f As}$ अभिनिष्टाना वर्णः, अभिनिष्टाना विसर्जनीयः or अभिनिस्ताना वर्णः or विसर्जनीयः ॥ The compound preposition अभि-निम् causes this change, and not any one of them separately. Thus Apastamba: - ब्रयसरं चतुरसरं वा नामपूर्वभारव्यातात्तरं दीर्घभिनिष्टान्तं, घेाषवदादान्तरन्तस्यम् "a name (nâme) should be such that it should consist of two syllables or four-syllables, that its first portion should be a noun (nama-pûrva), and its second portion a verb (âkhyâta), that it should end in a long vowel (dîrgha) or a visarga (abhinishtana), that the first letter of such a noun should be a ghosha or sonant letter (ghosha-vadâdi), and a semivowel (antastha) should be in the body of it." Thus the names द्रवियोदा, वरिवादा fulfill these conditions and are good names.

Why do we say 'when it is the name of a particular letter.'? Observe श्रीभिनिः स्तनित मुदङ्गः ॥ The anuvritti of समासे ceases from this place.

३१९४ । सिम युद्रुदुवः । ३ । ३ । २३ । स्वावः विष्ठविकारीऽपूर्वविशेषः । संदावः । संदावः ।

3194. The affix 'ghañ' comes after the roots 'yu' (to join), 'dru' (to run) and 'du' (to burn), when in composition with the preposition 'sam'.

As संतावः that which is mixed with sugar &c. a sort of sweet cake. संद्रावः, संदावः । But प्रयवः where the preposition is not sam.

३१८५ । श्रिणी सुवो उन् पत्तर्ग । ३ । ३ । २४ ।

श्रायः। नायः। भावः। 'ञ्जनुपत्तर्गे' किस्। प्रश्रयः। प्रणयः। प्रभवः। क्षयस् 'प्रभावोः राज्ञः' इति। प्रकृष्टो भाय इति प्रादित्तमातः। क्षयस् 'राज्ञो नय' इति। बाहुलकात्।

3195. The affix 'ghañ' comes after the roots 'śri' (to go to) n'i' (to lead) and 'bhû (to be), when not in composition with an upasarga.

This debars the affix अन् (III. 3.56 S. 3231). As आय: 'shelter', नाय: 'a means', भाव: 'a condition'.

But with upasargas, we have प्रश्नयः 'respect', प्रयायः 'love'; प्रभवः 'source'.

How do we explain the form प्रभाव in प्रभाव राजः 'the splendour of the king'? Here the word प्रभाव is not made from the compound root प्रभु + पञ्, but by compounding प्र with भाव by the rules of Prâdi samâsa, meaning 'excellent condition'.

How do you explain the form नय in नया राजः? Here the root नी has taken the affix अन् diversely by III. 3. 113. S. 2841.

३१९६ । वी सुश्रुवः । ३ । ३ । २५ ।

विश्वावः। विश्वावः। 'वी' किस्। धवः। श्रवः।

3196. The affix 'ghañ' comes after the roots 'kshu' (to sneeze), and 'śru' (to move and hear) when the preposition 'vi' is in composition.

This debars the affix अप् (III. 3. 57S. 3232); as विश्वाव: 'cough'; विश्वाव: 'flowing forth', 'celebrated'. But when without the preposition वि: we have ख व: and अव:।

३१७९ । अवोदोर्नियः । ३ । ३ । २६ ।

श्रवनायोऽघो नयनम् । जन्नायः जध्वनयनम् । कथम् 'जन्नयः जत्मेश्वा' इति । वादुलकात् ।

3197. The affix 'ghañ' comes after the verb 'nî' (to lead) when the prepositions 'ava' and 'ut are in composition,

As अवनायः 'throwing down'; उन्नायः 'elevation'.

How do you explain उन्तय : in उन्तयः पदार्थानास्? Here the affix is 'ach, by the diversity of III. 3. 113. S. 2841.

३१९८। प्रे द्रस्तुस्तुवः । ३ । ३ । २७ ।

मद्रावः । मस्तावः । मस्तावः । 'में' इति किस् । द्रवः । स्तवः । स्तवः ।

3198. The affix 'ghañ' comes after the roots 'dru', 'stu' and 'sru', when the word in composition is 'pra'.

As महावः, मस्तावः, मस्तावः। But not so in द्वाः, स्तावः where there is no pra.

३१९९ । निरम्योः पूल्वोः । ३ । ३ । २८ ।

निष्पूयते श्रूपीदिनिरिति निष्पावी धान्यविश्रेषः । श्रीभलावः । 'निर्भ्योः' किस् । पवः । स्रवः ।

3199. The affix 'ghañ' comes after the rooots 'pû' (to purify) and 'lu' (to cut) when 'nir' and 'abhi' are respectively in composition.

. The root y refers to both युद्ध and युद्ध. The I. 3. 10, S. 128 must be applied here, and thus निर् comes before y, and অभि before जू। As निष्पावः a kind of grain, lit. purified by 'winnowing'; অभिकावः 'moving'. But पवः and কৰঃ, without these prepositions.

३२००। उनयोर्गः । ३ । ३ । २९ ।

जदारः । निगारः । 'जन्योः' किस् । गरः ।

3200. The affix 'ghañ' comes after the root 'grî' when the upasargas 'ut' and ni are in composition.

The verb म here refers to both the verbs म 'to make sound', and म 'to swallow'. As उद्गारः समुद्रस्य 'the roaring of the sea'; निगारा देवदत्तस्य 'the swallowing of Devadatta'. But when without these prepositions, we have गरः।

३२०१ । कृ धान्ये । ३ । ३ । ३० ।

'क्ष' इत्यस्माद्धान्यविषयकादुन्योर्घण्स्यात् । उत्कारो निकारो थान्य विश्वेष इत्यर्थः । 'घान्ये' किस् । भिन्नोत्करः । पुष्पनिकरः ।

3201. The affix 'ghañ' comes after the verb 'kṛi', when the prepositions 'ut' and 'ni' are in composition and when the sense of the verb relates to grain.

The verb & here means 'to scatter', and not 'to injure', because no words formed by this affix are found in Sanskrit in that sense.

As उस्कारी धान्यस्य 'the winnowing of corn'; निकारी धान्यस्य 'the winnowing of corn'. But when not referring to grain, we have भैक्ष्योत्करः 'a heap of alms', पुरुषनिकरः 'the essence or heap of flowers'.

३२०२। यज्ञे सिम स्तुवः । ३।३।३१।

समेत्य स्तुवन्ति यस्मिन्देशे बन्दोगाः स देशः संस्तावः। 'यत्रे' किस् । संस्तवः परिचयः।

3202. The affix 'ghañ' comes after the root 'stu' when it is preceded by the upasarga 'sam' and the word refers to sacrificial subjects.

As संस्तावश्वन्देगगानाम् 'the Sanstâva of the Chhandogas; संस्तावः(चम्मेत्य स्तुर्वान्त यस्मिन् देशे खदेगगः म देशः) means 'the place which the Brâhmaṇas repeating hymns and prayers, occupy at a sacrifice'.

But when not referring to sacrifice we have संस्वयकात्रयाः 'the mutual praising of the two pupils'. i. e. becoming acquainted with each other.

३२०३ । मे स्त्रीरयज्ञी । ३ । ३ । ३२ ।

'अयवे' इति छेदः यत्ते इतिमक्तत्वात्। मस्तारः। 'अयवे' किस। बर्हिषः मस्तरो सुन्दिविश्रेषः। 3203. The affix 'ghañ' comes after the root 'strî' (to cover), when preceded by the preposition 'pra'; provided that the word so formed does not refer to sacrifice'.

The division of the sandhi is strah+ayajñe; and not strah+yajñe because there is no necessity of repeating yajñe in this sûtra, as it could have been drawn by anuvritti from the last.

As, गंजमस्तारः 'a bed of conch'; गंजमस्तारः 'strewing of gems'. Why do we say when not meaning sacrifice? Observe वृद्धियः मस्तरः 'a handful of straw.

३२०४। प्रथने वावशब्दे । ३।३।३३।

विष्यवित्स्तृयातेर्घण्स्यादशब्दविषये प्रथने । पटस्य विस्तारः । 'प्रथने' कित् । तृषाविस्तरः । 'अथब्दे' किस् । ग्रन्थविस्तरः ।

3204. The affix 'ghañ' comes after the root 'stri' (to cover), where the preposition 'vi' is in composition with it, when the sense is that of extension, and such spreading does not refer to words.

The word मणनं means 'extent, circuit, range'. As पटस्य विस्तादः 'the extension of the garment'.

Why do we say 'when meaning extent'? Observe, तृगविस्तरः 'a collection of grass'. Why do we say 'not referring to words'? Observe विस्तरो वचनान् 'prolixity of words': or ग्रथविस्तरः।

३२०५। छन्दोनाम्नि च । ३ । ३ । ३४ ।

'स्नः' इत्यनुवर्तते । विष्टारपङ्क्तिश्वन्दः । विस्तीर्यन्तऽस्मिन्नधराणीत्यधिकरणे , धञ् । ततः कर्मधारयः।

3205. The affix 'ghañ' comes after 'stri' with the upasarga 'vi', when the word so formed is the name of a metre.

The word बन्द here means prosodial metre such as Gâyatri &c; and not the Vedas; otherwise the word नाम would not have been used. Thus वि+स्ट्र+ घन् वि+ष्ट्र+ घन् (VIII. 3.94) = विष्टारः 'the name of a metre called Vishṭâra-Paṅkti'.

The whole word fartwise is the name of a metre, and is not a word ending with the affix ghan; only a member of this word, i. e. the first part ends with ghan. The seventh case-affix in the word arthur has the force of location i. e. when the word so formed occurs in a portion of a name of a meter; it is not the full, name, but it is in the name i. e. forms a portion of the name. It is a Karmadhâraya compound.

३२०६ । छन्दोनाम्नि च । ८ । ३ । ए४ । बिपर्वात्स्तुगातेर्घेत्रन्तस्य सस्य यत्वं स्याच्छन्दोनाम्नि । इति यत्वस् ।

3206. Also when it is the name of a metre, the irregular form fagus is used.

By sûtra III. 3. 34 the word विष्टार is formed denoting a sort of metre called विष्टारपंक्तिः ॥

Why do we say when denoting 'the name of a Chhandas'? Observe पटस्य विस्तारः ॥

In fact this sûtra makes unnecessary the sûtra III. 3. 34. To avoid this difficulty, some say that the sûtra III. 3. 34 is not confined to the preposition वि, so that we can form মধ্বাবেজ্ কি:। संवादयङ्कि:।

३२०९। उदि ग्रहः। ३।३।३५।

उद्याहः।

3207. The affix 'ghañ' comes after the verb 'grah' (to seize), when the preposition 'ut' is in composition.

This debars the affix अप. े As उद्गादः 'lifting up'.

३२०८। समि मुष्टौ। ३।३। ३६।

मल्लस्य संग्राहः । 'मुष्टी' किस् । द्रव्यस्य संग्रहः ।

3208. The affix 'ghañ' comes after the root 'grah' when in composition with the preposition 'sam', when the sense of the root refers to fist

The word मुश्चि means 'boxing, fist'; as, खही मरुतस्य संग्राहः 'O! the clenching of the fist of the athlete'; खही मुश्चिकस्य संग्राहः O! the seizing of the boxer', meaning grasping firmly.

Why do we say, 'referring to fist'? Observe संग्रही धान्यस्य 'a collection of grain'.

३२०९। परिन्योर्नीगोर्द्यूताम्रेषयोः । ३ । ३ । ३७ ।

परिपूर्वाननयतिर्निपूर्वादिणञ्च घज्स्यात्क्रनेण दाूतेऽभ्रेषे च विषये। परिणायेन शारान्हन्ति। समन्ताननयनेनेत्यर्थः। स्पाऽत्र न्यायः। उचित्तित्यर्थः। 'दाूताभ्रेषयोः' किस्। परिणया विवाहः। स्ययो नाशः।

3209. The affix 'ghañ' comes' after the roots 'nî' (to lead), and 'i' (to go), when the prepositions 'pari' and 'ni' are respectively in composition with them, and when the words so formed respectively mean 'a game' and 'propriety or arrangement or law'.

Here again we take help of I. 3. 10 in interpreting this sûtra. The verbs परि+नी and नि+इ, take घन when respectively meaning 'gambling' and 'fitness'. As परिणायेन यारान् इन्ति 'he kills (or takes) many pieces by moving a chessman.' Here परिणाय=समन्तान्नयन means 'the moving of chess-pieces from every side, and so winning the game.' So also नि+इ+ यम्=नि+अ=नि+अव=न्यायः 'justice', 'propriety', 'logic'.

But when not having these senses, we have परिणयः 'marriage', and च्ययः 'decay'; as च्ययङ्गतः पापः 'the sin has been destroyed'. The word अभे प means पादार्थीनामनपवारो यथाप्राप्तकरणम्।

३२१०। परावन्पात्यय इसः। ३।३।३८।

क्रमप्राप्तस्यानतिपाताऽनुपात्ययः । तव पर्यायः । 'श्रनुपात्यये' किस् । कालस्य पर्ययः । श्रतिपात इत्यर्थः ।

3210. The affix 'ghañ' comes after the root 'i' (to go) in composition with the word 'pari', when the sense is that of following in regular succession.

As पर्योगः 'turn, succession'; तव पर्योगः 'thy turn'; मम पर्योगः 'my turn.'
Why do we say 'when meaning turn'? Observe कालस्य पर्यगः 'the lapse of time'. The word अनुपात्यगः = क्रमनाप्तस्यानितपातः 'not breaking the series or order'.

३२११ । व्युपयोः श्रेतेः पर्याये । ३ । ३ । ३० ।

तम विशायः। तव राजापशायः। 'पर्याये' किस्। विशयः संशयः। उपश्यः समीपश्ययनम्।

3211. The affix 'ghañ' comes after the root 'sî' (to lie down) when the prepositions 'vi' and 'upa' are in composition with it, and when the sense of the word so formed is that of 'regular succession'.

As, तब विशाय: 'thy turn of sleeping' (i.e. the rest enjoyed in rotation by the sentinels on watch); मन विशाय: 'may turn of rest'; तब राजीपशाय: = तब राजानमु पश्चितुम्पर्याय: 'thy turn of sleeping the king'.

Why do we say 'regular succession? Observe उपगयः 'lying by the side of or ambush'; विषयः 'doubt'.

३२१२ । हस्तादाने चेरस्तेये । ३ । ३ । ४० ।

इस्तादान इत्यनेन प्रत्यासिन रादेयस्य लक्ष्यते । पुरुषप्रचायः । 'इस्तादाने' किस् । वृथाग्रस्यानां फलानां यष्ट्रया प्रचयं कराति । 'अस्तिये' किस् । पुरुषप्रचयञ्चीर्येण ।

3212. The affix 'ghañ' comes after the root 'chi' (to collect), when the sense expressed is that of taking by hand, provided it does not refer to stealing.

By saying 'taking by hand' the close proximity of the person taking, to the thing accepted or taken, is indicated. As पुरुषत्रचादः 'gathering flowers by hand'; फलमचादः 'gathering fruits by hand'.

Why do we say 'taking by hand'? Observe वृषाग्रस्थानां फलानां यष्ट्या मचयं करोति 'he gathers with the stick the fruits hanging on the top of the tree'.

Why do we say 'when not meaning to steal'? Observe पुरुपप्रचयशीयें ज 'the gathering of flowers by theft'.

Prohibition must be stated in the case of the word उच्चयः 'gathering'; as godfadu: 'gathering of flowers by hand'.

३२१३ । निवासिवितिशरीरोपसमाधानैष्वादेश्च कः । ३ । ३ । ४१ ।

एषु चिनेतिर्वजादेश्च ककारः । उपसमाधानं राशीकरणं तच्च घात्वर्थः । जन्ये प्रत्ययार्थस्य कारकस्योपाधिभूताः । निवासे । काशीनिकायः । चितीः । आकायमग्निः चिन्वीत । श्रारीरे । चीवते-ऽस्मिन्नस्थ्यादिकामिति कायः । समूहे । गामयनिकायः । 'एषु' किस् । चयः । 'चः कः' इति वक्तव्ये आदेरित्युक्तेर्यक लुक्यादेरेव यथा स्यादिति । गोमयानां निकेचायः । पुनः पुना राशीकरणमित्यर्थः ।

3213. The affix 'ghañ', comes after the root 'chi' (to gather), and 'k' is the substitute of the initial 'ch'; in these senses viz.—'a dwelling', 'a fire on the funeral pile', 'the body' and 'collection.'

That in which people dwell (निवस्ति) is called निवासः or 'dwelling'. That which is gathered together (चीयते) is called चिति or 'funeral pile'. अरोर means the body of all living beings; and उपसमाधानः means making a heap: it refers to the meaning of the root: while the others refer to the meaning of the affix and of the Kâraka. Thus निकासः 'a dwelling'; as in कामीनिकासः 'Kâsi-dwelling'; आकासमिन चिन्नीत 'let him arrange the âkâya fire i. e. the funeral fire'; कासः body', as अनित्यः कासः 'a perishable body'. The meaning of the root चि is not very manifest in it. Literally it would mean "that in which are collected together blood, bones &c.—an organism". महान् गोमयनिकासः 'a heap of cow-dung'.

Why do we say 'when having these senses'? Observe चयः 'gathering'. Why is not this rule applied in महात् काष्ट्रनिययः 'a large heap of wood'? Here multiplicity is expressed and not collection or aggregation.

Instead of saying "चः कः", the sutra uses आदेः, indicating that in the yanluk, where there are two च's, the first only should be changed to क and not the second. As गोमयानां निकीचायः 'the frequent heaping of cow-dung'.

३२१४ । संघे चानौत्तराधर्ये । ३ । ३ । ४२ ।

चेर्पजादेख कः । भिक्षनिकायः । प्राणिनां सनूहः संघः । 'अनीत्तराधर्ये' किस् । सूक्षरिनचयः । संघे किस् । ज्ञानकर्मसमुच्चयः ।

3214. The affix 'ghañ' comes after the root 'chi' (to gather) and 'k' is the substitute of the initial 'ch', in the sense of a multitude or assembly, (of living being's possessing some common characteristics), but not merely a confused crowd of men.

The word संघ means a collection or assembly of living beings. It is of two sorts:—either by collection of persons possessing common qualifications, or a mere confused crowd of men. The collection denoting a confused crowd is here excepted and by paryudasa negation the other is taken. This सिमुनिकाय: 'the assembly of Bhikshus; ब्राइस्थानिकाय: 'the assembly of Brâhmaṇas'; वैयाकरणनिकाय: 'the assembly of Grammarians'.

But स्करनियाः 'a herd of hogs'; because it is a mere collection. So also कृताकृतसमुख्याः 'the collection of what is done and not done'; अमानासमुख्याः 'the collection of proofs'. So also जानकमं समुख्याः "the harmonious development and treading the path of wisdom and work both simultaneously". Here there is no संघ in either of the two senses, it not being a collection of living animals, the affix ghan is not employed.

३२१५ । कर्मव्यतिहारे णिच्छियाम् ३ । ३ । ४३ । स्वीलिङ्गे भावे णव्।

3215. The affix nach' comes after a root in denoting reciprocity of action, and the word so formed is in the feminine gender.

The word कर्स means 'action' and is not the technical 'Karma' meaning the accusative case. व्यक्तिर means reciprocity or interchange of action. The word so evolved is feminine in form and denotes mere 'action' (भार) also. The anubandha च in जच् is qualitative and is added to distinguish this affix from other affixes: thus in V. 4. 14. S. 3216 this particular affix is meant.

Thus वि+अव+कृष्+णच्+अञ्+ङीष्=ध्यावकोषी (V. 4.14, and VII. 3.6) 'mutual abuse'. So also च्यावहासी, च्यावलेखी. The affix णच् forms only an imaginary stem; for this stem must take the अञ् by V. 4.14 which even does not form the complete word until the affix डीष् of the feminine is added

Why do we say 'in the feminine'? Observe व्यतिपाको वर्तते।

३२१६ । राचः स्त्रियामञ् । ५ । ४ । १४ ।

3216. The affix an =) comes without changing the sense, after a word ending in the affix nach $(\pm/-=)$, when the word is feminine.

By III. 3. 43 the affix अन् is ordained after feminine words denoting reciprocity of action. The affix अन् comes after such a word without changing the sense, when the thing donoted is feminine. Thus च्यावक्रोधी, च्यावहासी वर्षते॥

३२९७ । न कर्मव्यतिहारे । ७ । ३ । ६ । अस्र थेण्न स्यात् । व्यावकोशी । व्यावहासी ।

3217. The prohibition and the augment, ordained by VII. 3. 3, S. 1098 do not apply to a word which expresses the reciprocity of an action.

As ज्यावक्रोधी, ज्यावलेखी, व्याववर्त्ती, ज्यावदासी ॥ See III. 3. 48 and V. 4. 14. ३२१८ । अभिविधी भाव इनुण्। ३।३। ४४।

3218. The affix 'inun' comes after a root in denoting condition, when co-extensiveness is meant.

The word अभिविध means co-extensiveness, that is to say, the complete comprehension or relation between the action and the quality. Thus सांराविणम् 'a general or tumultuous uproar'; सं+कूट्+इर्+अण (V. 4. 15 and VI. 4. 164) = सांक्टिनम् 'a general confusion'; so संस्थाविणम् 'a general flow or stream'.

Why do we say 'when meaning co-extensiveness'? Ubserve संकोटः, संदावः, संदावः।

३२१७ । ऋगिनुगाः । ५ । ४ । १५ ।

'इनण्यनपत्ये' (१२४५)। साराविणं वर्तते।

3219. The affix an $(+-\pi)$ comes without changing the sense, after a stem ending in the affix inun ($\pi = 0$)

By III. 3. 44, the affix इनुष् is added to a root to express a condition resulting from a universal co-operation of the action denoted by the root. But a word formed by इनुष् is after all an imaginary word, it requires the further addition of this affix अष् to make it a complete word. In fact all svartha affixes generally complete the not fully developed word. Thus संराविष्ण वर्तते, संकृष्टिष्ण ॥ The दि portion is not elided because of VI. 4. 164. S. 1245.

३२२० । ऋाक्रोशेऽवन्योर्यहः । ३ । ३ । ४५ ।

'अव' 'नि' एतये। ग्रेहिर्च प्रत्यात् शापे । अवग्राहस्ते भूयात् । अभिभव इत्यर्थः । निग्राहस्ते भूयात् । बाध इत्यर्थः । 'आक्रोणे' किम् । अवग्रदः पदस्य । निग्रहश्चोरस्य ।

3220. The affix 'ghañ, comes after the verb 'grah' (to seize), in composition with 'ava', and 'ni'; when malediction is meant.

Though द्वा is immediately near, we take the anuvritti of पन (III. 3. 16), because we see that its anuvritti is possible.

The word आक्रोग means 'cursing'. As अवग्राहो इन्त ते वृषलभूगात् 'cursed be thou, O! sinner'. So also निग्राहस्ते भूगात्।

Why ' when meaning cursing'? Observe अवग्राहः पदस्य; निग्रहश्चोरस्य।

३२२१। प्रे लिप्सायाम् । ३ । ३ । ४६ ।

पात्रवद्याहेण चरति भिद्धः।

3231. The affix 'ghañ' comes after the root 'grah' when the word 'pra' is in composition, and the sense denoted is the desire of acquistion.

As पात्रमग्राहेण चरति भिद्धः विग्दार्थी 'the Bhikshu walks for the sake of alms, carrying a vessel in hand'; स्वमग्राहेण चरति द्विणा दिवणार्थी 'carrying

a sacrificial ladle, the Brâhmana walks about for his fee'. The word जिल्हा means the wish to have something.

Why do we say 'when meaning desire of gain'? Observe प्रग्रहेर देवदत्तस्य।

३२२२ । परौ यर्ज्ञ । ३ । ३ । ४९ । उत्तरः परिग्राहः । स्फ्येन वेदेः स्वीकरणस् ।

3222. The affix 'ghañ, comes after the root 'grah', in composition with 'pari' when it relates to sacrificial subjects.

As उत्तर : प रिवाह: 'the northern fencing of the sacrificial altar', अधरपरिवाह: 'the southern fencing of the sacrificial altar'.

Why do we say 'when relating to sacrifices'? Observe परिग्रहः देवदत्तस्यः 'the fencing of Devadatta'.

३२२३। नौ वृधान्ये। ३। ३। ४८।

'वृ' इति लुप्तपञ्चमीकम् । नीवाराः । 'घान्ये' किम् । निवरा कन्या । क्तिन्विषयेऽपि बाहुल∸ कादप् । प्रवरा सेतिवत् ।

3223. The affix 'ghañ,' comes after the verb 'vri, preceded by 'ni'; when the sense is that of grain.

The च here means both चृड् and चृज् and is in the Ablative case, the case affix being elided. This debars the affix अप. As नीवाराः 'rice growing wild or without cultivation'.

Why do we say 'meaning grain'? Observe निवरा कन्या 'a virgin girl'. The proper affix is ktin, but अ<u>प</u> is added diversely as मवरा (See III. 3. 58. S. 3234).

३२२४ । उदि श्रयतियौतिपूद्रवः । ३ । ३ । ४७ ।

उच्छायः। उद्यावः। उद्यावः। उद्दावः। कयं 'पतनान्ताः समुच्छ्रयाः' इति। बाहुलकात्। 3224. The affix 'ghañ' comes after the verbs 'śri', 'yu', 'pû' and 'dru', when the preposition 'ut' is in composition.

This debars the affix ach (III. 3.56). Thus उच्छायः 'rising of a planet'; उद्यावः 'mixing', उत्पावः 'purifying ghee'; and उद्रावः 'flight'.

How do you explain the form समुद्धाः in पतनान्ताः समुद्धाः? The word विभाषा 'optionally' in the next sûtra, exerts a retrospective effect on this sûtra, and the form is an optional one. This is a most unusual thing and is called चिंदावतीकनन्यायः 'the maxim of the lion's backward glance'. It is used when one casts a retrospective glance at what he has left behind, while at the same time he is proceeding, just as the lion, while going onward in search of prey, now and then bends his neck backwards to see if anything be within its reach.

३२२५ । विभाषाङि रुप्तु वोः । ३ । ३ । ५० । बारावः-बारबः । ब्राम्गवः – ब्राम्गवः ।

3225. The affix 'ghañ' is optionally employed after the verbs 'ru' (to roar) and 'plu' (to float), when the preposition 'ân' is in composition.

As आरावः or आरवः 'noise'; आस्रावः or आस्रवः 'bathing'.

३२२६ । अबे ग्रही वर्षप्रतिबन्धे । ३ । ३ । ५१ ।

विभाषिति वर्तते । अवग्रहः-अवग्राहः । 'वर्षप्रतिबन्धे' किस् । अवग्रहः पदस्य ।

3226. The affix 'ghañ' is optionally employed after the root 'grah', when the word 'ava' is in composition, the sense being witholding of rain.

The word 'optionally' is understood here. The word वर्षमितिवन्य means the absence of rain, from some cause or another, when the season has arrived; as अवग्रहः or अवग्रहो देवस्य 'the draught of rain'.

Why do we say 'when meaning 'obstruction of rain'? Observe अवग्रहः पदस्य।

३२२९ । प्रे विशिजाम् । ३ । ३ । ५२ ।

में ग्रहेर्घञ्वा विश्वां संबन्धी चेत्रत्ययार्थः । तुलासूत्रमिति यावत् । तुलाप्रग्राहेण चरित । तुलाप्रग्रहेण ।

3227. The affix 'ghañ' is optionally employed after the verb 'grah' in composition with 'pra', when the word so formed relates to commerce.

Both the words grah and vibhasha are understood here. By 'relation to commence' is meant here the string of the balance; and not commerce in general. That string by which a balance is held is called दुलामग्रहः or दुलामग्रहः, as दुलामग्रहेण चरति or दुलामग्रहेण चरति; and this may be said of any person whether he be a trader or not.

Why do we say 'when belonging to commerce'? Observe मग्रही देवदत्तस्य 'the whip of Devadatta'.

३२२८। रक्षीच । ३।३। ५३।

3228. The affix 'ghañ' comes optionally after the verb 'grah' in composition with 'pra', when the word so formed means 'a rein'.

The word रोष्म means here the bridle by means of which horses &c. joined to the carriage, are held under control; as मग्रहः or मग्रहः 'a rein'.

३२२७ । वृगोतिगच्छादने । ३ । ३ । ५४ ।

विभाषा प्र इत्येव । प्रवारः-प्रवरः ।

3229. The affix 'ghañ' comes optionally after the verb 'vri' (to choose), when 'pra' is in composition, and the word so formed means 'a sort of covering'.

As प्रावार: or प्रवर: 'a cloak, a veil'.

Why do we say 'when it means a covering'? Observe मबरा गौ।

३२३०। परी भुवोऽवज्ञाने । ३।३। ५५।

परिभावः-परिभवः। 'अवज्ञाने' किस्। सर्वता भवनं परिभवः।

3230 The affix 'ghañ is optionally employed after the verb 'bhu', the word 'pari' being in construction, when the sense of the word so formed is 'disregard'.

The word अवज्ञान means 'contempt', 'neglect', 'disregard' &c. As परिभावः or परिभवः 'insult, humiliation'.

Why do we say 'when meaning disregard'? The word परिभवः may be then construed to mean सर्वतोभवनं = परिभवः 'surrounding'.

३२३१ ! एरच्। ३ । ३ । ५६ ।

षयः । जयः । '* भयादीनासुपसंख्यानं नपुंसके क्तादिनिवृत्यर्थम् *' । भयम् । वर्षम् ।

3231. The affix 'ach' comes after a root ending in 'i' or 'i' (when mere action is denoted, or when the sense is that of an appellative, the word being related to the verb from which its name is deduced, but not as an agent).

The words within brackets are to be supplied from sûtras 18 and 19: and these words are to be supplied in every subsequent sûtra as far as sûtra III. 3. 113. This debars पज्. The चांग अस् is qualitative, in sûtras like VI. 2. 144.

Thus, चयः 'collection'; अयः 'going'; जयः 'victory'; खयः 'wasting'.

Vart.—In this connection the words भय &c. should also be enmerated. As भी + अच्=भयम् 'fear'; वर्षम् 'rain'. These being neuter words, otherwise would have taken the affix क्त &c. but for this Vârtika.

३२३२ । ऋदोरप् । ३ । ३ । ५९ ।

ऋवणान्तादुवणान्तादप्। करः । गरः । गरः । यवः । लवः । स्तवः । पवः ।

3232 After a root ending in long 'rî', short 'u', or long 'û', there is the affix 'ap'.

This debars पन्. The प्is indicatory for the sake of accent (III. 1. 3); as कू + अप् = करः 'scattering'; गू—गरः 'beverage, poison'; गू—गरः 'arrow'; यु—ववः 'barley'; जू— लवः 'reaping'; यू—पवः 'winnowing corn'.

The इ in ऋइ is merely for the sake of euphony: it is not त change i into द; for then by the rule 'that which follows त is also called तपर" short only would have been taken and not long क (I. 1. 70).

३२३३ । वृक्षासनयोविष्टरः । ८ । ३ । ए३ ।

अनयोर्विप्रवेश्य सः पत्यं निपात्यते । विष्टरो वृष आसनं च । 'वृष-' इति किस् । वास्यस्य विस्तरः । 3233. The word fact is irregularly formed in the sense of "tree" and "seat."

This word is formed by adding the affix अप् 'to the root स्तृ preceded by the preposition वि॥ Thus विष्टरो हंसः॥ विष्टरमासनम्॥

Why do we say when meaning a 'tree' or a 'seat'? Observe क्योत्तिवाक्यस्य विस्तरः॥ See sûtra III. 3. 57. S. 3232 by which अप् is added here instead of घन् ॥

३२३४ । ग्रहवृहनिश्चिगमश्च । ३ । ३ । ५८ ।

अपस्यात् । घजनोरपवादः । यहः । वरः । दरः । निश्चयः । गमः । '* विधारगयोक्ष-संख्यानम् *'।वधः। रखः। '* घजये कविधानम् *'। प्रस्थः । विष्नः । '* द्वित्वप्रकरणे के कृष्णादी-मामिति वक्तव्यम् *'। वक्रम् । चिक्तिदम् । चयनसः ।

3234. The affix 'ap' cames after the verbs 'grah', 'vri', 'dri', 'nischi' and 'gam'.

This debars चज् ; and in the case of निश्चिthe affix अस् is debarred. As मदः 'a planet'; बरः 'a boon'; दरः 'tearing, a cave'; निश्चयः 'cartainty'; गमः 'march'.

The verb নিস্থি would have taken অৰ্, but takes অৰ্ which causes difference of accent.

Vart.—The roots वस् and रस् should also be included in this; as वसः 'obedient'; रसः 'battle'.

Vart.—When the sense is that of चज्, the affix क is directed to be employed; after the following verbs:—स्या, स्ता, पा, अवस्, इन् and पुष्। As प्रस्य: 'a table-land' (on which they move); प्रस्तः 'a vessel for bathing' (in which they bathe); प्रयाः 'a place where water is distributed to travellers' (that out of which they drink); आविषः (VI. 1. 16) 'an awl, a drill' (that by which they pierce); चिन्तः 'an obstacle' (in which they are obstructed); आयुषः 'battle' (where they fight).

Vart:—The roots कू &c. are reduplicated before the affix क। This vârtika comes under VI. 1. 12, relating to reduplications. Thus चक्रम्, चिक्रिट्स and चक्रमः

३२३५ । उपसरीऽदः । ३ । ३ । ५७ ।

खप्स्यात् ।

3235. The affix 'ap' comes after the verb 'ad' (to eat) when an upasarga is in composition.

Thus म+ अद्+ अप्। Now applies the following sûtra by which अद् is replaced by धर।

३२३६। घजपोश्च । २ । ४ । ३८ ।

अदेर्घस्तृ स्याद्धन्यपि च । प्रचसः । विषसः । 'उपसर्गै' किस् । घासः ।

3236. And when the affix घत्र and जाप् follow, धस्तृ is the substitute of आह.

As विषयः (II. 4. 38) 'half-chewed morsel'; प्रचयः ' voracious'.

Why do we say 'when compounded with an upasarga'? Observe धासः '. grass' अद्+धञ्=धस्+ अ (II. 4. 38) = धासः।

३२३९। नी साचा ३।३।६०।

मी जपपदे अदेश: स्यादण्य । न्यादः । निषसः ।

3237. And the affix 'na' as well as 'ap' comes after the verb 'ad, (to eat), when the upasarga 'ni' is in composition.

As नि+ अद्+ण=नि+आद्+श्र=न्यादः (VII. 2. 116) 'feeding'; नि+श्रद् +श्रप्=नि+ष्य्+श्र (II. 4. 38)=निष्यः 'eating, food'.

३२३८। व्यथजपोरनुपसर्गे। ३।३।६१।

खण्स्यास् । व्यथः । जपः । उपसर्गे तु । ख्राव्याधः । उपजापः ।

3238. The affix 'ap' comes after the verbs 'vyadh' and 'jap', when no upasarga is in composition with them.

This debars चञ्च. As डवघः 'wound; जपः 'muttering'.

Why do we say 'when upasarga-less'? Observe आव्यापः उपजापः ।

३२३९। स्वनहसीर्वा । ३ । ३ । ६२ ।

अपू । पत्ते षञ् । स्वनः-स्वानः । इतः-हातः । अतुपत्तर्गे इत्येव । प्रस्वानः । प्रहातः ।

3239. The affix 'ap' comes optionally after the verbs 'svan' and 'has' when no upasarga is in composition with them.

Thus ears or ears 'sound'; eas or east 'laughter'. But with upasargas, we have only one from; nears: a loud noise'; nears: a loud laughter'.

३२४०। यमः समुपनिविषु च । ३ । ३ । ६३ ।

एव्यनुपत्तर्गे च यमेरव्या । संयमः -संयामः । उपयमः -उपयामः । नियमः -नियामः । विवमः -वियामः । यमः -यामः ।

3240. And the affix 'ap' comes optionally after the verb 'yam' when the upasarga: 'sam', 'upa', 'ni' and 'vi', are in composition; or even when it is upasarga-less.

This debars चज. As संवमः or संयामः 'restraint'; उपयमः or उपयामः 'marriage'; नियमः or नियामः 'restrictive rule; वियमः or वियामः 'check, distress'; यमः or यामः।

३२४१। नौ गद्नद्पठस्वनः । ३ । ३ । ६४ ।

अश्वा स्थात । निगद:-निगाद: । निनद:-निनाद: । निपठ:-निपाठ: । निस्वन:-निस्वान: । 3241. The affix 'ap' comes optionally after the verbs 'gad' (to speak), 'nad' (to sound), 'path' (to read), 'svan' (to sound), when the upasarga 'ni' is in composition with them.

This debars पज्. Thus निगदः or निगादः 'recitation'; निनदः or निगादः 'noise'; निपदः or निपादः 'reading'; निस्वन or निस्वानः 'a noise'.

३२४२ । क्वां वीसायां च । ३ । ३ । ६५ ।

नावनुपसर्गे च वीणाविषयाच्च क्वणतेरब्वा स्यातः । वीणाग्रहणं प्रादार्थम् । निक्षणः-निकवाणः । क्वणः-क्वाणः । वीणायां तु । प्रक्वणः-प्रकृवणः ।

3242. The affix 'ap' comes optionally after the verb 'kvan' (to jingle), when 'ni' is in composition with it, as well as when it is without any upasarga, or when 'flute' is meant.

This debars the affix घन. Thus निक्वणः or निक्वाणः 'a musical tone'. क्वणः or क्वाणः 'sound'. When it refers to 'flute', it must have some upasarga, not necessarily नि; as कर्याणमक्वणा वीणा.

But not so here, अतिक्वाणो वर्तते, where the upasarga being अति and the word not referring to 'a flute,' no option is allowed. When flute is not meant, the upasarga must be नि or no upasarga at all, for the optional application of the affix अप. To sum up, क्वण takes अप optionally under three conditions:—Ist when preceded by नि, or 2ndly when having no upasarga, or 3rdly when it refers to 'flute', and then it must have some upasarga.

३२४३ । नित्यं पणः परिनागो । ३ । ३ । ६६ ।

अप्रस्थात्। मूलकपणः। भाकपणः। व्यवदारार्थे मूलकादीनी परिमिती मुष्टिर्वच्यते सीऽस्य विषयः। 'परिमाणे' किस्। पाणः।

3243. The affix 'ap' comes invariably after the verb 'pan' (to barter), when the sense is that of measure.

The word निरुषं 'invariably' is used in the aphorism in order to stop the anuvitti of the word optionally. Thus मृजकपणः 'a handful of radishes'; धाकपणः 'a handful of vegetable'. A small bundle of radishes &c, tied together for the purposes of sale is so-called. These words secondarily have come to mean 'a measure equal to a handful', irrespective of any thing.

When notimeaning measure, we have पानः ' trade'.

३२४४ । मदोरनुपसर्गे । ३ । ई । ६७ ।

घनमदः । उपसर्गे त । उन्मादः ।

3244. The affix 'ap' comes after the verb 'mad', when not in composition with an upasarga.

This debars चज्. As विद्यामदः 'pride of knowledge'; धनमदः 'pride of wealth'; कुलमदः 'pride of family'. When compounded with upasargas, we have उन्मादः 'mad', प्रमादः 'error or carelessness'.

३२४५। प्रमद्संमदी हर्षे । ३।३।६८।

'हर्षे' किस्। प्रमादः। संमादः।

3245. The words 'pramada' and 'sammada' are irregularly formed, meaning 'joy'.

As क्ल्यानां प्रसदः 'the joy of girls'; कोकितानां संमदः 'the rejoicing of cuc-koos'.

Why do we say 'when meaning delight'? Observe प्रमादः 'careless-ness'; संगादः 'frenzy'.

३२४६ । समुदीरजः पशुषु । ३ । ३ । ६० ।

संपूर्वीऽजिः समुदाय उत्पूर्वञ्च प्रेर्णे तस्मात्षश्चिषयकाद्प्स्यात्। 'खघजपोः' हत्युक्तेवीभावो म । समजः पश्चनां संघः । उदजः पश्चनां प्रेरणम् । 'पशुषु' किस् । समाजो ब्राह्मणानाम् । उदाजः सन्तियाणाम् ।

3246. The affix 'ap' comes after the verb 'aj' (to go), when the prepositions 'sam' and 'ut' are in composition, and the word so formed refers to beasts.

This debars पन्. The root अन 'means to go, to throw'. When preceded by सम्, it means 'a collection'; and preceded by उत् it means 'driving. As समनः पश्चां 'a herd of cattle'; उदनः पश्चां 'driving forth of cattle'. The अन is not changed to नी, because II. 4. 56 S. 2292 ordaining this substitution excepts the affixes पन् and अप् ॥

Why do we say 'when applying to cattle? Observe समाजो ब्राह्मणानां, उदाजः सित्राणां।

३२४९ । ऋक्षेषु ग्लहः । ३ । ३ । ९० ।

अवयब्देन देवनं लक्ष्यते तल यत्पणक्ष्पेण ग्राह्मं तत्र 'ग्लदः' व्हति निपात्यते । अवस्य ग्हलः । 'क्यात्युचीमभियरणग्लहामदीव्यन्' । 'अवेष' किस् । पादस्य ग्रहः ।

3247. The word 'glaha' is irregularly formed, when the sense of the root refers to gambling.

This word is derived from the root ग्रह. The verb ग्रह takes the affix अप and thus forms ग्रह; and then irregularly र is changed into ल; as अषस्य ग्लह: 'cast of the dice'; the bet to be delivered on the fall of the dice.

Why do we say 'when referring to gambling'? Observe ग्रहः पादस्य। Others say, this word is derived regularly from the root ग्लह् 'to gamble', by adding the affix अप, and thus debarring घन. They suppose, therefore, the existence of the root ग्लह् to explain the form ग्लहः। The counter-example which they would give is ग्लाहः 'receiving', formed by adding the affix घन्।

Tims व सत्युक्षीमभिष्टरणः लक्षमदीव्यन् (Mågh VIII. 32).

३२४८ । प्रजने सर्तेः । ३ । ३ । ७१ !

प्रजनं प्रथमगर्भग्रहणम्। गवासुपनरः । कथम् 'खवस्रः' 'प्रसरः' इति । ऋधिकरणे युंसि, संदान्यास्⊸' (३२०६) इति घः।

3248. The affix 'ap' comes after the verb 'sri' (to flow), in the sense of impregnating (the covering of cows &c).

This debars चन् The word मननं means 'the first covering of a cow by a bull'. As ननामुपसरः 'impregnation of cows'; पश्चामुपसरः 'impregnation of cattle.'

How do you explain avasara and prasara? They are formed by ghañ with the force of location denoting a name, under III. 3. S. 3296.

३२४९ । हुः संवसारगां च न्यभ्युपविषु । ३ । ३ । ७२ ।

निह्यः। अभिद्यः। उपद्यः। विद्यः। 'एष्' किम्। प्रहायः।

3249. The affix 'ap' comes after the verb 'hve' to call, when the prepositions 'ni', 'abhi', 'upa' and 'vi' are in composition with it, and its semivowel is changed into the corresponding vowel.

This debars um. As fa + ga + sq = fa + g + sq (VI. 1. 108) = fa + gi + अ (VII. 3. 84) = निहवः (VI 1. 78) 'invocation'; अभिहवः 'invocation'; उपहवः 'invitation ; विद्वः 'calling'. But महायः 'a summons'.

३२५० । ऋाङि युद्धे । ३ । ३ । ७३ ।

आहयन्तेऽस्मिन्तित्याहवः । 'युद्धे' किस् । आहारः ।

The affix 'ap' comes after the verb 'hve' when the word in composition is the upasarga 'an', and the semi-vowel of the root is changed into its corresponding vowel, when the word so formed means battle.

As आहवः 'battle' (where they challenge each other). But otherwise आहायः 'calling'.

३२५१ । निपानमाङ्गावः । ३ । ३ । ७४ ।

आङ्पूर्वस्य द्वयतेः संप्र सारणसब्बद्धिश्चोदकाधारश्चेद्वाच्यः। 'श्रादावस्तु निपानं ्यादूपक्षप-जलाशवें 1

The word 'ahava' is irregularly formed when mean-3251. ing 'a trough.

The word आहावः is irregularly formed from है by the prefix आ, then samprasarana, and the vriddhi of the vowel. Thus आ + हे + अप् = आहु + अ = आही + अ = आहावः ' a trough near a well for watering cattle'. Otherwise आहायः 'calling'. Even in the word आहावः the sense of calling is understood. It is that place near a well, containing water, where cattle are called or invited to drink water.

Thus आहावस्तु निपानं स्यादुपक्षपजलाश्ये (Amarakosá I. 10. 26).

३२५२ । भावेऽनुपसर्गस्य । ३ । ३ । ७५ ।

अनुपर्गस्य ह्ववतेः संप्रसारणमय्य स्याद्वाचे । इवः ।

3252. The affix 'ap' comes after the verb 'hve' and there is the change of the semi-vowel to its coroesponding vowel. when the root is upasarga-less, and mere action is denoted.

As इवः 'calling'; इवे इवे सुहवं शूरिमण्द्रम्।

Why do we say 'when no upasarga is in composition with it? Observe sites: I Though the anuvritti of the word wire was understood in this aphorism from sûtra 3184, its repetition here shows that the anuvritti of sûtra 3188, which was running, must not be taken; so that this word applies to agent-kâraka also.

३२५३। हनश्च वधः । ३ । ३ । ७६ ।

अनुपर्वाद्वन्तेर्भावे अपस्यात् । वधादेश्रञ्चान्तोदात्तः । 'वधेन दस्युष्' । चाहुञ् । घातः ।

3253. The affix 'ap' comes after the root 'han' when upasarga-less, in the sense of mere action, and 'vadha' is the substitute of 'han' before this affix.

This वर has udâtta accent on its final. The affix अप which is anudâtta generally (III. 1. 4) thus becomes udâtta.

As वषश्चीराचाम् 'the killing of thieves; वचीदस्यूनाम 'the killing of rebbers'. When action is not denoted, the affix चम्र applies; as उपातः 'a blow. So also when an upasarga is in composition with it; as प्रचातः, चातः।

The word win the aphorism does not connect so, with the substitute was, there being no co-ordination, it refers to the affixes under discussion. Thus we have the affix unalso; as with 'killing'.

३२५४। सूती घन । ३ । ३ । ७७ ।

मूर्तिः कार्तिन्यं तस्मिन्नभिषेये इन्तेरण्स्यात्। चनञ्चादेशः । अभ्रयनः। कथम् 'सैन्यवधनमानय' हित । धर्मश्रद्देन धर्मी लश्यते ।

3254. The affix 'ap' comes after the verb 'han', when the word so formed means solidity, and 'ghan' is the substitute of han.

The word मूर्ति means 'hardness', 'solidity'. Thus सम्मननः 'a mass of cloud'; दिश्यनः 'solid curd'. How do we say घन दिश्य or सैन्यवयनमानय. Here the quality is taken for the thing qualified.

३२५५ । अन्तर्घनी देशे । ३ । ३ । ७८ ।

वाहीकगामविशेषस्य संज्ञेयस् । 'अन्तर्घणः' इति पाठान्तरस् ।

3255. The verb 'han' preceded by the word 'antar' takes the affix 'ap' and 'ghan' is the substitute of the word 'han', when the word so formed means 'a country'.

As अन्तर्+इन्+अप्=अन्तर्+धन्+अ=अन्तर्नः 'name of a country of Bâhika'; (a porch or court, an open space before the house between the entrance door and the house). Some write the word with a w as अन्तर्भणः, that is also valid.

Why do we say 'when meaning a country'? Observe water 'striking in the middle'.

३२५६ । अगारैकदेशे प्रचणः प्रघाणस्च । ३ । ३ । ७७ ।

द्वारदेशे द्वी प्रकोशाविलन्दी आभ्यन्तरी बाह्यस्थ । तत्र बाह्ये प्रकोशे निपातनिमदस् । प्रविश्वर द्विजनैः पादैः प्रकर्षेण हन्यते इति प्रचणः-प्रचाणः । कर्मण्यप् । पर्छे वृद्धिः ।

3256. The words 'praghana' and 'praghana' are irregularly formed, meaning 'a portion of a dwelling house'.

Thus waw: or warm: 'a porch before the door of a house, a portico'. The ap has the force of object'. There is vriddhi in one alternative. On both sides of an entrance to a house there are open spaces. The outer-yard is called praghana or praghana. Because persons entering strike that ground with their feet to throw off dust and dirt—so it is well stricken ground indeed.

This is formed from Eq with #, irregularly.

Why do we say when meaning a portion of a house? Observe मचातः।

३२५९ । उद्घनोऽत्याधानम् । ३ । ३ । ८० ।

अत्याधानसुपरिस्थापनम् । यस्मिन्काष्ठे उन्यानि काष्ठानि स्थापियत्वा तथ्यन्ते तदुद्धनः । अधिकरणेऽप्।

3257. The word 'udghana' is irregularly formed in the sense of 'bench'.

This is formed from eq+ eq irregularly. Thus equat's a carpenter's bench' (the wood on which placing other planks &c. the carpenter planes, carves &c.) The ap has the force of location.

When not having this sense, we have उद्यातः ' uneven'.

३२५८ । ऋषघनीऽङ्गम् । ३ । ३ । ८१ ।

अङ्गं ग्ररीरावयवः। स चेह न सर्वः कि तु पाणिः पादश्वेत्यादुः। करणेऽप्। अपधातोऽन्यः। 3258. The word 'apaghana' is irreguarly formed meaning 'a member of the body'.

This is formed irregularly from अप+इन. Thus अपघनः 'a limb or member of the body'. The word अङ्गर् means a portion of the body, such as hand or foot, and not the whole body. The ap has the force of Instrument here. Otherwise we have अपघातः।

३२५७ । करगोऽयोविद्रषु । ३ । ३ । ८२ ।

रषु इन्तेः करणेऽण्स्याद्धनादेश स्थ। श्रयो इन्यतेऽनेनेत्ययोघनः । विधनः । द्रुघनः । 'द्रुघणः' इत्येके । 'भूर्वपदात्संज्ञायाम्-' (८५०) इति सत्वम् । संग्रेषा कुठारस्य । द्रुवृष्यः ।

3259. The affix 'ap' comes after the verb 'han' when the words, 'ayas', 'vi' or 'dru' are in composition with it, when the word so formed is related to the verb as an instrument, and 'ghan' is the substitute of 'han'.

As अयोधनः 'a forge-hammer' (whereby the iron is destroyed); विधनः 'a mallet'; द्वधनः 'an axe' lit. the tree (dru)-cutter. Some write द्वधसः, the w being changed into weither by rule VIII, 4, 8. S. 857 or by

including this word in the class of आरोइसादि (IV. 2. 80). 'Dru' means 'tree'.

३२६०। स्तम्बेकचा ३।३।८३।

स्तम्ब उपपदे इन्तेः करणे कः स्वादण्य । पत्ते घनादेशञ्च । स्तम्बध्नः-स्तम्बधनः । करण इत्येव । स्तम्बधातः ।

3260. The affix 'ka' also comes after the verb 'han', when 'stamba' (a clump) is the word in composition, and the relation of the word so formed to the verb is that of an instrument.

The word च in the sûtra draws in अप from the last aphorism and in that case चन् replaces इन्. Thus स्तम्बधन or स्तम्बधनः 'a small hoe for weeding clumps of grass'. In the feminine gender, the forms are म्बस्तप्ना as well as स्तम्बधना । When क is added we have स्तम्बधनः । Thus इन्+क=इन्+अ (VI. 4. 98) = चन (VII. 3. 54). When अप is added, इन् is totally replaced by चन्। When instrument is not meant, we have स्तम्बधातः।

३२६१ । परी घः । ३ । ३ । ८४ ।

परी इन्तेरपुस्यात्करणे घश्रब्दश्चादेशः । परिइन्यतेऽनेनेति परिघः ।

3261. The affix 'ap' comes after the verb 'han' when the upasarga 'pari' is in composition, and the relation between the word so formed, and the verb, is that of an instrument, and 'gha' replaces 'han'.

Thus परिष: 'an iron beam used for locking or shutting the gate, an iron club'. By the next sûtra, we get another form of this word.

३२६२ । परेश्च घाङ्कयोः । ८ । २ । २२ ।

परे रेफस्य लो वा स्याद्धशब्देऽङ्कशब्दे च। पलिघः-परिघः। पर्यङ्कः-पल्यङ्कः। इह 'तरप्रसपी' घः' (२००३) इति कृत्रिनस्य न ग्रहणं ठ्याख्यानात्।

2262. The र of परि is changed to च before gha and anka.

As परिष: or पश्चिम:, पर्येड्ड: or पश्यद्ध: ॥ The worb म here means the word-form म, and not the technical म of तरप् and तमप् ॥ See I. 1. 22. S. 2003.

३२६३। उपहन ऋाऋये। ३। ३। ८५।

उपपूर्वाइन्तरप्स्यादुपधालोपञ्च । त्रा श्रयशब्देन सामीच्यं लक्ष्यते। पर्वतेनोपहन्यते सामीच्येन गम्यत इति पत्रतोपचनः ।

3263. The word 'upaghna' is irregularly formed meaning 'an inclined place for leaning or support'.

It is formed by adding अ<u>प</u> (III. 3. 76) to the verb इन् preceded by the upasarga उप, then eliding the penultimate आ of इ; this is the irregularity. Then by sandhi rules इन् is changed into प्नः। This form would have been given by the affix क also, without any irregularity.

The word आश्रय refers to proximity, contiguity. Thus पर्वतोषध्नः 'the declivity of the mountain'; so also ग्रामीपचनः ' bordering the village',

Why do we say 'when meaning 'support'? Observe vaalvaia:

३२६४ । संघोदची गराप्रशंसयोः । ३ । ३ । ८६ ।

संहतनं संबः । भावेऽप् । उहन्यते उत्कृष्टी जायत इत्युद्धः । कर्मेण्यप् । गत्यर्थानां बुद्धपर्थ-स्वाद्धन्तिज्ञानि ।

The words 'sangha' and udgha' are irregularly 3264. formed in the sense of 'a collection', and 'a praise' respectively.

These words are thus formed, सस्+ हत्+ अप्= सं+ ह्+ अ= सं+ घ + अ = संघ: Thus संबः पश्चास् 'a herd of cattle'; so also उद्धी मनुष्यः 'an excellent man' 'who knows' well. The word 'respectively' is inserted from I. 3. 10. When not used in these senses, we have चंचाता: 'union'. In sangha, the ap has the force of 'condition', and in udgha of 'object', as all roots meaning 'to go', denote also 'to understand', so 'han' here means 'to know'. in udgha.

३२६५ । निघो निमितम् । ३ । ३ । ८९ ।

समन्तान्मितं निनितत् । निर्विशेषं इन्यन्ते बायन्ते इति निषाः वृक्षाः । समारोहपरिकातः स्टबर्भ: ।

The word 'nigha' is irregularly formed in the sense of 'as high as broad.'

The word fafaa means 'measured all round' i. e. 'as high as broad' literally that which is known (hanyante = jñayante) fully. As निया व्याः ' trees as high as broad'. निया भाजयः square or cubic or circular halls. Otherwise, when not meaning 'as high as broad', we have fauta: 'a blow'. The word निमितं = समन्तान्मितं, समारोइपरिचाइस्। It may be derived from we or from for I In the first case it will mean 'measured' and in the other, 'erected, built'. Professor Bothlingk refers to Apastamba Dharma. I. 20. 30 for the meaning of this word.

३२६६ । डिवार क्तिः । ३ । १ । ८८ । अवं भाव एव स्वभावात । 'क्त्रेर्मित्रप्य' । नित्यग्रहणाटिक् अर्मिटवपयः । अत् एव क्ष्र्यम्तेन त्र विग्रहः। द्वपचष्। पाकेन निवृत्तं पिक्त्रिनम्। द्ववप्। उपित्रमम्।

3266. The affix 'ktri' comes after the verb which has an indicatory 'du', when denoting mere action &c.

The phrases 'when the sense is that of more action', and 'when the sense is that of an appellative, the word being related to the verb from which its name is deduced, but not as agent', are of course understood in this, as in all the previous aphorisms. Then by IV. 4. 20, S. 1570 (of the affix क्ति, नप् is always the augment) we must add न, for we can not use the affix त्रि alone; but we must always use त्रिनप्। Thus द्वपचष् ' to cook'— पक्तिमस 'what is ripe'; डुवप्—उप्त्रिस्स 'sown' (VI. 1. 15); डुकृत्र्—कृत्रिमस 'artificial'.

३२६९ । द्वितोऽथुच् । ३ । ३ । ८७ ।

अयमपि स्वभावाद्वाव एव । दुवेष्ट । वेपशुः । अवयशुः ।

3267. After that verb which has an indicatory 'tu', the affix athuch, comes with the force of denoting mere action &c.

As दुवेष-वेषश्चः 'a trembling'; दुखोश्वि-श्वयश्चः 'swelling'; दुश्च-स्वशुः 'sneezing; दुदु-दवशुः 'burning'.

३२६८। यजयाचयतविच्छप्रच्छरक्षो नङ् । ३ । ३ । ९० ।

यज्ञः। याच्छा। यतः। विश्वनः। प्रश्नः। 'प्रश्ने चासन्न-' (२०००) इति ज्ञापकान्न संप्र-सारणस्। क्रित्वं तु विश्वन इत्यत्र गुणनिषेषाय। रक्षणः।

3268. After the verbs 'yaj' (to worship), 'yâch' (to ask for,) 'yat (to strive), 'vichchh' (to shine), 'prachchh' (to ask) and 'raksh' (to preserve), comes the affix 'nan' with the force of denoting mere action &c.

The conditions of S. 3184 and 3188 are understood here also. The इ of नइ is for the sake of prohibiting guna or vriddhi (I. 1. 5 S. 2217); as यद्यः 'sacrifice'; याच्या' solicitation'; यतः 'effort'; वियतः (VI. 4. 19 S. 2561) 'lustre'; no guna, because of इ.। प्राप्तः 'a question'; रवाः protection.

The root मच्छ, by VI. 1. 16, S. 2412 ought to have changed its र into च्छ the डिल् affix नड़. Its not doing so must be taken to be an irregularity before countenanced by Pâṇini, as we know from the fact that Pâṇini himself uses the form मधनः in III. 2. 117. S. 2777.

३२६७। स्वपी नन् । ३।३। ७९।

स्वयः ।

3269. The affix 'nan' comes, under similar circumstances, after the verb 'svap' (to sleep).

The final $\overline{\epsilon}$ is indicatory and regulates the accent (VI. 1.197 S. 3686;) as $\overline{\epsilon}$ are: 'a dream'.

३२७०। उपसर्वे घीः किः। ३।१। ए२।

प्रधिः । अन्तर्धिः । उपाधीयतेऽनेनेत्युपाधिः ।

3270. The affix 'ki' comes under similar conditions, after a 'ghu' verb (I. 1. 20 S. 2373), when an upasarga is in composition with it.

The क्is indicatory, by force of which the final आ is elided (VI. 4. 64 S. 2372). Thus म+दा+िक=मदिः 'a present'; मिषः 'the periphery of a wheel'; उपाधिः 'fraud'; अन्तिहिः 'vanishing'.

३२९९ । कर्मग्यधिकर्गी च । ३ । १३ । १३ । क्ष । कर्मग्युपपदे घोः किः स्यादिधिकरग्रेऽर्थे । जलानि धीयन्तेऽस्मिन्निति जलिषः ।

3271. The affix 'ki' comes after a 'ghu' verb, when a word in the accusative case is in composition with it, and when the relation of the word so formed to its verb, is that of 'location'.

As ললখি: 'the ocean (in which water is held)'; মংখি: 'a quiver (that in which arrows are put)'.

The word 'location' in the aphorism indicates that the words so formed should have no other significance. The word win the aphorism draws in the affix for from the last sûtra.

३२७२ । स्त्रियां क्तिन् । ३ । ३ । ९४ ।

स्रोलिङ्गे भावादौ किन्स्याद्वजोऽपवादः। अजपौ तु परत्वाद्वाधिते। कृतिः। चितिः। स्तुतिः स्पायी-स्पाति 'स्पीतिकामः' इति तु प्रामादिकम् । क्तान्ताद्वाद्वर्ये णिचि 'अच इः' इति वा। समाधियम् । '* अयुवजीधिस्तुभ्यः करणे *' श्रूयतेऽनया श्रुतिः। यजेरिषेश्च इष्टिः। स्तुतिः। '* श्रुव्वादिभ्यः किन्निष्ठावद्वाच्यः *'। तेन नत्वम्। कीणिः। गीणिः। लूनिः। धूनिः। यूनिः। कृतः। कृतः। (३०९३) इति योगविभागात्वित्वनि इस्वः। प्रह्ननिः। 'ति च' (३०३०)। द्वतिः। फुल्तिः। '* चायतेः क्तिनि विभावो वाच्यः *'। अपिचितिः। '* संपदादिभ्यः कृविष् *'। संपत्। विषत्। 'क्तिन्नपीद्यते'। संपत्तिः। विषत्।

3272. To express an action &c. by a word in the feminine gender, the affix 'ktin' is added to the root.

The conditions of rules 3184 and 3188 are understood here also. This supersedes चन्न, अन् and अप् affixes, being taught subsequent to them. Thus कृतिः 'action', चितिः 'a gathering'; चितः 'understanding': च्हुतिः 'praise'; चलातिः 'swelling'. The form चलोति is erroneous, for चला is changed to चली only in the Nishthâ (S. 3044). Or it is derived from the root चलीति formed from the Past Part. चलीत with चिन् and adding द। Thus चलीति + द (अनः दः) = चलीतिः (VI. 1. 22. S. 3044). The चिन् is added to p. p. चलीत to make it a root by the gana—sûtra given under the Churâdi /का (No. 368).

Note.—The affix ktin should be declared to come after the verbs आप् 'to get' &c. Thus आसि: 'getting'; राद्धि: 'accomplishment'; दीसिः 'shining'; स्रस्ति: 'a slip'; स्वस्ति: 'destruction'; स्विधः 'gain'.

Vart.—So also after the verbs यु 'to hear', यन 'to worship' इष 'to wish' and इत 'to praise', when instrument is meant; as युतिः 'ear'।(that by which we hear)'; so इष्टिः, 'a sacrifice' or 'a wish' from yaj and ish: स्तुतिः 'a praise.

Note.—The affix नि comes after the verbs 'ग्लै to be exhausted', क्लै 'to fade, 'क्या to grow old' and दा 'to leave'; as ग्लानिः 'exhaustion'; क्लानिः 'fading', ज्यानिः 'old age'; दानिः 'loss'.

Vart.—The affix किन् coming after verbs ending in long ऋ and the verbs लू &c. is like a Nishṭhâ. Thus की जिं: 'scattering'; This form is thus evolved: कू + किन् = कि + वि (VII. 1. 100 S. 2390) = किर् + वि (I. 1. 51 S. 70) = कीर् + वि (VIII. 2. 77 S. 354). At this stage, व is changed into a by the

affix being treated as a Nishthâ (VIII. 2. 42 S.3018), and this न is changed into w by the ordinary rules of sandhi; so also गीणि: 'praise'; जीणि: 'old age'; शीणि 'drying' जूनि: (VIII. 2. 44) 'cutting'; शूनि: 'joining'; शूनि: 'agitation'; शूनि: 'destruction' The smoof hlâd is shortened to suby the analogy of Nishthâ (VI. 4. 95 S 3073) by dividing it into two). As महानि: ॥ Similarly श्रीते: । फुल्ति । The smoof बर् and फल् is changed to s by S. 3037.

Vart:—Before किन् affix चा<u>य</u> is always changed to चि, as अपिनितः 'Loss, destruction, showing reverence'. The affix किन् is added to चा<u>य</u> by considering it as belonging to the class of आ<u>य</u> &c. See above Vart. Otherwise it would take the affix अ by III. 3. 103.

Vart.—The affix क्विय comes after the verbs संपत् &c., as संपत् ' prosperity'; विषत् 'a calamity'; प्रतिपत् 'access'. The affix क्तिन् is also employed after these verbs:—as संपत्तिः, विपत्तिः। The verbs स् &c. are 21 verbs of kryådi class.

३२९३। स्थागापापची भावे। ३। ३। ९५।

क्तिन्स्यादङोऽपवादः। मस्यितिः । उपस्थितिः । संगीतिः । संगीतिः । पक्तिः । क्यस् 'स्रवस्या' 'संस्था' दति । 'व्यवस्थायाम्' दति जापकात् ।

3273. After the roots 'sthâ' (to stand), 'gâ' (to sing) pâ, (to drink) and 'pach' (to cook), the affix 'ktin' is employed, when a word in the feminine gender denoting a 'mere action' is to be expressed.

This debars the affix अड् (III. 3. 106 S. 3283) which generally supersedes किन् in cases of compound verbs ending in long आ. Thus मिस्यितः 'a journey' (VII. 4. 40 S. 3074.); उद्गीतिः 'a singing aloud'; गै+कि=गा+ति (VI. 1. 45 S. 2370) =गी+ति (VI. 4. 66 S. 2462); संगीतिः 'a concert', मपीतिः 'a cistern'; संगीतिः 'drinking together'; पक्तिः 'cooking'.

The repetition of the word भाव in this aphorism, in spite of its anuvritti being understood from S. 3184 is to exclude every other significance.

How do we get froms like अवस्या and संस्या? Pâṇini himself, in his sûtras, has used forms like विवस्था &c. See I. 1. 34. S. 218 This is enough justification for us to derive forms like अवस्था, संस्था &c. by applying the affix अङ् under S. 3283 in spite of the present sûtra, which requires us to apply क्तिन् only.

३२०४। जितियुतिजूतिसातिहेतिकीर्तयश्च। ३।३। ७०।

अवतः 'क्वरत्वर-' (२६५४) इत्झूठ्। जितिः । स्वरायं वचनम् । उदात्त इति हि वर्तते । द्भूतिः । ज्ञातः । जञ्जातः । जञ्जातः । जञ्जातः । जञातः । जञातः । जञ्जातः । जञ्जातः । जञातः । जञ्जातः । जञ्जातः । जञातः । जञातः । जञ्जातः । जञ्जातः । जञ्जातः । जञ्जातः । जञ्जातः । जञ्जातः । जञातः । जञ्जातः । जञा

3274. And these words viz. 'ûti' (preserving, sport), 'yûti' (joining), 'jûti' (velocity), 'sâti', (destruction), 'heti'

(a weapon) and 'kirti' (fame) are anomalous forms, acutely accented.

The anuvritti of the word मंत्रे does not exist in this; but the word उदास of the last Ashtådhyåyî sûtra S. 3420 is understood here. The word कित is thus formed:—अब 'to protect' + कित् = क + किं: (VI. 4. 20. S. 2654) = किंतः। This form is regular and could be evolved from III. 3.94 also; but not so the accent. The irregularity in पूर्तिः and क्रितः consists in the lengthening of winto क; in बार्तिः the आ of the root स which becomes स by VI. 1 45 S. 2370 is not changed into स, as rule VII. 4. 40 S. 3074 required, and this is the irregularity. This form may also be derived from the root सस with perfect propriety, except as to the accent, which would be regulated by the present sûtra: thus सन् + किन् = स + किन् (VI. 4. 42 S. 2504) = सित. The form दितें may by derived either from दन or दिनोति।

इन्द्रवाजेषुनोऽव सुइस्त्रेषधनेषु च। जुजजुजाभि कविभिः ॥ (Rig. I. 7. 4) 'O Indra mayst thou mighty, defend us in battles and in fights of a thousand duels with thy mighty protections'. So also कीर्ति :।

३२७५ । व्रजयजोर्भावे क्यप् । ३ । ३ । ३८ ।

वुज्या। इज्या।

\$275. The affix 'kyap' comes after the roots 'vraj' (to go) and 'yaj' (to worship) acutely accented, in forming a word in the feminine denoting action.

This supersedes कि. Thus बुख्या 'wandering about'; इंख्या (VI. 1. 15 S. 2409) 'worshipping'. The पू of क्यप् is indicatory, and though it serves no purpose in this sûtra, it is, however, necessary in the next, for it is by force of वयप having प्, that we add a a by VI. 1.71 S. 2858, in the words formed in the next aphorism

१२९६। संज्ञायां समजित्रषद्तिपतमनिवद्षुज्शीङ्मृजिणः। ३।३। ९०। समजादिभयः लियां भावावी क्यपस्यात्म भोदात्तः संज्ञायाम्। '* खजैः क्यपि वीभावो नेति बाष्यम् *'। समजन्त्यस्यामिति समज्या सभा। निषीदन्त्यस्यानिति निषद्मा। आपणः। निषतन्त्यस्यामिति निषत्या पिच्छिला भूमिः। मन्यतेऽनयेति मन्या गलपार्खिष्ठरा। विदन्त्यनया विद्मा। सुत्याभिषयः। श्रय्या। भृत्या। ईयतेऽनया इत्या शिविका।

3276. The affix 'kyap' comes after the following verbs in forming a word in the feminine denoting 'an appellative' and is acutely accented viz:—'sam-aj', 'nishad' 'ni-pat', 'man', 'vid', 'suñ', 'śiñ', 'bhriñ' and 'in'.

Thus समज्या 'an assembly' Vart:—The अज्, is not changed to ची before the affix kyap inspite of II. 4. 56. S. 2292 निषद्मा 'a small bed or couch'; निपत्या 'slippery ground'; मन्या 'the nape or the back of the neck', by which one understands when a man is an anger'; निद्मा 'knowledge'; सुत्या (VI. 1.71) 'extraction of soma juice, parturition'; ग्रया 'bed'; भृत्या 'wages' service; सत्या 'a litter' palanquin'.

३२९९। कुजः श च । ३ । ३ । १०० ।

'कृजः' इति योगविभागः। कृतः क्यप्स्यात्। कृत्या। 'श्र च'। चात्क्तित्। क्रिया। कृतिः। 3277. And after the root 'kṛi' comes the affix 'śa' informing a feminine, as well as the affix 'kyap'.

By the force of the word च we draw the affix क्यम् into this sûtra, and by the process called योगविमान we can split up this aphorism into two:—

- (1) कुत्र: 'after the root कू there is the affix kyap'. As कृत्या ।
- (2) य च 'and the affix य as well as ktin. Thus किया, and कृतिः। When the affix य is added, the root assumes the form किय by III 1.67 S. 2756.

३२७८ । इच्छा । ३ । ३ । १०१ ।

इषेभवि यो वगभावञ्च निपात्यते। इच्छा । '*परिचर्यापरिसर्याप्तराद्यानासुपसंख्यानस्*'। यो वक्च निपात्यते। परिचर्या पूजा । परिसर्या परिसरणस् । अत्र गुणोऽपि । सृग अन्वेषणे चुरादावदन्तः। अतो लोपाभावोऽपि । ये यिक णिलोपः । सृगया । अटतेः ये यिक ट्यणब्दस्य द्वित्यं पूर्वभागे यकारिनवृत्तिर्दीर्घञ्च। अटाट्या। '*जागर्वरकारो वा *'। पक्षे यः। जागरा-जागर्या।

3278. The form 'ichchhâ' (desire) is irregular.

The word is thus formed: इष्+भ=इच्छ+अ=इच्छा. The वक् ordained by III 1.67 S. 2756 is not added, this is the irregularity.

Vart.—The follwing words are also irregularly formed:—परिवर्ध 'perambulation'; the guna is also an anomaly; परिवर्ध attendance, service; इगया 'hunting' from the churâdi root mriga (No. 137) 'to search': it ends in आ। This आ is not elided, the चिं is elided before य and यक्। अदादया 'the habit of roaming about as a religious mendicant'. The affixes य and यक् are irregularly added, and the syllable द्य is reduplicated, but no य in the first portion, while the vowel is lengthened.

Vart.—From the root जागृ we have either जागरा or जागर्या 'waking'. The first is formed by the affix अ, the latter by अ which brings in यकः (III. 1. 67 S. 2756).

३२७७। अ प्रत्ययात् । ३ । ३ । १०२ ।

प्रत्ययान्तेभ्यो धातुभ्यः खियासकारप्रत्ययः स्यात् । चिकीर्षा । पुत्रकाभ्या ।

3279. After the verbs that end in an affix, there is the affix 'a', the word being feminine.

The verbs that end in an affix are derivative roots, such as Desideratives, Causatives, Intensives and Denominatives. Though taking affixes, they are called **ung** (III. 1.32 S. 2304), after these verbs the affix **un** is used in forming the feminine noun.

Thus कृ + सन् = चीकिर्ष 'to wish to do; this is a Derivative root; after this root चिकीर्ष, we ald आ। Thus चिकीर्ष + आ (VI. 4. 45 S. 2308) = चिकीर्ष। Then we add टाप् by IV. 1. 4. S. 454 and get चिकीर्ष 'the desire to do'; so also जिहीर्ष 'the desire to take'; पुत्रीपा' the desire to be like a son'; पुत्रकान्या

'desire of a son'; लोलूया 'much cutting'; क्रव्डूया 'itch'. The sûtra is also found as आ: मत्वयात्।

३२८०। गुरोश्च हलः । ३ । ३ । १०३ ।

गुरुमतो इलन्तात्स्त्रियामकारः स्यात् । ईहा । जहा । 'गुरोः' किस् । भक्तिः । 'इलः' किस् । नीतिः । '* निष्ठायां सेट इति वक्तव्यस् *'। नेह । आप्तिः । 'तितुत्र-' (३१६३) इति नेट् । दीप्तिः । '* तितुत्रेष्वग्रहादीनामिति वाच्यस् *' निगृहीतिः । निपितितिः ।

3280. The affix 'a' comes after that verb which has a prosodially heavy vowel and ends in a consonant, when the word to be formed is feminine.

This debars किन्। Thus कुण्डा 'an adulteress'; हुण्डा 'a tigress'; ईहा 'effort'; कहा 'supplying an ellipsis'.

Why do we say 'which has a prosodially heavy vowel'? Observe भक्तिः 'devotion'. Why do we say 'which ends in a consonant'? Observe नीतिः 'polity'.

Vart.—The affix ktin comes after roots which take an indicatory द in the Nistha. Not here as आधि:। The ktin does not take इट् by VII. 2. 9. S. 3163. So we get दीकि:।

Vart.—The affix ति, तु and त्रिtake इट् augment after ग्रह् and words of similar formation:— as विष्ट्हीतिः, उपस्निहितिः, निक्रचितिः। निपितितः॥

३२८१ । बिद्धिदादिभयोऽङ् । ३ । ३ । १०४ ।

पिद्वयो भिदादिभ्यश्च स्त्रियामङ् । जूष् । 'ऋहयोऽिङ गुणः' (२४०६) । जरा । त्र<u>प्रष</u> । त्रपा । भिदा । विदारण स्वायम् । भित्तिरन्या । खिदा । मृजा । क्रपेः संप्रसारणं च । कृपा ।

3281. The affix 'an' comes after those verbs that have an indicatory 'sh', and after 'bhid' &c, when the word to be formed is feminine.

Thus जूष has an indicatory <u>ष</u>, the real root being जू। From it we have जरा 'old age' (VII. 4.16 S. 2406 causes guṇa),; त्रपुष्—त्रपा 'bashfulness'.

So also from verbs of the Bhidddi class we have भिदा 'breaking'; in the alternative we have भिदा:। So also छिदा 'cutting'; छित्तः 'cutting', आरा 'a knife, an iron instrument'; आर्तिः 'distress'; घारा a stream'; घृतिः। The list of Bhidddi verbs will not be found given in one place in the Dhatupatha. They have been collected from different Ganas, and are the following:—

भिदा, खिदा, विदा, खिपा, गुहा (गिर्योषध्योः), श्रद्धा, मेथा, गोथा, खारा, हारा, कारा, खिया, भारा, धारा लेखा, रेखा, चूडा, पीडा, वपा, वसा मुजा, मुजा, कृपा। (क्रपेःसंप्रसारणं भ) and there is vocalisation of the र of krap. As कप् + खड् + खा = कृपा।

३२८२ । चिन्तिपूजिकथिकुम्बिचर्च १च । ३ । ३ । १०५ । अब् स्यात् । युचोऽपवादः । चिन्ता । प्रजा । क्ष्या । कुम्बा । चर्चा । 3282. The affix 'an' as well as the affix 'yuch' comes after the following verbs, forming feminine words:—'chint' (to think), 'pûj' (to worship) 'kath' (to narrate), 'kumb' (to cover) and 'charch' (to learn).

The force of w is to include the affix yw into this sûtra (see III. 3. 107 S. 3284). All these verbs belong to the Churâdi or 10th class, and would have exculsively taken yw by III. 3. 107 S. 3284.

Thus चिन्ता 'thought'; पूजा 'worship'; कथा 'narration'; कुम्बा 'a covering', 'a thick petticoat'; चड्ची 'recitation'.

When the affix is उच्, the forms are चिन्तना &c. (VII. 1.1. S. 1247).

३२८३। स्रातश्चोपसर्गे । ३ । ३ । १०६ ।

् प्रक्र्स्यात् । क्तिनीऽपवादः । प्रदाः। उपदाः। * श्रदन्तरोषपर्यवद्वृत्तिः । श्रद्धाः। प्रन्तर्धाः। 'उपसर्गे घोः 'कः' (३२९०) इत्यनेन किः। प्रन्तर्धः।

3283. The affix 'an' comes after those verbs which end in long a when an upasarga is in composition, and when the word to be formed is feminine.

This supersedes क्तिन्. Thus मदा, प्रथा, उपदा, उपधा &c.

Vart.—For the purposes of this rule the particles अत and अन्तर should be treated like upasargas. Thus अहा 'faith' अन्तर्हा (I, 4. 59). So also कि is added by S. 3270. As अन्ति ।

३२८४ । गयासम्रान्थो युच् । ३ । ३ । १०७ ।

अकारस्यापवादः । कारणा । इत्या । आसना । अन्यना । '* घट्टिवन्दिविद्भिवश्चिति वाज्यस् *'। घट्टना । बन्दना । वेदना । '* इपेरिनच्छार्यस्य *'। अन्वेषणा । '* परेर्बा *'। पर्ये- थणा । परीच्टिः ।

3284. After verbs ending in 'ni', and after 'as' (to sit) and 'sranth' (to loose), there is the affix 'yuch' when the word to be formed is feminine

This excludes the affix अ (III. 1. 102 S. 3279). Thus कू + णिच् = कारि; कारि+ ग्रुच् = कारणा (the द is elided by VI. 4. 51) 'the causing to do'; हारणा 'the causing to take'; आवना 'the sitting'; अन्यना 'the loosening'.

The root अस्थि taken here belongs to the Kryûdi class, meaning 'to loosen' and is not the अन्य of Churûdi class, for the latter would be included, as a matter of course by belonging to the Churûdi class, which class of verbs take the affix णिष्

Vart.—The verb षद्व 'to move', बन्द 'to praise', and विद 'to feel', should also be enumerated, as taking पुच. Thus षहना 'shaking', बन्दना 'praising', बेदना 'knowledge, feeling, pain'. The verb षद्द here belongs to the Tudâdi class, and means 'to move' and not the षद्द of the Churâdi class, for that is already included by being चित्रन्त।

Vart.—The affix युच् comes after इब् when it does not mean' to desire'. Thus अध्येषणा 'solicitation'; अञ्चेषणा 'the searching after'.

Vart.—So also optionally when इब् takes the upasarga परि; as, पर्येषणा or परीष्टि: 'investigation by reasoning'.

३२८५। रोगाख्यायां गत्रुल्बहुलस् । ३ । ३ । १०८ ।

प्रज्यदिका । प्रवाहिका । विचर्षिका । क्विचिन्त । भिरोऽर्तिः । '* धात्वर्थमिदेशे ग्रुल्वक्तव्यः *' । आधिका । ग्राधिका । '* द्विप्रतपो धातुनिदेशे *' । प्रचिः-प्रवितः । '*वर्णात्कार*'। निर्देश इत्येव । अकारः । ककारः । '* रादिकः *' । रेकः । '*मत्वर्थाष्ट्रः *' । वहुत्ववचनादकारत्तोषः । मत्वर्थीयः । '* द्वाजादिभ्यः *' आजिः । आतिः । ' द्वाज्य-प्रादिभ्यः *' । वापिः । वापिः । स्वरे भेदः । '* द्वाज्यादिभ्यः *' । कृषिः । *गिरिः ।

3285. The affix 'nvul' comes diversely after a verb, when the word to be formed is a feminine noun, being the name of 'a disease.'

This debars किन and all the rest. By using the word आख्या in the sûtra it is meant that the word so formed by this affix should be the appellation of the disease. The word 'diversely' shows the usual licence in the application all the rules of grammar. Thus मच्चित्रा (VII. 1. 1 S. 1247) 'vomiting;' मबाहिका 'diarrhœa'; विविधिका 'itch'. scab'. Sometimes this affix does not apply; as शिरोक्तिः 'head-ache'.

Vart.—The affix nvul is employed also in simply pointing out the meaning of the roots; thus, आधिका 'to enjoy', गायिका to 'lie down' &c.

Vart.—The affixes इक् and रित्र are also employed in merely pointing out the roots; as भिद्धिः, खिद्धिः, पर्यतिः, परितः &c. The constant use of these affixes is to be found in these very sûtras. In the aphorisms the roots are exhibited in various ways; thus in S 3224 we have the root कि and द exhibited as अवितः and यौतिः। These latter forms indicate nothing more-than the simple roots. So also, see VIII. 4. 17 S. 2285; VI. 4. 49. S. 2631

Vart.—The affix कार is employed in merely pointing out letters; as ककार: means 'the letter क'; so also अकार: 'the letter अ'; इकार: 'the letter इ'।

Vart.—The affix इस is employed in pointing out the letter र; as रेफ: Vart.—The affix द comes after the word नत्वये in merely pointing it out, and there is elision of the final अ diversely; as मत्वयींयः।

Vart.—The affix इण् comes after the verbs अन् &c; as आर्निः, आर्तिः, आर्दिः।

Vart — The affix इच comes after वर् &c As वापिः। वासिः। The difference is in accent. See S. 3686.

Vart.—The affix इक् comes after the verbs कूष &c; as, कृषिः, किरिः, &c.

३८६ । संज्ञायास् । ३ । ३ । १०० । अत्र धातो पर्वत । उद्वालक्ष्यप्रभिनका ।

3286. The affix 'nvul' comes after a verbal root, when the word to be formed is an appellative.

As उद्दालकपुरपमंजिका 'a sort of game played by the people in the eastern district in which uddâlaka flowers are broken or crushed'. वरणपुरपमवादिका 'a sort of game'; आभ्यूषणादिका; आचोषणादिका; शालमंजिका।

३२८९। विभाषाक्यानपरिप्रश्नयोरिज्य । ३ । ३ । ११० ।

परिप्रश्न आरुवाने च गर्व्य इञ्स्यात् । चार्यवृत् । विभाषोक्तर्ययाप्राप्तमन्येऽपि । कां स्वं कार्रि-कारिकां-क्रियां-कृत्यां-कृतिं वाकार्षीः । सर्वो कार्रि-कारिकां-क्रियां-कृत्यां-कृतिं-वाकार्षम् । सर्वं गणिं-गणिकां-गणनाम् । पाचिं-पाचिकां-पर्चा-पक्तिम् ।

3287. And the affix 'in' comes optionally after a root, when a question and answer is expressed, (as well as 'nvul' and other affixes ordained by other rules).

The word परिवास means 'question' and आ ख्यान means 'answer' in the stitra. In making the compound of these words, the logical sequence is not observed. The compound आख्यानपरिवास may, however, be justified on the ground that in a Compound a word consisting of smaller number syllables should stand first (II. 2. 34 S. 905,) and hence åkhyåna is put first.

The force of w is to draw the anuvittie of the word पत्रच् from the last sûtra into this. By the word 'optionally', it is meant that those affixes which would otherwise present themselves from the subsequent rules, should also be applied; thus: Q.—कां त्वं कारिमकार्षीः 'What work did you do'? A.— पवां कारिमकार्षम् 'I did all work'. Optionally we may have instead of कारि the following also. Q.—कां कारिकां, कृत्यां, कृतिं, क्रियां, अकार्षाः A.—एकां कारिकां or कृत्यां or कृतिं or क्रियां अकार्षम् । Similarly, Q.—कां गणिं (गणनां, गणिकां &c.) अजीगणः A.—एकांगणिं &c. अजीगणम्. So also कां याजिस् or याजिकास; कां याचिम् or याचिकां &c.

Why do we say 'in question and answer? Observe कृति: and इति: । ३२८८ । पर्यायाह गोत्पत्तिषु ग्वुच् । ३ । १११ ।

पर्यायः परिपाटीक्रमः । अईग्रमईः योग्यता । पर्यायादिषु द्योत्येषु ग्रवुष्वा स्यात् । भवत आसिका । श्रायिका । अग्रगामिका । भवानिष्ठुभविकामईति । श्रृगे । इष्ठभविकां ने धारयति । उत्पत्ती । इष्टुभविका उदपादि ।

3288. The affix 'nvuch' comes optionally after a root in the sense of succession, merit, debt or production.

The word पर्याय means turn or order of succession; आई means worthy of respect; आय means debt owed to another; and उत्पत्ति means birth or production. This rule supersedes किन् and other affixes. Thus: (1) भवतः गाविका 'your turn of sleeping'; भवतोऽग्रगाविका 'your turn of eating first'. (2) आईति भवानिश्वमधिकाम् 'you deserve to have a meal of sugar and molasses'.

(3) इन्जिमित में भारविष 'thou owest me a meal of sugar and molasses'; मोदनभोजियां 'a meal of rice'; पयः पायिकां 'a drink of milk'. (4) इन्जिया से उपपादि।

The word 'optionally' is understood in this sûtra also; as चिकीपॉटपदाते।
The forms given by पतुल and पतुच् are the same, the difference is only in the accent. (VI. 1. 193, S. 3676 and VI. 1. 163 S. 3710).

३२८९ । आक्रोशे नज्यनिः । ३ । ३ । ११२ ।

विभाषित निवृत्तम् । नञ्युपपदेऽनिः स्यादाक्रीधे । अजीवनिस्ते घठ भूयात् । अप्रयाणिः । 'कृत्यस्युटो बहुलम्' (२८४९) । भावेऽकर्तरि च कारके संज्ञायामिति च निवृत्तम् । राज्ञा भुण्यन्ते राजभोजनाः धालयः । 'नपुंचके भावे क्तः' (३०८०) ।

3289. The affix 'ani' comes after a verb when the particle 'nañ' is in composition with it, and the sense implied is that of cursing.

The annivititiof the word 'optionally' does not extend to this aphorism. The word आक्रीय means to curse. This supersedes the affixes सिन् &c. Thus अकरियस्ते वृषक भूयात 'may failure be to thee, O sinner'! तस्याकरियास्त 'may he be disappointed'. So also अजीवनिस्ते यह भूयात । अमयाधिः।

Why do we say 'when meaning to curse'? Observe wantated acts the non-making of his mat'.

Why do we say 'when नज् is in composition'? Observe मृतिस्ते वृषकः भूगात् 'may death be to thee, O!sinner'!

३२-७ । क । कृत्येल्युटो बहुलम् ॥ ११३ ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ कृत्यसंत्रकाः प्रत्यया स्युट् च बहुलमर्थेषु भवन्ति ॥

3289A. The affixes called 'kritya' (III. 1. 95) and the affix 'lyut', are diversely applicable and have other senses than those taught before

The anuvritti of the phrases 'when denoting action' and 'when the relation of the word formed to its parent verb is not that of an agent', which began with satras III. 3. 18 and 19, does not extend to this satra or further. By saying 'diversely' we mean that they occur in other places than those where ordained by the rules. Thus the kritya affixes are ordained to come when 'act' or 'object' is to be expressed, but they come also when the kdraka is other than the objective. Thus the they come also when the kdraka is other than the objective. Thus the relation is to be made'. In the first of these examples the 'powder' is the 'instrument' expressible by the 3rd case, and in the second the Brahmana' is the recipient expressible by the fourth case; so that in both cases the affix is applied without any express rule.

Similarly, स्युद् is ordained to come in denoting instrument, location, and a verbal noun (III. 3. 115 and 117). But it is applied in other senses also. Thus राजभोजनाः शालयः 'halls for the eating of kings'; राजाच्यादनान्ति वासंधि 'dresses to be worn by the 'king'.

By using the word 'diversely', even the krit affixes are applied in places other than those expressly ordained. Thus पादाभ्याम् हियते = पादहारकः। मसे चोप्यते = गरीबोपकः। For accent see VI. 2. 150.

३२८९ । ख । नपुंसके भावे क्तः ॥ ११४ ॥

वृत्तिः ॥ नपुं सकलिङ्गे भावे घातोः क्तः प्रत्ययो भवति ॥

3289B. The affix 'kta' is added to the root, when action is expressed, the word being in the neuter gender.

These are neuter abstract nouns: thus, इंग्वित् 'laugh'; जन्पितं 'speech'; माबितं 'sleeping'. So also गतं, चहितं &c.

३२९०। ल्युट् च।३।३। ११५।

इसितस्। इसनस्। योगविभाग उत्तरार्थः।

3290. The affix 'lyut' is added to the root, when the name of an action is expressed, in the neuter gender.

Thus इसनं कात्रस्य 'the laughter of the student'; शीभनं 'beauty'; जल्पनं 'speech'; श्रयनं 'sleep'; आसनम् 'seat'. So also इसितं ॥

The separation of this sûtra from the last, in which it might well have been included, is for the sake of the subsequent aphorism, in which the anuvritti of *lunt* only runs, and not that of π !

३२०१ । कर्म शि च येन संस्पर्शात्केतुः शरीर सुखस् । ३ । ३ । १९६ । येन स्प्रयमानस्य कर्तुः शरीर सुखसुत्पद्मते तस्मिन्कर्भग्युपपदे ल्युट् स्वात् । प्रवेश सिद्धे नित्यसमानार्थे यचनव् । पयः पानं सुखस् । 'कर्तरि' इति किस् । गुरोः स्नापनं सुखस् । नेद्द गुरुः कर्ता किं तु कर्म ।

3291. The affix 'lyut' is added to a root, when the name of an action is expressed in the neuter gender; provided that the verb has in construction with it, such a word in the accusative case, as indicates the thing, from the contact with which, there arises a pleasant sensation corporally to the agent.

This sûtra is thus translated by Bohtlingk:—" The affix ल्युट comes in connection with an object, when through the contact with that, the agent of the action feels a lively pleasure". Though the affix lyut would have presented itself by the last aphorism, under the circumstances mentioned in this sûtra, the framing of this sûtra, is really for the purpose of teaching, that the compound so formed is a नित्य or invariable compound i.e. a compound which cannot be analysed into its component members:—for every उपगद compound is a नित्य compound, (II. 2. 19). Thus पर पानं सुखं 'the pleasure of drinking milk'; श्रोदनभोजनं सुखं 'the pleasure of eating rice'.

Why do we say 'when the word in construction is in the accusative case'? Observe द्वांतवाया उत्थानं पुतं 'rising from a bed of dawn is pleasant'.

Here there is no compounding as the upapada द्वारिका is in the ablative case.

Why do we say 'from the contact'? Observe आग्निकुंडस्योपासनं सुखं' it is pleasure to sit near by a fire-hearth'. Here there being no contact between 'fire' and 'body', there is no compounding.

Why do we say 'to the agent'? Observe ग्रीः स्नापनं मुखं 'to the teacher it is pleasure, when he is made to bathe'. Here the word ग्रदः is not the agent, but the object of the verb स्नापर्यात ।

Why do we say 'corporally'? Observe प्रत्रस्य परिष्वक्रतनं सुखस् 'embracing of the son is a pleasure'. Here the pleasure is a mere mental satisfaction and not a physical one.

Why do we asy 'a pleasant sensation'? Observe कंटकानां मर्दनं दुःखस् 'it is painful to rub thorns'. In all the above counter-examples there is no compounding; see II. 2. 19 S. 782 and the connected sûtras.

३२९२। वा यौ। २। ४। ५९।

ञ्जेर्वी वा स्याद्यो । प्रवयणम् । प्राजनम् ।

3292. ৰী is optionally the substitute of অৰ্ when the affix y (III. 3. 15 S. 3290.) follows.

This declares an option in the case of the affix च्युट्, the word य in the sûtra refers to this affix; as, पवयणः or माजनी दण्डः 'driving stick or whip'.

३२०३। करणाधिकरणयोश्च। ३। ३। ११९।

स्युद् स्यात्। इष्मप्रयुद्धनः कुटारः। गोदोह्नी स्थाली। खलः प्राक्षरणाधिकरणयोरित्यधिकारः 3293. The affix 'lyut' comes after a root, when the relation of the word to be formed to the verb is that of an instrument or location.

Thus इच्मम्बुश्चनः 'an axe' (lit. an instrument for cutting wood); पतायणातनः 'palâsa-cutter'; गोदोहनी 'a milk-pail' (a vessel into which milk is milked); so laso यज्ञुथानी। In other words, this affix expresses also the idea of the instrumental case (a tool), and of the locative case (a repository). The anuvritti of the words instrument and location extends up to S. 3304 inclusive.

३२९४। ऋन्तरदेशे। ८। ४। २४।

प्रन्तः शब्दाद्धन्तेर्नस्य गाः स्वात् । प्रन्तर्हणनम् । देशे तु प्रन्तर्हमनो देशः । प्रत्पूर्वस्येत्येव । प्रन्तर्वन्ते । प्रत्यानि ।

3294. The preceded by short wof the root at is changed into w, when the root follows the upasarga weak, and the word does not mean a country.

Thus अन्तर्देषयते and अन्तर्देशनं ॥

Why do we say "when not meaning a country ऋदेश ?" Observe अन्त-इननो देश:॥

The phrase अतुप्रवेस्य "preceded by short आ" of sûtra VIII. 4. 22 S. 359 is to be read into this sûtra also. Observe, अन्तर्थन नित ॥

Why do we say "short आ?" See अन्तरपानि ॥ The word antar is an upasarga for the purposes of w change, by the vartika under I. 4.65; S. 766 therefore, it would have caused the w change by VIII. 4.22. The present sutra is made, to show that the change takes place only then, when it does not mean a country.

३२९५ । श्रयनं च । ८ । ४ । २५ ।

श्रयनस्य गोऽन्तः शब्दात्परस्य । श्रन्तरयणम् । श्रदेश इत्येव । श्रन्तरयनो देशः ।

3295. The न of अवन is changed to ज, when preceded by the word अन्तर्, and the word does not denote a country.

Thus जन्तरयणं योभनस्॥ Why do we say "not denoting a country"? Observe जन्तरयनी देशः॥ This ज change would have taken place by VIII. 4. 29, this special sûtra is for जदेश purposes. The word जयन is formed by स्युद्ध added to जास् or इस्॥

३२९६। पुंसि संज्ञायां घः प्रायेगा। ३।३। ११८।

3296. The affix 'gha' generally comes in the sense of an instrument or location, after a root, when the word to be formed is a name and is in the masculine gender.

The force of the word मायेण 'generally' is to show that this rule is not a universal rule. Thus दम्बच्दः 'the lip'. खादि 'to cover' +च (VI. 4. 96 S. 3297. See below) = खदः lit. 'that by which the teeth are covered'; so also उरक्कद 'a breast plate'; चटः। These denote instruments.

So also in denoting 'location'. Thus आ + क् + च = आकरः 'a mine', so named because men work (akurvanti) in it, आलयः 'house' that in which men settle down.

Why do we say 'in the masculine gender'? Observe प्रसाधनस्'a comb'; (lit. that by which men decorate). Here the affix is lyut.

Why do we say 'when the complete word so formed is merely an appellative? Observe महरणो दणडः 'the beating stick'.

The indicatory $\underline{\mathbf{v}}$ is merely qualifying for the application of sutra VI. 4. 96, S. 3297 by which after the causative wife, when $\underline{\mathbf{v}}$ is added, the long $\underline{\mathbf{w}}$ is shortened.

् ३२९७ । द्वादेर्घेऽदूव्युपसर्गस्य । ६ । ४ । ९६ ।

द्विमश्चत्युपसर्गद्दीनस्य खादेहिस्यः स्याद्धे परे । दन्तात्रखादान्तेऽनेन दन्तच्छदः । आकुर्वन्त्य-स्मिन्नाकरः ।

3297. The penultimate of the Churadi as is shortened

before the affix \forall (III. 3. 118), when not preceded by two prepositions (or more).

As उरश्बदः, मञ्चदः, दन्तञ्बदः ॥ But समुपञ्चादः with two prepositions. The same when preceded by more than two prepositions, as समुपातिञ्चादः ॥ The elision of चि of चादि &c., by VI. 4. 51 S. 2313 should not be considered as asiddha (VI. 4. 22 S. 2183) or sthânivat (I. 1. 57 S. 50), otherwise there would be no penultimate to be shortened.

३२९८। गोचरसंचरवहब्रजव्यजापणनिगमाद्य । ३ । ३ । ११९ ।

घानता निपात्यनते। 'इलक्ष' (३३००) इति वश्यमाणस्य घञोऽपवादः। गावश्चरन्त्यस्मिनिति गोचरो देशः। संचरन्तेऽनेन संचरो मार्गः। वहन्त्यनेन वहः स्कन्धः। वृजः। व्यजस्तालवृन्तम्। निपातनाद्वीभावो न। आपणः पण्यस्थानम्। निगच्छन्त्यनेन निगमश्चन्दः। चात्कषः। निक्षः।

3298. And the words 'gochara', 'samchara', 'vaha' 'vraja', 'vyaja', 'apana' and 'nigama' are anomalous.

These words are irregularly formed by the affix with the same force as in the last aphorism. This is an apavada or exception to rule III. 3. 121, S. 3300 by which after roots ending in consonants, the affix चन्न is added. Thus गोचर: 'pasturage', (lit. that in which the cows graze); संचर: 'a passage', (lit. through which they move); चनः 'a vehicle' (lit. by which men are carried); चुनः 'a cow-pen, (by which they go); चनः 'a fan' (by which they move the air); the anomaly in this consists in not replacing the जन्म of व्यन् (चि+जन्) by the substitute की as required by sûtra II. 4. 56 S. 2292; जापन 'a market' (lit. that in which men come and traffic); निगमः 'the Veda', 'a market' (that into which they enter)

The force of the word win this aphorism is to include other words also, which have not been already mentioned. Thus was, fawe: 'a touch-stone' (lit. that on which they rub).

३२०० । आवे तृस्त्रोर्घञ् । ३ । ३ । १२० । अवतारः कृपादेः । अवस्तारो जवनिका ।

3299. The affix 'ghañ' comes after the roots 'trî' (to cross) and 'strî' (to spread), when the upasarga 'ava' is in composition with them, and when the word so formed is an appelative related to the verb either as an instrument or as a location.

This supersedes च. The च is indicatory and causes the vriddhi of च VII 2.115 S. 254) and is also for the sake of regulating the accent (VI. 1.195, 197 S. 3678,3686). The indicatory च is useful in the subsequent aphorism where it changes the palatals into gutturals. Thus अववार: "the descent" into the well &c. अवस्तार: 'a screen round a tent'.

How do we apply अवतार also in phrases like अवतारी नद्याः 'the descent of rivers', for here the word avatara is not an appellative? This use is

also allowed, because the anuvitti of the word with is understood here also; so that these words avatâra &c. may be employed in senses other than appellative.

३३०० । हलप्च । ३ । ३ । १२१ ।

हलन्ताद्घञ्स्यात् । घाषवादः । रमन्ते योगिनोऽस्मिनिति रामः । ऋषमृज्यतेऽनेन व्याध्यादि-रित्यपामार्गः । विमार्गः समुहनी ।

3300. And after a verb ending in a consonant, comes the affix 'ghañ', (when the word to be formed is masculine, and related to the verb as an instrument or a location, and thereby the palatal is changed into a guttural).

The whole of the phrase within brackets is to be read into this sûtra from III. 3. 118 S. 3296. This excludes च. Thus लेख: 'a writing' (that in which something is inscribed); वेद: 'the Veda' (that by which all is known); वेप: 'dress' (that which is entered into); वन्य: 'obstruction'; मार्गः 'a way' (that on which they seek); अपामर्गः 'a plant' (that by which disease or the like is cleared away); रामः 'Râma' (i.e. in which the devout delight); विमार्गः

३३०१ । अध्यायन्यायोद्यावसंहाराश्च । ३ । ३ । १२२ ।

अधीयतेऽस्मिन्नध्यायः । नियन्त्युद्यु वन्ति संहरन्त्यनेनेति विग्रहः । '* अवहाराधारावाया- नामुपसंख्यानम् *' ।

3301. And the words 'adhyâya', 'nyâya', 'udyâva', and 'samhâra', are anomalous.

These words are formed by adding the affix षम् to the exclusion of ष which would have come by III. 3. 118 S. 3296. All these words are derived from roots which end in vowels. Thus अधि+द+षम् = अध्यायः 'a chapter or book' (lit. that in which they read); नो—च्यायः 'logic, justice', (lit. नियन्ति अनेन that by which men are lod); उत्यु — उद्यावः 'mixture' (lit. उद्युवन्ति अनेन that in which they blend); सम्-द् — मंदारः 'destruction' (lit. संदर्गत अनेन by which they are destroyed). Vart:—avahâra, âdhâra and âvâya should be enumerated. आ-यु—आधारः 'support' (lit. in which anything is held); आ-वि—आवायः = आवयन्ति अस्मन्। So also अवदारः।

३३०२ । उदङ्कोऽनुदक्ते । ३ । ३ । १२३ ।

ं जत्पूर्वादञ्चतेर्घञ्स्यात् न तदके । घृतसुदच्यते उद्वियतेऽस्मिन्निति घृतोदङ्कश्चर्ममयं भाग्छम् । 'अनुदके' किम् । उदकोदञ्चनः ।

3302. The word 'udanka' is anomalous, when the sense of the root refers to subjects other than 'water'.

The word is thus formed: उत्+ अंच + चत्र = उदहः 'a vessel'.

Would not the affix un have come by sûtra III. 3. 121, S 3300 why then this aphorism? This is made a seperate aphorism in order to prohibit the application of the affix, where the word to be formed means 'water'.

Thus तैलोदङ्कः 'a leathern vessel for oil'. So also घृतोदङ्कः ।

Why do we say 'when not referring to 'water? Observe उदकोइंबनः 'a bucket for drawing water' (उ + अञ्च + रहुद्).

३३०३। जालमानायः। ३। ३। १२४।

ञ्चानीयन्ते मत्स्यादयाऽनेनेत्यानायः । जालम् इति किम् । ञ्चानयः ।

3303. The word 'ânâya' is irregularly formed when meaning 'a net'.

The word is thus formed in the sense of instrument. अ + नी + घज् = आनावः 'a net (by which they are caught); as आनावो मत्स्यानां 'a net for fish'; आनावो मृगाणाम् 'a net for wild deer &c'. Why do we say 'not'? Observe आनवः॥

३३०४। खनी घच। १।३। १२५।

चाद्यम् । आखनः-अखानः । घित्करणमन्यतोऽप्ययनिति त्रापनार्थम् । तेन भगः पदमित्यादि । '*खनेर्ड्डरेकेकवका वाच्याः *'। आखाः-आखरः-आखनिकः-आखनिकवकः । स्ते खनित्रवचनाः ।

3304. The affix 'gha' as well as 'ghañ' comes after the verb 'khan' (to dig), (when the word to be formed is an appellative related to the verb as instrument or location).

The affix षत्र has been read into the sûtra by force of the word च

Thus आखानः or आखनः 'a spade, a hoe.' The indicatory ष serves no purpose in the case of khan, for the rule of gutturalisation (VII. 3. 52. S. 2863) has no applicability here. Therefore, since some scope must be given to 'प्' weil nfer that it applies to roots other han खन् also. As भगः। पदम्। (neut.)

Vart.—The affix s also comes in this sense after the verb खन. Thus आखन्-ड=आखः 'a spade'. The indicatory s shows that the final portion called दि should be elided.

Vart.—The affix et also comes in the same sense : as witte a spade.

Vart .- So also the affix इक; as आखनिक: 'a spade'.

Vart.—So too the affix इकवक as आखनिकवकः 'a spade'.

३३०५ । ईषद्दुः सुषु कृच्छ्राकृच्छ्रार्थेषु खल् । ३ । ३ । १२६ ।

करणाधिकरणयोरिति निवृत्तम् । स्यु दुःखसुखार्येष्ठपपदेषु खल्स्यात् । 'तयोरेव-' (२८३३) इति भावे कर्मीण च । कृष्ये । दुष्करः कटे। भवता । स्रकृष्यः । ईषत्करः । सुकरः । '* निभि-मीलियां खलचारात्त्वं नेति वाष्यम् *'। ईपन्निमयः । दुष्प्रमयः । सुविलयः । निमयः । मयः । जयः ।

3305. In the sense of 'hard and difficult' or 'light and easy', the affix 'khal' is added to a verb, when 'ishad', and 'dur' and 'su' are combined with it as upapadas.

The anuvitti of the phrase 'when related as instrument or location' ceases with this aphorism. The word means heavy, and the force of conveying that sense. The word man means 'light, easy'; and the words that and sonvey that sense. The affix comes with the force

of bhâva. and karma (S. 2833). Thus ईषत्करी भवता कटः 'a mat is made easily by you'; so also दुष्करः 'made with difficulty'; युक्तरः 'made with ease'. Similarly ईषद्भीजः eating pleasantly'; दुभीजः and सुभोजः ।

Why do we say 'after देवत &c.? See कृष्ट्रेस कार्यः कटः 'the mat which is made with difficulty'.

Why do we say 'when meaning 'hard or light'? Observe ईपत्कार्य 'a small work'.

Of the affix खल, the letter ख and ल are indicatory; ख causing the insertion of a nasal (technically called सुम augment, VI.3.67 S. 2942); and ल regulates the accent (VI. 1.193S. 3676). The augment सुम् will be added in the subsequent sûtra, the ख thus has no work in this sûtra.

Vart:—The आ substitution does not take place when the affix अच् (III. 3. 56, III. 1. 134) and खल् III. 3. 126) come after नि, मि भी and ली: as, ईपन्निमयः, निमयो वर्त्तते । ईपटममयः, प्रमयो वर्त्तते । ईपट्यमयः, विकास वर्त्तते ॥

३३०६ । उपसर्गात्खल्घजोः । १ । १ । ६९ ।

उपसर्गादेव लभेर्नु म्स्यात् । ईषत्प्रलम्भः । दुष्प्रलम्भः । सुप्रलम्भः । उपालम्भः ॥ 'उपसर्गात्' किस । ईपल्लभः । लाभः ।

3306. The augment বৰ is added to অস্ preceded by a Preposition, before the affixes অৱ (III. 3 126) and ঘৰ্ণ

Thus ईषत्मलक्सः, सुमलक्सः, दुष्प्रलक्षः, प्रलक्षः, विमलक्षः ॥ This is a Niyama rule, and restricts the scope of VII. 1. 64 S. 2582. Before the vowel affixes खल् and पञ्, the root लभ् gets the augment उम् only then when it is preceded by a Preposition, and not other vise, as ईपल्लभः, लाभो वर्तते ॥

३३०९। न सुद्भ्यों केवलाभ्याम् । ९ । १ । ६८ ।

उपसर्गान्तररिहताभ्यां सु दुभ्यो लभेजुं झ स्यात्खल्यञोः । सुलभस् । दुर्लभस् । केललाभ्यास्'
किस् । सुत्रलम्भः । ऋतिदुर्लम्भः । कयं तिर्द् ऋतिसुलभनितिदुर्लभिति । यदा स्वती कर्भप्रवचनीयी
तदा भविष्यति ।

3307. The augment जुम is not added to नम् before बन् and मन् when ज or डः alone (without another Preposition along with them) precedes the root.

Thus सुलभम, दुलभम, सुलाभः, दुलभिः ॥ But सुत्रलम्भः, दुल्पलम्भः ॥ The word केवल is used in the sûtra because सुदुम्बी is in the Instrumental case and not in the Ablative. Had it been in the Ablative, there would have been no necessity of using the word केवलं, for the rule would not have applied, when a preposition intervened between these and the root. In अतिमुलभम्, the word अति is not an Upasarga but a Karmapravachaniya; when अति is used as an Upasarga, we have अतिमुलम्मः ॥ If the words सुदुम्बीम् be construed as Ablative, then also the use of केवल is for a purpose similar to that as above.

३३०८ । कर्नुकर्मगोश्च भूकृजोः । ३ । ३ । १२७ ।

कर्नु कर्ने णारीयदादिषु चापपदेषु भूकृत्रीः खल्स्यात् । 'यथासंख्यं नेष्यते' । कर्नु कर्मणी प भातीरव्यवधानेन प्रयोज्ये ईषदादयस्तु ततः प्राक् । '* कर्नु कर्मणाञ्चव्यर्थयोरिति वाष्यय् *' लिख्यानसुम् । प्रानाढ्येन दुःखेन भूयते दुराडयम्भवम् । ईपदाडयम्भवस् । स्वाडयम्भवस् । ईपदाडयङ्गरः। दुराडयङ्गरः । स्वाडयङ्करः । 'च्व्यर्थयोः' किम् आढ्येन सुभूयते ।

3308. The affix 'khal' comes after the verbs 'bhû' and kri', when the upapadas in composition with them are 'agent' or 'object' preceded by the words 'ishad' &c. in combination with them, meaning 'hard or light'.

Ishti:—The rule of respective allocation does not apply. The agent or the object stand inmediately near the root, the words ইমন্ &c. are placed before them.

Thus ईपदाइय भवं 'being enriched easily'; दुराइंग भवस् 'to be enriched with difficulty'; स्वाइंगकरो देवदसी भवता 'Devadutta can be made rich by you easily'.

Vart.—It should be stated that the agent and object in composition should be, as if they ended in the affix चित्र (V. 4. 50 S. 2117). Compare III. 2. 56 and III. 2. 57. S. 2973,2974. Therefore we do not have it here: स्वादेवन सूचते or आदेवन सूचते ॥

३३०९ । ऋाती युच् । ३ । ३ । १२८ ।

खलोऽपवादः । ईवत्पानः सोमो भवता । दुव्पानः । '* भाषायां श्रासियुधिदृशिधृषिस्योः युज्याच्यः *' । दःशासनः । द्वर्योधम इत्यादि ।

3309. The affix 'yuch' comes after roots ending in long 'â', (when 'îshad', 'dur' and 'su' are combined as upapadas, in the sense of easily or with difficulty).

The word ईपर् &c. are to be read into this sûtra, not so the 'words कर् कर्मणी: &c. This supersedes the affix खल. Thus ईपत्पानः सीमा भवतः 'the soma juice can be lightly drunk by you'; इष्पानः 'difficult to be drunk'; सुपानः 'easy to be drunk' ईपर्दाने। गौर्भवता 'the cow can be given with ease by you'; हदानः, सुदानः &c.

Vart.—In the classical Sanskrit, the affix 'yuch' comes after the verbs णास्, दुष्, दृष्, भृष्, and मृष्; as दुःणाउनः 'Duḥśâsana' दुर्योचनः 'Duryodhana'; दुर्दर्यनः, दुर्दर्यमः, दुर्दर्यमः।

३३१०। षात्यदान्तात् । ८ । ४ । ३५ ।

नस्य गौ न । निष्पानम् । सर्पिष्पानम् । 'पात्' किम् । निर्णयः । 'पदान्तात्' किम् । पुष्पाति । पदेऽन्तः पदान्तोऽयनिति सप्तनीशमासोऽयम् । तेनेह न । सुत्रपिष्कोणः ।

3310. After a ब्रांग्या n a Pada, the च is not changed to ज्

Thus निष्यानम्, दृष्यानम्: 'the visarga is changed to ष् here by VIII. 3. 41. S. 155 and VIII. 4. 29 S. 2835 is debarred. चिष्यानम् (is a genitive com-

pound contra II. 2. 14 S. 708). So also ugequate (II. 1. 32 S. 694). The wis in these two by VIII. 3. 45 S. 159, and VIII. 4. 10 S. 1054 debarred.

Why do we say "बात after a ब्?" Observe निर्णयः ॥

Why do we say पदान्तात 'final in a Pada'? Observe कुल्याति, पुल्याति ॥
The word पदान्त is equivalent to पदे अन्तः or a Locative Tatpurusha; and does not mean final of a Pada. Therefore the rule does not apply here.
कुर्योपन्त्रेण (ins. sg.) सुरक्षण ॥ Here the क is added by V. 4. 154. S. 891
योगनं योग रहेय = सुर्योपन्त (a Bahuvrihi). The w is by VIII. 3. 39. S. 153
Before the affix क, the word सुर्योप is a Pada (I. 4. 17 S. 230), and thus च्
(प्) is final of a Pada: but it is final of a preceding member followed by another Pada. The rule, in fact, applies to compounds, the w being final in the first term.

३३११ । आवश्यकाधमण्यंयोणिनिः । ३ । ३ । १९० । अवस्यंकारी । यतंदायी ।

3311. The affix 'nini' is added to the root in denoting agent, showing that there is some necessity or indebtedness or obligation on the part of the agent in connection with the action denoted by the verb.

Thus अवश्यं कारी 'must be done'. The compounding here takes place by II. 1. 72. S. 754 So also अतं दावी 'ought to be given a hundred'.

३३१२ । कृत्याप्च । ३ । ३ । १७१ ।

श्रावश्यकाथमगर्ययोरित्येव । अवश्यं हरिः सेव्यः । शतं देयम् ।

3312. The affixes called 'kritya' also come after a root when the sense to be indicated is that of 'necessity or obligation'.

Thus अवश्यं इरिः सेव्यः 'Hari must be served necessarily'. भवता खलु अवश्यं कटः कर्तव्यः, करणीयः, कार्यः or कृत्यः 'you ought to make the mat'; भवता यतं दातव्यं, देयं, &c, 'you ought to pay a hundred'.

३३१३। क्तिच्की च संज्ञायाम्। ३।३।३९४।

धातोः क्तिच्क्तस्र स्यादाशिषि चंत्रायास्। 'तितुत्र-' (३९६३) इति नेट् । भवताद्ग तिः।

3313. The affixes 'ktich' and 'kta' are employed after a!root, when benediction is intended, provided that the whole word so formed, is an appellative.

The affixes therefore, give the sense of the agent, with the addition that the action is simply the object of a prayer of some one who wishes that that may be the action of that agent, the sense being simply appellative. Thus affa: = ayaia 'a weaver' (lit. may he weave)'; utfa: or ufa: = uyaia (VI. 4. 45) 'wealth or gift'; ufa: = uyaia 'success'; ufa: = uyaia 'respect'. These are axamples of words formed by the affix they of words formed by the in this sense, we have daga: = dailed duly: Devadatta (lit. may the Gods give him). Though the affix the has already once

been generally ordained, its repetition here is to prevent its being superseded by किन्। The प्रांकिन् is qualifying only, distinguishing it from किन् &c. and is useful in sûtra VI. 4.39 below. The affixes do not take इट् augment (See S. 3163).

३३१४। न क्तिचि दीर्घश्च। ६। ४। ३०।

- अविटां वनतितनोत्यादीनां च दीर्घातुनातिक लोपौन स्तः क्तिचि परे। यन्तिः। रन्तिः। वन्तिः। वन्तिः।

3314. Before the affix fang, the above roots neither drop their nasal nor lengthen their root-vowel

The above roots i. e. anudâttopadeśa, ending in a nasal, and वन and तनादि, do not lose their nasal before कि. Thus यम्बैं:, तन्तिः, वन्तिः। The lengthening would have taken place by VI. 4 15, S. 2666 when the nasal was not elided: that also is prohibited.

३३१५। सनः क्तिचि लोपश्चास्यान्यतरस्याम्। ६। ४। ४५।

सनोतेः क्तिच्यात्वं वा स्याल्लोपञ्चवा । सनुतात्। सातिः । सन्तिः । देवा सनं देयासुर्देवदत्तः ।

3315. The long आ is optionally substituted for the final of सन् before the affix सिन्; and there is also elision optionally of the Nasal.

. Thus we have three forms सार्तिः सन्तिः and सतिः॥ So also देवदत्तः।

३३९६ । ऋलंखल्वोः प्रतिषेधयोः प्राचां क्त्वा । ३ । ४ । १८ ।

प्रतिषेधार्थये।रत्नं खस्वोक्षपपदयोः कत्वा स्यात् । प्राचां ग्रह्मं प्रजार्थम् । 'श्रमेवाव्ययेन' (१८३) व्हित नियमान्ने।पपदसमासः । 'दे दङ्घोः' (३०९९) । ऋतं दत्वा । 'ग्रुमास्या–' (२४६२) । पीत्व खलु । 'श्रलं खल्वाः' किम् । मा कार्थीत् । 'प्रतिषेथये।ः' किम् । श्रलंकारः ।

3316. According to the opinion of the Eastern Grammarians, the affix 'ktvå' comes after a verb, when there are in combination with it, the words 'alam' and 'khalu', expressing the sense of prohibition.

The anuvritti of the words 'in the Vedas &c' does not extend further.
Thus अल कृत्वा 'do not make'; खंख पीत्वा 'do not drink'. पा changed to पी by S. 2462, अलंबाले विद्वा do not weep, O girl? So also अलं दरबा (S. 3077) by which दा changed to दह।

Why do we say 'when there are अलं and खलु'? Witness माकार्यी: 'do not make'. Why do we say 'when expressing prohibition'? Observe अलङ्कार: 'decoration'.

The phrase 'in the opinion of the Eastern Grammarians' shows that it is an optional rule. Therefore we have अवरोदनेन 'do not weep'. Or if rule III 1.94 be applied, then the use of the word मार्चा is for the sake of merely showing respect (pûjârtha; the rule could have well stood without it. There is no upapada compounding because of the restriction of S. 783.

३३१९ । उदीवां माङी व्यतीहारे । ३ । ४ । १९ । व्यतीहारे जैं नाडः कत्वा स्वात । अपूर्वकालार्थनिदम् ।

3317. According to the opinion of the Northern Grammarians, the affix 'ktvâ' is added to the root 'men' (to exchange), when the sense is that of interchange (though the action denoted by the former word is not prior to the action denoted by the latter word).

३३१८। मयतेरिद्न्यतरस्याम् । ६। ४। ७०।

मेङ इक्षाराजन्तादेशः स्याद्वा स्यपि । अपिमत्य याचते । अपमाय । उदीचांग्रहणादा-थाप्राप्तमपि । याचित्या अपमयते ।

3318. इ may optionally be substituted for the जा of मा, (मयित) before स्वयु ॥

Thus अपनित्य अपनाय ॥

Thus अपनित्य याचते 'having offered an exchange, he asks' अप+मे+ क्रिया=अप+मा+रवप्=अप+मि+तुक्+य (VI. 1. 45 and 71) = अप+मिन्य (VII. 4. 40). This is an optional rule, as the phrase 'according to the northern' indicates. So we have in the alternative, याचित्वाउपमयते 'having asked he exchanges'; and this is the more general use of ktva; namely, it comes after that verb which is concerened about a time anterior to that of the other; see III. 4. 21 S. 3320. The sûtra III. 4. 19. S. 3317 is an exception to III. 4. 21.

The root चेड् has been exhibited in the sûtra S. 3317 as भाड्, with the vowel आ instead of ए. This indicates the existence of the following Paribhâshâ:—

"A root, which, when destitute of anubandhas, ends in either ए, जो or ऐ, must not be considered to have ceased to end in either ए, जो, or ऐ, when an anubandha has been attached to it." By this Paribhâsha देण must be regarded as ending in ऐ, and as therefore जा may be substituted for the vowel ऐ (VI. I. 45), even while प्remains, देण does assume the form दाण् and is consequently, by the prohibition जदाण in sûtra I. 1. 20 S. 2373, forbidden to be termed हा

३३१९। परावरयोगे च। ३। ४। २०।

परेण प्रवस्यावरेण परस्य योगे गम्ये धाताः क्त्वा स्यात्। अप्राप्य नर्दी पर्वतः । परनर्दीयोगीा-ऽत्र पर्वतस्य । अतिक्रम्य पर्वतं स्थिता नदी । अवरपर्वतयोगीऽल नद्याः ।

3319. The affix 'ktvå' is added to a root, to denote what is situate on that (para) side or on this (avara) side of something.

The situation on the पर 'the other' side and अवर 'this' side, is called परावरवोगः। Thus अमाप्य नदीस् पर्वतः स्थितः 'the mountain is situate without,

having reached the river i. e. on this side of the river, the river being on the other side. Here the word पर्वत is qualified by the word नदी which is the point from which the situation is taken; and which in this case, is on the other side of the mountain. Similarly अतिक्रम द पर्वतं नदी स्थिता 'the river is situate on the other side of the mountain'. Here the relation between the 'mountain' and the 'river' is of अवर and पर।

३३२०। समानकर्तृकयोः पूर्वकाले । ३ । ४ । २९ ।

समानकर्तु कथोधीत्वर्धयोः पूर्वकाले विद्यमानाद्वातोः क्तवा स्यात् । भुक्त्वा वृजिति । द्वित्वम-तन्त्रम् । स्नात्वा भुक्त्वा पीत्वा वृजिति । 'अनुदात्त-' (२४२८) इत्यनुनासिकलोपः । विष्णुं नत्वा स्तौति । स्वरत्यादेः 'श्र्युकः किति' (२३८९) इति नित्यमिष्ठभावः पूर्वाविप्रतिषेधेन । स्वृत्वा । शूत्वा । धूत्वा ।

3320. When two actions have the same agent, the affix 'ktvâ' comes after that verb which takes place in a time anterior to that of the other (i e. the Absolutive in 'tvâ' refers to that action which precedes in time).

Thus भुक्तत्वा बुजित 'having eaten he goes'; पोरवा बुजित 'having drunk, he goes'.

The rule is not confined to the case of two verbs: thus, स्नात्या, पीत्या, भुक्तत्या, दत्या युजति 'having bathed, drunk, eaten and given, he goes'.

Similarly from नस्। विष्णु नत्वा स्तीति 'He praises Vishnu, bowing down'. The nasal is elided by S. 2428. In the case of स्वर् &c, there is always the absence of the सद augment, because of the prohibition of S. 2381 by anticipation. As स्वृत्वा, सून्वा and सून्या।

Why do we say 'having the same agent'? When the agents are different, the gerund cannot be used, but the Locative Absolute construction will have to be used to express the same sense. Thus भुक्तवि बाह्य वे गच्छित देवदत्तः the Brâhmaṇa having been fed, Devadatta goes'.

Why do we say 'which denotes prior action'? For, if the actions are co-eval, the gerundial construction will not be employed. Thus बुजित च अस्पति च 'he goes and chatters'.

३३२१ । क्लिंच स्कन्दिस्यन्दोः । ६ । ४ । ३१ ।

यतयार्न लापा न स्यातिक्तव परे । स्कन्तवा । जदित्वादिङ्वा । स्यान्स्वा-स्यन्दित्वा ।

3321. स्कन्द and स्वन्द retain their nasal before the affix ktvâ Thus स्कन्दवा, and स्वन्दित्वा or स्वन्त्वा, the बट being added when स्वन्द is considered as having an indicatory क in the dhâtupâtha. When इट is added, ktvâ is no longer कित् by vritue of I. 2. 18, S. 3322 and elision would not take place, for no rule of elision would apply in that case.

३३२२ । म क्त्वा सेट् । १ । २ । १८ । सेट् क्त्वाकिन्न स्थात् । यथित्वा । 'सेट्' किस् । कृत्वा । 3322. The affix ktvi when it takes the augment $\mathbf{e} \in (i.e.$ when it is set) is not kit.

Thus श्रवित्वा। So also स्वेदिस्या, देवित्वा, विज्ञित्वा, from स्विद्, दिव् and ृष्त (to sweat" 'to shine', 'to be', Why do we say सेट्? Observe कृत्वा, no guna.

३३२३ । मृडमृद्गुधकुषिक्तशवद्वसः क्त्वा । १ । २ । ९ ।

यभ्यः सेट् सत्वा कित्। मृडित्वा। 'क्लियः क्त्वा-' (३०४९) इति वेट्। क्लियित्वा-क्लिप्ट्वा। खित्वा। खित्वा। 'क्दिव्द-' (२६०९) इति किश्वस् । क्दित्वा। विदित्वा। सुधित्वा। पृक्षीत्वा।

3323. The $\frac{3}{4}$ ktv⁴ is however, kit after mrid 'to be gracious', mrid 'to squeeze', gudh 'to warp up', kush 'to tear', klîś 'to suffer', vad 'to speak' and vas 'to dwell'.

All the seven verbs mentioned in this sûtra are ut verbs, and take an intermediate w. The wrat before these verbs would not have been kit by virtue of the last sûtra; therefore arose the necessity of this sûtra, to provide in anticipation an exception to that sûtra, in favor of these verbs, where the affix ktvå is necessarily kit. Thus utara 'being gracious' utara 'having squeezed' utara 'having wrapped' utara 'having torn', the taring suffered' or the utara by S. 3049, stara 'having spoken' utara 'having dwelt'. The uv of utara is changed into utara by the rule of Samprasâraṇa (VI. 1. 15 S. 2409). It is that after utara, tar, utara by S. 2609. As utara, tara utara and utara (vocalisation by S. 2412, and lengthening by S. 2562).

Moreover in the case of the verbs गुप्, कुष् and क्रिय, S. 2617 would have made ktva optionally kit; the present sûtra makes it necessarily so.

३३२४। नीपघात्यकान्ताद्वा। १।२।२३।

मेट् कत्वा कित्स्याद्वा । अथित्वा-अन्यित्वा । गुफित्वा-गुम्फित्वा । 'नेप्पात्' किस् । केथित्वा । रेफित्वा ।

3324. The set ktva is optionally kit after the verbs having a penultimate न and ending in म and न्

The result of being kit is that the nasal is dropped. In other words the dropping of the nasal is optional in such verbs. Thus from ग्रंच् we have ग्रयित्वा or ग्रन्थित्वा 'having twisted,' ग्रुफित्वा or ग्रन्थित्वा 'having tied round' श्रयित्वा or श्रन्थित्वा.

The word "Nishthâ" does not govern this sûtra, and comes to an end with the last Ashtâdhyâyî sûtra.

This rule does not apply to verbs that have not a penultimate न though they may end in म or फ. As कोचित्वा and रेफित्वा 'having reviled' गोफित्वा 'having tied'. Here by S. 3322 the त्वा tra being not-kit, the vowels of the root रिष्, and गुष have been gunated.

A verb may have a penultimate च, but if it has not final थ or फ, the rule does not apply. As अंग्-इत्या + अधित्या 'having dropped' ध्वंधित्या 'having killed'. Had it been kit, the nasal would have been dropped.

३३२५ । वञ्चिल् ज्ञ्यृतश्च । १ । २ । २४ ।

सेट् क्त्वा किद्वा । विचित्वा-विञ्चत्वा । लुचित्वा-लुज्जित्वा । ऋतित्वा-अतित्वा ।

3325. The set ktvå is optionally kit after the verbs vanch, 'to cheat', lunch 'to pluck' and rit 'to dare or abhor.'

After the above three verbs, the ktvû affix being sét may or may not be kit. As विचित्वा or वंचित्वा 'having cheated'. So also जुचित्वा or जुचित्वा or जुचित्वा or अतित्वा 'having dared'.

When the verb भार rit takes the affix ईयङ् it is not governed by this sûtra. See sûtra III. 1. 29.

When the ktva is not set but anit, then there is no option allowed.

As घच + तवा = वक्त्वा.

३३२६ । तृषिमृषिकृशेः काष्रयपस्य । १ । २ । २५ ।

पभ्यः सेट् क्टबा किद्वा। तृषित्वा-तिर्षित्वा। मृषित्वा-मिर्षित्वा। कृषित्वा-किर्यित्वा। 'रलो खुपधात्-' (२६१९) इति वा किरवस् । द्युतित्वा-द्योतित्वा । लिखित्वा-लेखित्वा। 'रलः' किस्। मेवित्वा। 'वयुपधात्' किस्। वर्तित्वा। 'इलादेः' किस्। एषित्वा। 'सेट् किस्। भुक्त्वा। 'वसितत्विषे। एषित्वा। 'अञ्चेः पूजायास्' (३०४९) इति नित्यिमिट्। अञ्चित्वा। गतौ तु। अक्त्वेत्यिप। लुभित्वा-लेशित्वा। 'लुभे। विमेश्वेन' (३०४८) इति वित्यिमट्। अञ्चित्वा। गतौ तु। अक्त्वेत्यिप। लुभित्वा-लेशित्वा। 'लुभे। विमेश्वेन' (३०४८) इति विनेश्वेने तु लुब्ध्वा।

3326. The set ktvå is optionally kit, according to the opinion of the Rishi Kåsyapa, after the verbs trish 'to be thirsty,' mrish 'to sprinkle,' and kris to become lean.

As तृषित्वा or तर्षित्वा 'having thirsted,' प्रियत्वा or गर्षित्वा 'having sprinkled,' कृषित्वा or किर्मत्वा 'having become lean.' By sûtra 3322 the set ktvå is never kit. This sûtra adds another exception to that general rule."

The special mention of Kâśyapa is for the sake of showing respect. The a is already understood in this sûtra by Anuvritti from sûtra 3324.

३३२६ । क । रली व्युपघाद घलादेः संश्च । १ । २ । २६ ।

3326A. A root ending in a letter of रज् pratyâhâra (every consonant except ज and ज), and beginning with a consonant, and having a penultimate ज or ज optionally gunates its vowel before the जेट् ktvå and san.

Thus दें तित्वा or दोतित्वा। लिखित्वा or सेखित्वा। Why 'ending in a consonant other than a or य'? Observe सेवित्वा where सिन् ends in a!

Why 'having इ or उ as penultimate'? Observe चर्तिस्वा from वृत्त where the penultimate is आ ।

Why 'beginning with a consonant'? Observe पविस्वा from इव्। Why do we say 'सेट् ktvâ'? Observe अक्टबा।

३३२६ । खु। वसति श्रुधोरिट् । १। २ । ५२ ।

3326B. The affixes ktvå and the Nishthå always get the augment st after the roots vas and kshudh.

Thus उषित्वा । सुधित्वा or साधित्वा।

३३२६ । ग । ऋज्वेः पूजायाम् । ७ । २ । ५३ ।

3326C. The ktvå and the Nishthå affixes get we after the root añchu 'to honor'.

Thus ऋद्विता। But when anch means to go there is the optional form अस्त्वा also.

३३२६ । घ । लुभी विमोहनेः । ९ । २ । ५४ ।

3326D. The ktvå and the Nishthå take र after /lubh when not meaning to be greedy.

Thus खुमित्वा or लेशिन्वा। But खुब्ध्वा 'being greedy'.

३३२९ । जुब्रफ्चयोः क्तित्व । ९ । २ । ५५ ।

न्नाभ्यां परस्य क्तव इट् स्यात् । जरीत्वा-जरित्वा । वृक्षित्वा ।

3327. The affix ktvå takes the augment इट्, after ज् and

As जरित्वा or जरीत्वा, and वृश्चित्वा ॥ चू was prohibited by VII. 2 11, S. 2381 and वृश्च would have been optionally सेट्, as it has an indicatory long ज, by VII. 2. 44. S. 2279 Hence this rule. The special mention o ktvå, stops the anuvritti of kta and ktavatu.

३३२८ । उदिती वा । ७ । २ । ५६ ।

उदितः परस्य क्त्वा इड्वा। ग्रामित्वा। 'श्रनुनासिकस्य क्वि–' (३६६६) इति दीर्घः। ग्रान्त्वा। दात्वा–दिवत्वा।

3328. The se is optionally the augment of ktvå, after a root which has an indicatory short ! "

As श्रमु—श्रमित्वा or श्रान्त्वा the lengthening is by; VI 4.15 S. 2666 तमु— तमित्वा or तान्त्वा; दमु— दमित्वा or दान्त्वा ॥ So also द्वत्वा or दिवत्वा ।

३३२०। ऋमश्च कित्व। ६। ४। १८।

क्रम उपधाया वा दीर्घः स्यात् । भालादी कित्व परे। क्रान्त्वा—क्रन्त्वा । 'भालि' किस्। क्रमित्वा। 'युङ्क्षु' (३०५०) इति वेट्। पवित्वा—प्रत्वा।

3329. The penultimate of [m] is optionally lengthened, before the affix ktvå when it is jhalådi, that is, without the augment w "

Thus अन्त्वा or आन्त्वा; but अभित्वा only, with इट augment. The word भला: is understood here from VI. 4. 15. S. 2666. But when क्रवा is replaced by स्वप्, the rule does not apply: as मक्रम्य, उपक्रम्य। This is on the maxim अन्तरङ्गानिप विधीन विद्युत्तीस्यप् वाधते 'a bahiranga substitution of स्यप् supersedes even antaranga rule.'

३३२८। सः। पूङप्रच। ७। २। ५१।

3329A. The ktvå and the Nishthå optionally take exafter g :

Thus पवित्या (I 2. 22. S. 3051 causes guna), or प्रत्या।

३३३०। जान्तनशां विभाषा । ६ । ४ । ३२ ।

जान्तानां नभेश्व नलेषि वा स्यात्कित्व परे। शक्तवा-भङ्कत्वा। रक्तवा-रङ्कत्वा। 'मस्जि-नभाः-'(२५१७) इति तुम्। तस्य पत्ते लोषः। नष्ट्वा-नंष्ट्वा। 'रघादिभ्वश्व' (२५१५) इतीट्पत्ते। निष्टाः। '* भलादाविति वाच्यम् *'। नेह् । श्रिजित्वा। जिदित्वाहेट्। पत्ते। श्रुक्तवा-श्रुक्तवा। 'जनसन-' (२५०४) इत्यास्वम्। खात्वा-खिन्तवा। 'द्यातिस्यति-' (३००४) इतीस्वम्। दित्वा। चित्वा। मित्वा। स्थित्वा। 'द्यातिहः' (३००६)। हित्वा।

3330. The nasal may be optionally elided before ktvå in a root ending in ज and in नम् ॥

Thus रङ्क्तवा or रक्ष्वा, भङ्क्तवा or भक्ष्वा, नष्ट्वा ॥ See VII. 1.60 S. 2517 for the augment तुम् in नग् ॥ When इट् comes, we have निग्नवा ॥ It takes इट् by S. 2515.

Vart.—The elision of न takes place before the jhalâdi ktvå and not when it takes the augment इट्। Therefore not in अन्त्र, which forms its gerund as अन्तिन्ता। The root being जित्त, the इट् is optional. Therefore before the jhalâdi ktvå, the forms are अन्तन्ता, or अन्ति स्वा। The final of जन् सन् &c. are replaced by आ before ktvå (S. 2504). Thus खात्वा or खनित्वा। The roots द्यति स्वति get इ by S. 3074. Thus दित्वा, सित्वा। मित्वा। दिवत्वा। The दि replaces भा before ktvå (S. 3076). As दित्वा।

३३३१। जहातेश्च कित्व। ७। ४। ४३।

हित्या । हाङस्तु । हात्या । ऋदा जिप्यः-' (३०८०) । अग्ध्या ।

3331. दि is substituted for दा (जहाति) before दल्या ॥

As हित्वा राज्यं वनं गतः, हित्वा गञ्जति । The rule does not apply to हा जिहीते॥ There we have हात्वा गतः॥

The আহু is replaced by অত্য before ktvå. An অত্যা See S. 3080.

३३३२ । समासे अन ज्यूची कत्वी स्यप् । १ । १ । ३ ।

अवययपूर्वपदेऽनम्समःसे स्टेबा स्यबादेशः स्यात । हुक्। प्रकृत्य । 'अनम्' किस । स्रकृत्या । पर्यु दासाअवसान्नेह । परमकृत्वा ।

3332. In a compound, the first member of which is an Indeclinable but not नज् ; त्वय् is substituted for क्तवा।

Thus प्रकृत्य, पहत्य ॥ The tvâ is added by III. 4. 21, the compounding is by II. 2. 18, and द्वार by VI. 1. 71. पार्यंतः कृत्य. The tvâ is added by III. 4. 61. and compounding is by II. 2. 22. नानाकृत्य; द्विषाकृत्य. The tvâ is added by III. 4. 62. Why do we say in a compound? Observe कृत्या इत्या. Here the counter example is इत्या, which is preceded by an Indeclinable कृत्या, but as it is not compounded, there is no substitution. Why do we

say 'not preceded by नज्'? Observe अकृत्वा, अहत्वा। By explaining anañ as a paryudâsa prohibition, we get परमकृत्वा, उत्तमकृत्वा। But if it were a prasajya pratishedha then the forms would be परमकृत्वा. The word अनज् means other than नज्, and words of the same class as नज्, i. e. Indeclinables: and does not mean words which are not Indeclinables. The compounds like चात्वाकालक contained in the class of महत्वाका &c. (II. 1. 72.), do not take च्यप् anomalously. Or the word चमाचे is in the Locative with the force of specification: and means those compounds which are specifically formed with ktvå and not any compound in general.

Now by I. 1. 72, ktvå would denote a form ending with ktvå; and would include the case of a compound ending in ktvå. But the general rule is modified by the maxim प्रत्यव ग्रहणे यहनात् स विहित स्तदादेस्तदन्तस्य ग्रहणस् "an affix denotes, whenever it is employed in grammar, a word-form which begins with that to which that affix has been added and ends with the affix itself." But the affix ktvå is never ordained after a compound. Therefore, the case of compounds ending in ktvå, would not be covered by the mere employment of ktvå. Then comes the maxim कृद् ग्रहर्ग गति कारक प्रवेस्यापि ग्रहण 'a krit affix denotes whenever it is employed in grammar, a word-form which begins with that to which that krit affix has been added and which ends with the krit affix, but moreover should a gati, or a noun such as denotes a case-relation have been prefixed to that word-form, then the krit affix must denote the same word-form together with the gati or the noun which may have been prefixed to it." By this a compound also may end in ktvå. This maxim will cover cases like मकूत्य, पार्थितः कृत्य but not उच्चै: कृत्य &c. because उच्चै: is neither a gati nor a kâraka. Hence the employment of the word समासे in the sûtra, and also of the word अनअपर्ये. for as is neither a Gati nor a Kâraka.

३३३३ । षत्वसुकीरसिद्धः । ६ । १ । ८६ । ।

धत्वे तुक्ति च कर्तव्ये एकादेशयास्त्रमसिद्धं स्यात्। क्षेऽिसचत्। इह पत्वंन । ऋषीत्य। मेत्य । 'स्रस्यस्य-' (२८५८) इति तुक्।

3333. The substitution of a single âdeśa is to be considered as to have not taken effect, when otherwise च would have to be changed to ज, or when the augment उ (उक्) is to be added.

The word अधिद्व means not-accomplished i. e. the operation caused by its having taken effect is not produced. The word asiddha always debars operations dependent upon the âdeśa, and gives scope to the operations dependent upon the general rule (अधिद्ववचनमादेशलक्षणप्रतिषेद्यां पुरुष्णे स्वाप्तिषेद्यां पुरुष्णे स्वाप्तिष्णे स्वापितिष्णे स्वाप्तिष्णे स्वाप्तिष्णे

Thus क्रोडिंगचत here स is not changed to स॥ The equation is thus exhibited: कर्+अधिचत्=कर्+अधिचत् (the स changed to र by VIII.

2. 66)=कउ + अधिचत् (च being substituted for र by VI 1. 113)=का + अधिचत् (अ-1-उ=ओ VI. 1. 87)=काऽधिचत् (ओ-1-अ=ओ VI. 1. 109). Now applies our sûtra. By VIII. 3. 59, च coming after ओ required to be changed into च, but here the single-substitute ओ is considered to be non-effective for this purpose. Similarly कोऽस्य, योऽस्य, कोऽस्यै योऽस्यै॥

Similary in अधीत्य there is the addition of त by VI. 1. 71 S. 2858 though actually preceded by a long vowel. That vowel had resulted from the ekâdeśa of ई for द-1-द, and this ekâdeśa is considered as if non-effective for the purposes of द्वस् augment. Similarly in प्र-1-द-1-द्वस्-1-य= मेल्य. Here also (आ-1-द=प) is considered asiddha. The दुस् is added by S. 2858.

३३३४। वाल्यपि। ६। ४। ३८।

ऋनुदात्तोपदेशानां वनिततने त्यादीना मनुनासिक सोपि। वा स्याल्ल्यपि। व्यवस्थितविभाषेयम्। तेन मान्तानिटां वा नाम्तानिटां वनादीनां व नित्यम्। आगत्य-आगम्य। प्रसत्य-प्रणम्य। प्रसत्य। प्रमत्य । प्रमत्य । प्रमत्य । प्रसत्य । प्रमत्य । प्रसत्य । प्रमत्य । प्रसत्य । प्रमत्य । प्रम्पविधी ल्यब्यहणात् । तेन हित्यदत्यात्वेत्वदीर्घत्वशूठिटे । ल्यपि न । विधाय। प्रमत्य । प्रसम्य । प्रमम्य । प्रापृक्ष । प्रदीव्य ।

3334. The nasal of the roots mentioned in VI. 4. 37 S. 2428 (i. e. anudatta ending in a nasal, and बनादि and तनादि) is optionally elided before the affix स्पष् ॥

This is a vyavasthita-vibhâshâ. The option applies to roots ending in स. In the case of roots ending in other nasals, the elision is compulsory. Thus मबस्य or मबस्य, मरत्य or मरस्य, प्रयत्य or मणस्य, ज्ञागस्य but no option in ज्ञाहत्य, मसत्य, मसत्य, वितस्य ॥

By S. 3080, अद is replaced by जग्च before रवप्। From this we infer the existence of the maxim 'a bahiranga substitution of lyap supersedes, even the antaranga rules'. Because if this maxim did not exist, the substitution of jagdh for अद before lyap would follow already from the word किंति in S. 3080.

In the case of मधाय and मस्याय this maxim applies:— अन्तरङ्गानिष विधीत् बहिरङ्गी स्थम् बाधते "a Bahiranga substitution of स्यम् supersedes even antaranga rule". What are these antaranga rules superseded by the substitute स्थम्? (1) हिन्दं—the substitution of हि for भा (VII. 4. 42). Thus हिन्दा but मधाय and not महिन्दा ॥ (2) दन्दं—the substitution of दृ for दो (VII. 4. 46)—as दन्दा, but मदाय and not मदन्दा ॥ (3) आत्यं as required by VI. 4. 42: as खात्वा, मखाय and मखन्य ॥ (4) इत्यं—as स्थित्वा but मस्याय ॥ (5) हेन्दं by VI. 4. 66, as भोत्वा but मपाय ॥ (6) दोर्घत्व by VI. 4. 15, as भान्त्वा but मभस्य ॥ (7) शुट् by VI. 4. 19, as पृष्ट्वा but अपृष्ट्यान्॥ (8) कर्—as द्मृत्वा॥ (9) हर् (VII. 2. 56)—देवित्वा but मदीव्य॥

३३३५। न ल्यपि। ६। ४। ६०।

स्यपि परे घुनास्यादेरीत्वं न । घेट् । प्रधाय । प्रमाय । प्रमाय । प्रपाय । प्रहाय । प्रसाय । भिनातिनिनेति-' (२५०८) इत्यान्वस् । प्रमाय । निनाय । उपदाय । 'विभाषा सीयतेः' (२५०८) । विलाय-विलीय । णिलापः । उत्तार्य । विषार्य ।

3335. The ई substitution for जा under VI. 4. 66, S. 2462 does not apply when the absolutive affix रुपप् follows प्र मा, स्या, गा, हा and जा॥

Thus प्रदाव, प्रघाय, प्रस्थाय, प्रगाय, प्रपाय, प्रदाय and अवसाय। The affix स्यप् as the substitute of क्टबा, is a कित् affix by I. 1. 56. The आ replaces the vowels of मिनो and मीनाति by S. 2508. Thus प्रमाय, मिमाय and उपदाय। In the case of सी there is option by S. 2508. As विसाय or वितीय। The पिं is elided before lyap. As उत्तार्य, विषयों।

३३३६ । ल्यपि लघुपूर्वात् । ६ । ४ । ५६ ।

सञ्जूर्जात्परस्य गेरयादेशः स्याल्स्याप । विगगय्य । प्रगमय्य । प्रवेभिदव्य । 'लचुपुर्वात' किम्। संप्रभार्य ।

3336. अब् is substituted for the द of जि, before the Absolutive affix रुवप्, when the vowel preceding the द is light,

Thus मणमय गतः, संदमय गतः, प्रवेभिदयः, विगणयः। Why do we say preceded by the short इ'? Observe अपास्य गतः the vowel preceding the इ is long. Here VI 4.51 applies. The shortening, the clision of प and the clision of आ should not be considered as asiddha, as their place of operation is not the same. Thus अप+ जिच् = पाणि; this आ is shortened by VI. 4.92, and we have पणि। This shortening is not to be considered as asiddha, for if asiddha, there being no laghu pûrva, the present rule would not apply. Similarly वेणिदा is the Intensive root, its य is clided by VI 4.49, this clision is not considered as asiddha, if it were asiddha, the अ of भ woull not be laghu. Similarly the clision of आ in गम which is a root which ends in आ, (see Dhâtupâtha Churadi 309), is not considered as asiddha for similar reasons.

३३३९ । विभाषायः । ६ । ४ । ५९ ।

खान्नीतेर्णेरवादेशा वा स्वास्त्वपि । मापय्य-माप्य ।

3337. अन् is optionally substituted for the द of चि before the affix च्यप्, after the verb आप्।

Thus मापन or मान्य गतः॥ This however does not apply to the आप् substitute for इङ्, as अन्यान्य गतः (VI. 1. 4%, VII. 3. 86). The maxim of Pratipadokta applies here.

३३३८। क्षियः । ६ । ४ । ५७ । विवा स्विप दीर्घः स्वात । प्रक्षीय । 3338. A long is substituted for the द of वि before स्वप्। As प्रचीय, उपचीय॥

३३३९। ल्यपि च। ६। १। ४१।

वेजा रुवाप संप्रसारणं न स्वात । प्रवाय ।

3339. The semivowel of व is not vocalised when the Participial affix रवप् follows.

Thus प्रवाय, उपवाय ॥

३३४०। ज्याचा ६। १। ४२।

प्रज्याय ।

3310. The semivowel of ज्या 'to grow old' is not vocalised when the affix ज्यम् follows.

Thus प्रज्वाय, उपज्याय ॥

३३४१। व्यक्त । ६। १। ४३।

उपच्याय ।

3341. The semivowel of ज्या (ज्ये) 'to cover' is not vocalised when the affix ज्यप् follows.

As बच्चाय, उपन्याय । The separation of this sûtra from the last is for the sake of the subsequent sûtra, in which the anuvricti of क्ये runs.

३३४२ । विभाषा परेः । ६ । ९ । ४४ ।

परेब्वें को वा संप्रसारणं स्थाल्लपि । तुकं बाधित्वा परत्वात् 'इलः' (३५५१) इति दीर्थः। परिवीय-परिव्याय । कथम् सुलं व्यादाय स्विपिति' 'नेके निनील्य इसित' इति । व्यादानसं-जीलने जिसको स्वापदास्योरतुवृत्तेस्तदं यविवस्था भविष्यति ।

3342. The vocalisation may optionally take place when च्च preceded by परि takes the affix च्यप्॥

Thus परिवीय सूपम् or परिव्याय। The augment तुक् presented by VI. 1. 71 is debarred by VI. 4. 2. S. 2559 which causes the lengthening of the vowel: since VI 4. 2 is subsequent to VI. 1. 71.

Vart.—The phrase मुख्य च्यादाय स्विपित नेत्रीनिमीस्य इसित 'he sleeps, with his mouth open, and laughs with his eyes closed', is vaild, though the affix क्रवा is not added to the verb denoting prior action. For he sleeps first, and then while so sleeping, he gapes: similarly he laughs first and then closes the eyes. So no ktvå can be properly added under these conditions to verbs denoting subsequent action. There being no ktvå, a fortiori there can be no lyap also. The vartika makes an exception. Though the 'sleeping' and 'laughing' preceded the action of 'gaping' and 'closing of eyes', yet as they subsist even after 'gaping' and closing of eyes', they may be said in so far to be subsequent to these.

३३४३ । श्रामीक्सयं समुल्च । ३ । ४ । २२ ।

पौनः पुन्ये द्वीत्ये पूर्विषयये णमुल्स्यात् क्त्वा च । द्वित्वम् । स्मारंस्मारं नमिति शिवम् । स्मृत्वास्मृत्वा । पायंपायम् । भोजंभोजम् । श्रावंश्वावम् । 'चिषणमुलोः-' (२९६२) इति णमुलपरे णौ वा दीर्घः । गामंगामम्-गमंगमम् । 'विभाषा चिषणमुलोः' (२९६५) इति नुम्वा । लम्भंलम्भम्-लाभंलाभम् । व्यवस्थितविभाषयोपमृष्टस्य नित्यं नुम् । प्रलम्भंप्रलम्भम् । 'जाग्रोऽविचिषण-' (२८६०) इति गुणः । जागरंजागरम् । रयम्तस्याप्येवम् ।

3343. The affixes 'namul' and 'ktvâ' come after a root, when re-iteration is to be expressed.

The phrases 'when the agent of both the verbs is the same' and 'after the verb whose action occurs first in time' are to be read into this sûtra to complete the sense. The force of च is to introduce the affix ज्वा into this sûtra. The affixes ktvå and namul express 're-iteration' then only when the verb is doubled, and not singly. See rule VIII. 1.4. S 2140. Thus स्मारं समादे शिवच "Constantly remembering he bows to Shiva." So also we may have स्कृत्वा स्कृत्वा नमति शिवच conveying the same sense. Similarly पायंपायं or भोजं भोजं or सावं सावं &c.

By VI: 4. 93 S. 2762 there is optional lengthening of the penultimate vowel before namul, as गामं गामं or गमं गमं। This is of course confined to the causative भिद roots.

In the case of the root labh, there is optionally the augment 34 inserted, as army army or aim aimy by VII. 1. 69 S. 2765. But we have already explained in that sûtra that the option taught therein is a restricted one (vyavasthita vibhâsâ) and the 34 is compulsory and not optional after pra &c. Thus narmy any only one form. In the case of /jâgri there is guṇa by VII. 3. 85 S. 2480 as ainty ainty The same is the case when the root takes the causative ni also.

३३४४ । नयद्यनाकाङ्दये । ३ । ४ । २३ ।

यच्छब्द उपपदे पूर्वकाले यत्प्रीप्तं तन्त यस पूर्वीत्तरे किये तद्वाक्यमपरं नाकाङ्क्ते चेत्। यदयं सुक्के ततः पचित । इह क्त्वाणसुली न । 'स्नाकाङ्के' किम् । यदयं सुक्त्वा वुज्ति ततोऽधीते ।

2344. The affixes 'ktvâ' and 'namul' are not added to a root, when the word 'yad' is used, in a simple sentence, which does not depend upon another to complete the sense.

The word आवांचा means 'inter-dependence' or the inability of a word, phrase or sentence, to indicate the intended sense in the absence of another word, phrase, or sentence. In other words, when there are two actions one prior and another subsequent, and they complete the sense of the sentence, without standing in need of any other verb; in such a case, ktvå and namul are not used, when the word yad is in composition. This sûtra prohibits the affix ktvå also, though the affix namul is in immediate context. Thus यदयं पुरुष्णे ततः प्रचित, यदयमधीते ततः भेते, having eaten, he cooks; having read, he sleeps'.

But when there is inter-dependence or आकांशा, we have यस्य भुक्तवा युगाति, अधीत एव ततः परस् । Professor Bothlingk translates it thus: "In connection with यद् the above-mentioned Absolutives will not be applied, unless the two verbs required one more as complement."

३३४५ । विभाषाग्रेप्रथमपूर्वेषु । ३। ४ । २४ ।

आभीक्ष्य इति नाजुवर्तते । स्यूपपदेषु समानसर्तृ कयोः पूर्वकाले वत्वाणसुली वा स्तः। अग्रेभोजं वृजति । अग्रेभुक्तवा । प्रथमंभोजम्-प्रथमंभुक्तवा । प्रवेभोजम्-प्रवेभुक्तवा । पर्वे सहादयः । अग्रे सुङ्क्ते तता वृजति । आभीक्ष्ये तु पूर्विष्मितिषेधेन नित्यमेव विषिः । अग्रेभोजभोजं वृजित । अक्तव्यास्वत्वा ।

3345. The affixes 'ktvâ' and 'namul' come optionally after that verb which denotes the prior action, when both verbs have the same agent, provided that the following words are in composition:—'agre', 'prathama' and 'pûrva'.

This is an Aprapta-vibhasha. The word 're-iteration' is not understood here. Thus अग्रे, भोजं युजाति 'having first eaten he goes'. In the same sense we may use also अग्रे भुक्त्वा युजाति । Similarly प्रयमं भोजं युजाति от प्रयमं भुक्त्वा युजाति । Similarly प्रय भोजं युजाति ।

By using the word 'optionally' it is indicated, that the regular Tenses, such as the Present &c, may be employed also. Thus असे मुङ्क्ते ततः वृजित 'he eats first and then goes'. The rule is compulsory when re-iteration (S. 3343) is denoted, for then that rule, though prior, will debar this subsequent rule. As असे भोजं भोजं वृजित or मुक्टवा मुक्टवा ।

३३४६ । कर्मण्याक्रोधे कृजः खसुज् । ३ । ४ । २५ ।

कर्मण्युपपद आक्रीये गन्ये । चौरंकारमाक्रीयति । करीतिद्वचारणे । चौरवव्यसुच्चार्वे स्वर्थः ।

3346- The affix 'khamuñ' is added to the verb 'kri' (to utter), when a word in the accusative case is in construction with it, if the sense intended implies 'abuse'.

Of the affix खनुज, the efficient portion is अस; the indicatory स introduces the augment सुन् (VI.3.67 S. 2942). Thus चीरं कारमाकोगति 'he reviles him as thief, i.e. calls out in abuse 'thou art a thief, thou art a robber, &c.' The person is not really made a thief, but making him a thief is to express one's indignation. The verb क here means 'to utter'.

३३४९ । स्वादुमि गमुल् । ३ । ४ । २६ ।

स्वाद्वर्षेषु कृत्रो यामुल्स्यादेककर्तृ कयोः पूर्वकाले । पूर्वपदस्य मान्तत्व निपात्पते । प्रस्वादुं स्वादुं कृत्वा सुङ्क्ते स्वादुंकारं सुङ्क्ते । संपन्नकारम् । लवणंकारम् । संपन्नलवणग्रवदो स्वादुमर्यायो । वासदपेण कत्वापि । स्वादुंकृत्वा सुङ्क्ते ।

3347. (When the actions, signified by the verbs 'kri' and another, have the same agent), the affix 'namul' is added to the verb 'kri' (which is concerned about a time anterior to that of the other), provided that a word signifying 'sweet' is in composition.

The words within brackets are to be read into the sûtra by anuvritti from III. 4. 21 S. 3320. Thus खाइड्रारं or लवणंकारं भुङ्कों 'he eats, having made his food sweet or seasoned. So also संपन्नकारं। The words संपन्न and खबनं are synonyms of स्वाद्ध।

In the sûtra, the word स्वाहुच is used ending with a च. It is an anomalous form, and indicates that a च must be added to the upapadas in these cases; the object served by this form being that rule IV. 1. 44 S. 502, by which feminine of words like स्वाहु ending in च is formed by long के, does not apply here. Thus स्वाहीच कृत्वा यवागूच अङ्क्ते = स्वाहुद्धारं यवागूच अङ्क्ते। Here though यवागू is feminine, the attribute is still स्वाहं and not स्वाही।

By applying III. 1. 194 S. 2830 we have the affix चवा in the alternative. Thus स्वादं कृत्वा भुक्ति। All these affixes form abstract nouns (भाव) as they have the sense of the affix तोमुन् (III. 4.16 S. 3443). In connection with गमुन्, the Instrumental case can not, however, be used, i.e. we cannot use the Passive construction; e.g. स्वादंकार ववागूर्भ ज्यते देवदत्तेन will be wrong.

३३४८ । अन्यथैवंकथमित्यं सिद्धाप्रयोगश्चेत् । ३ । ४ । २९ ।

स्य कृत्रो गमुल्स्यात् । सिद्धोऽप्रयोगोऽस्यैवभूतश्चेत्कृत् । व्यर्थत्वात्प्रयोगानहं इत्यर्थः । प्रम्याकारम् । एवंकारम् । कथंकारम् । इत्यंकारं भुङ्क्ते । इत्यं भुङ्क्त इत्यर्थः । 'सिद्ध-' इति किम् । शिरोऽन्यया कृत्वा भुङ्क्ते ।

3348. When the words 'anyathâ' (otherwise), 'evam' (so), 'katham' (how) and 'ittham' (thus) are compounded with the verb, then 'namul' comes after 'kri' (to make), if it be such that its omission would be unobjectionable.

When is the non-employment of कृत्र् valid? When the same sentence will remain correct by omitting कृ, i. e. when without employing it, the same idea will be expressed. Thus अन्ययाकारं, एवंकारं, कवंकारं or इत्यंकारं अङ्कों he eats otherwise, he eats so, how does he eat, or he eats thus'. In fact, the sentence अन्ययाकारं अङ्कों is equivalent to अन्यया अङ्कों।

Why do we say 'if the non-employment would be valid? Witness अन्यया कृत्या शिरो अपूर्ण 'he eats, having turned his head aside'. Here कृत्र could not be spared.

३३४९। यथातथयोरसूयाप्रतिवचने । ३ । ४ । २८ ।

कृतः चिद्धाप्रयोग इत्येव। असूयया प्रतिवचने। यथाकारमहं भावये तथाकारं भोवये किं तवानेन। 3349. The affix 'namul' is added to the root 'kri' (to make), when the words 'yathâ' and 'tathâ' are compounded with

it, and the sentence denotes an angry reply (if the omission of 'kṛiñ' is unobjectionable).

When one questions or replies in indignation, displeasure or anger, then is this construction valid. Thus तयाकारं भोष्ये, किं तवानेन 'I will eat in that way; what is that to you'? Similarly यथाकारं भोष्ये, किं तवानेन।

Why do we say 'when an angry reply is made'? Observe यथाकृत्वाउडं भोष्ये तथा त्वं द्रव्यवि 'in what way I will eat, that thou wilt see'.

Why do we say 'when the omission of कूज would be valid'? Witness ययाकृत्वाउदं शिरो भोध्ये किं तवानेन 'what is that to you, in what way turning my head I will eat'?

३३५०। कर्मणि हशिविदोः साकल्ये। ३। ४। २९।

कमेश्युपपदे गासुरस्यात् । कन्यादर्भे वरयति । सर्वीः कन्या हत्यर्थः । ब्राह्मणवेदं भोजयति । यं यं ब्राह्मणं जानाति लभते विचारयति वा तं सर्वे भोजयतित्वर्थः ।

3350. When the object is compounded with it, the verb 'dris' (to see), or 'vid' (to know), takes the affix 'namul', to denote the total number of such objects.

Thus कन्यादर्भ वरयति 'he woos every girl that he sees i. e. all the girls seen'. ब्राह्मणवेदं भोजयति 'he feeds as many Brâhmaṇas as he knows, i. e. all whom he knows, finds or thinks of".

३३५१ । यावति विन्दर्जीवोः । ३ । ४ । ३० ।

यावद्वेदं भुङ्क्ते । यावल्लभते तावदित्यर्थः । यावण्जीवमधोते ।

3351 The affix 'namul' comes after the verb 'vid' (to get) and 'jîv', (to live), when the word yavat, is combined with them.

As याबद्वेदं भुं के 'he eats all that he gets'. याबञ्जीवमधीते 'he studies as long as he lives, i. e. throughout his life'.

३३५२ । चर्मोद्रयोः पूरेः । ३ । ४ । ३९ । कर्मणीत्येव । चर्मपूरं स्तृणाति । उदरपूरं अङ्क्ते ।

3352. The affix 'namul' comes after the verb 'pûr' (to fill), when the words 'charman' and 'udar' are compounded with it as object.

Thus उदरपूरं मुंक्ते 'he eats so as to fill his belly' ? चर्मपूरं स्तृणाति 'he spreads so as to cover the skin'.

३३५३ । वर्षप्रमाण ऊलोपश्चास्यान्यतरस्याम् । ३ । ४ । ३२ ।

कर्मणयुपपदे पूरेर्णसुल्स्वाद्वकारले।पञ्चवा ससुदायेन वर्षप्रमाणे गम्ये । कार्यपद्भूरं वृष्टी देवः । गोष्पदमं वृष्टी देवः । 'अस्य' इति किस् । उपपदस्य माभूत् । मूषिकाविस्तप्रभ्

3353. The affix 'namul' comes after the verb 'pûr' (to fill), when the word so formed expresses a measure of rainfall; and optionally the long 'û' of this 'pûr' is elided.

Thus नेक्यदप्रं or नेक्यदमं वृष्टी देवः 'it rained filling up small puddles (lit. the impression made by the foot of the cow on the soil)'. चीताप्रं or चीताप्रं वृष्टी देवः 'it rained filling up all furrows'.

Why have we used the word अस्य of this pûr in the sûtra? The long क of प्रद् is to be elided, and not the long क, if there be any, of the upapada. Thus मूजिकाबिलपूर or मूजिकाबिलपं वृष्टो देव:। Here the long क of मू is not shortened.

३३५४। चेले क्रोपेः। ३।४। ३३।

चिलार्येषु कर्मसूपपदेषु क्नोपेर्णसुल्स्याद्वर्षप्रमाणे। चेलक्नोपं वृष्टो देवः। वस्रक्नोपस्। ससमक्तिपस्।

3354. The affix 'namul' comes after the causative of the root 'knûy' (to wet), when there is compounded with it a noun denoting 'clothing', in the accusative case, as an upapada, if the whole word so formed expresses a measure of the rain-fall.

The verb क्नोपि is the causative root formed from the simple root क्नूप् 'to wet'. Thus चेलक्नो प वृष्टो देव: or वसक्नोपं or वसनक्नोपं &c. 'it rained so as to wet the clothes'.

३३५५ । निमूलसमूलयोः कषः । ३ । ४ । ३४ ।

कर्नणीत्येव । क्रापादि व्यनुप्रयोगं यथयति । अत्र प्रकर्णे प्रवेकाले स्ति न संबच्यते । निमृत्तकारं क्रायति । समूलकारं क्रायति । सम्बन्धारिकारं । सम्बन्धारिकारं

3355. The affix 'namul' comes after the verb 'kash' to rub, when the words 'nimûla' and 'samûla' are compounded with it in the accusative case.

Thus निम्लकाणं क्यति he scrapes down to the scraping up of the roots; सम्लकाणं क्यति he scrapes up to the scraping up of the roots. In fact, the gerund of the root and the root itself denote the same thing; the whole sentence निम्लकाणंक्यति &c. is equal to निम्लं क्यति and सम्लंक्यति। From this sûtra up to III. 4. 46, S. 3367 the subsequent verb governing the previous word, must be derived from the same root from which the gerund is derived. Though the verb is the same in the antecedent and the subsequent, yet there is a slight difference of meaning: the verbal derivative qualifies the verb and thus intensifies the meaning of the simple root. See III. 4. 46. S. 3367. The word pûrva kâla does not govern this and the subsequent sûtras.

३३५६ । शुष्कचूर्णरूक्षेषु पिषः । ३ । ४ । ३५ ।

पबु कर्नमु पिवेर्णमुल्। मुक्कपेवं पिनब्दि। मुक्कं पिनशित्यर्थः। चूर्णपेवस्। रूमपेवस्। 3356. The affix 'namul' comes after the verb 'pish' (to grind), when the words 'sushka' (dry), 'chûrna' (powder), and 'rûksha' (dry), in the accusative case are compounded with it.

Thus शुक्तपेष पिनन्दि = शुक्त पिनष्टि 'he grinds'it dry grinding i. e. grinds it dry'; भूगीपं पिनन्दि 'he grinds to powder grinding i. e. grinds till it becomes a powder; रसपेष पिनष्टि 'he grinds it dry'. Here also an appropriate verb from the same root पिष् must be used to govern the gerund.

३३५९। समूलाकृतजीवेषु इन्कृञ्यहः। ३।४। ३६।

कर्मणीत्येव । समूलघातं इन्ति । अकृतकारं करोति । जीवग्राइं गृहाणि । जीवतीति जीवः । इग्रपथलक्षेणः कः । जीवन्तं गृहातीत्यर्थः ।

3357. The affix 'namul' comes after the verbs 'han' (to kill), 'kṛi' (to make) and 'grah' (to seize), when the words, 'samūla', 'akṛita' and 'jtva' in the accusative case are respectively compounded with them.

Thus समूलपासं इंग्लि (VIII. 3.32 and 54) 'he destroys so as to tear up by the roots i. e. he totally extirpates'; अक्तकारं कराति 'he does a thing which was not done before'; तं जीवग्राइं गृहाति 'captures him so as to preserve his life, i. e. captures him alive'. Here also appropriate verbs from the same roots are used to govern the gerund. The affix क is added to जीव because it has a penultimate इक् vowel, and so जीव means 'living' and is equivalent to जीवति।

३३५८ । करणे हनः । ३ । ४ । ३७ ।

पादघातं इन्ति । पादेन इन्तीत्यर्थः । यथाविष्यनुप्रयोगार्थः सन्नित्यसमासाथेऽयं पागः । भिन्नधानुसंबन्धे तु हिंसार्थानां च-' (३३६०) इति बस्यते ।

3358. The affix 'namul' comes after the verb 'han', when a word in the Instrumental case is in composition with it.

Thus पाणिषात वेदि इन्ति (VII. 3. 32 and 54) = पाणिषा वेदि इन्ति, he strikes the Vedi with the hand; पाद्यातं भूषि इन्ति 'he strikes the ground with the foot'. Reading this sûtra along with III. 4. 48, S. 3369 we find that इस here does not mean 'to kill', and the further difference between this aphorism and that is, that in the case of this sûtra a cognate verb from the same root (S. 3367) must be used, as the gerund; not so in sûtra III. 4. 48 because III. 4. 46 S. 3367 applies here also, and an appropriate verb from the same root is employed to govern the gerund. Further this sûtra is for the sake of forming Invariable compounds with the upapadas, such as पाद्यातं

According to Pâtanjali, this affix comes after इन् under this apphorism, even when इन् means 'to injure'; thus counteracting rule III. 4. 48, S. 3369 by anticipation, and in opposition to the general principle of interpretation enunciated in rule I. 4. 2. Thus अधियात इन्ति 'he kills with the sword'; यरपात इन्ति, 'he kills with arrows'.

३३५७ । स्नेहने पिषः । ३ । ४ । ३८ ।

सिहाते येन तस्मिन्करणे पिषेणं मुत्। उदपेषं पिनष्टि । उदसेन पिनष्टीत्यर्थः ।

3359. The affix namul, comes after the verb 'pish' (to grind), when a word in the Instrumental case denoting 'liquid' is in composition.

Thus उद्येषं पिनिष्ट = उद्योन पिनिष्ठ (VI. 3. 58 S. 996.) 'he grinds with water'; तैलपेष' पिनिष्ट 'he grinds with oil'. Here also III. 4. 46 S. 3367 applies, and an appropriate verb from the same root is employed to govern the gerund.

३३६०। हस्ते वर्तियहोः । ३.। ४ । ३९ ।

इस्तार्ये करणे। इस्तवतं वर्तयति । करवर्तम्। इस्तेन गुलिकां करोतीत्वर्यः। इस्तग्राइं गृहाति। करग्राइम् । पाणिग्राइम् ।

3360. The affix 'namul' comes after the verbs 'varti' (causative of vrit) and 'grah' when a word denoting 'hand' in the Instrumental case, is in composition.

Thus इस्तवत, करवत or पाणिवत वर्तवति = इस्तेन वर्तवति 'he revolves by the hand', So also, तम् इस्त्याइन् पृड्णाति 'he takes him by the hand': so पाणियाइन, करयाइन् &c.

Here also rule III. 4. 46 applies and appropriate verbs from the same roots must be employed to govern the gerund &c.

३३६१। स्वे पुषः । ३ । ४ । ४० ।

करण इत्येव । स्व इत्यर्थग्रहणम् । तेन स्वक्ष्पे पर्याय विशेषे च णासुल् । स्वपोषं पुरुणाति । धनपोषम् । गोपोषम् ।

3361. The affix 'namul' comes after the verb 'push' (to feed), when a word in the Instrumental case, having the sense of 'sva' is in composition.

The word स्व means 'self', 'kinsmen' and 'property'. Thus स्वपोषं पुच्याति 'he feeds himself'; आत्मपोषं, गोपोषं, 'पितृपोषं, मातृपोषं, धनपोषं, रैपोषं &c. See I. 1. 68. Rule 3367 applies here also.

३३६२ । अधिकरणे बन्धः । ३ । ४ । ४९ ।

चक्रबन्धं बध्नाति । चक्रे बध्नातीत्यर्थः ।

3362. The affix 'namul' comes after the verb 'bandh' (to bind) when a word expressing location is in construction with it.

Of course, III. 4. 46 S. 3367 applies here also, and the gerund must be governed by a verb from the same root as bandh. Thus चल्लान क्रांति 'he binds to the wheel'; सूटबन्धं बच्नानि 'he binds in a snare'; मुश्चिन-धं बच्नानि 'he binds in the fist'. चारकवन्धं बच्नानि चारके बच्नानि ।

३३६३ । संज्ञायाम् । ३ । ४ । ४२ ।

बध्नातेर्णमुन्धंतायाम् । क्रीञ्चबन्धं वद्धः । मयूरिकाबन्धम् । खट्टालिकाबन्धम् । बन्धविशेषाणां भंता स्ताः ।

3363. The affix 'namul' comes after the verb 'bandh' (to bind) when the word so formed denotes an appellative.

Thus को चवन्यं बच्नाति 'he binds in the manner called krauncha-ban-dhana or 'heron-knot', मसूरिकावन्यं बच्नाति or बहः 'he binds or is bound in a 'peacock-knot'. अहातिकावन्यं बहः 'bound in a knot called attâlikâ-bandhana'.

All the above, kraunc a-bandhuna &c. are names of various sorts of bonds or knots. The rule III. 4. 46. S. 3367 also applies here.

३३६४ । कत्रीर्जीवपुरुषयोर्नशिवहोः । ३ । ४ । ४३ ।

जीवनामं नप्रयति । जीवो नप्रवतीत्वर्यः । पुरुषवाहं वहति । पुरुषो वहती व्यर्थः ।

3364. The affix 'namul' comes after the roots 'nas' (to perish) and 'vah' (to carry), when the words 'jîva' (life) and 'purusha' (person) expressing the agent of these verbs, are respectively in construction with them.

Thus जीवनाणं नश्यति = जीवा नश्यति 'he perishes, so that his life perishes i. e. dies away'; पुरुषवाइं वहति 'the man carries, i. e. the man becoming a servant, carries another on him = पुरुष: प्रेट्या भूत्वा बहति।

३३६५ । जञ्जे गुषिपूरीः । ३ । ४ । ४४ ।

कथ्वे कर्ति । कथ्वेणीपं शुष्यति । वृक्षादिकथ्वं एव तिष्ठञ्जुष्यतीत्यर्थः । कथ्वेष्रूरं पूर्वते । कथ्वेसुल एव घटादिवेपीदकादिना पूर्णी भवतीत्यर्थः ।

3365. The affix 'namul' comes after the roots 'sush' (to dry), and 'pûr' (to fill), when the word 'ûrdhva', denoting an agent, is in composition with them.

Thus कथ्वेगोषं गुरुवित वृद्धः = उथ्वे गुरुवित 'the tree is dried up while it is still standing'. Compare बद्धोध्वेगोषतृणवद्विगुरुकः 'or wither like the upheaved grass drying up, (Bhatti, III. 14); उथ्वेष्ठरं पूर्वते 'the jar is filled full to the brim' such as by rain-water &c, the mouth of the pitcher &c being upwards. Rule III. 4. 46 S.3367 applies here also.

३३६६ । उपमाने कर्माण च । ३ । ४ । ४५ ।

चात्कर्तरि । पृतनिधायं निहितं जलम् । पृतमिव सुरित्ततिमित्यर्थः । अजकनायां नष्टः । अजक इव नष्ट इत्यर्थः ।

3366. The affix 'namul' comes after a root, when an object or an agent, denoting similitude, is in composition with it.

The word 'agent' is read into the sûtra, by virtue of the word च 'also'. That with which any thing is compared is called उपमान or 'object of comparison or similitude'. As पृतनिधायम् निहितम् जलम् 'water was kept as as carefully ghee is kept'. सुवर्णनिधायम् निहितः 'was kept as gold'. The force is

that of इव; thus पृतनिषायस निहितः = पृतनिष निहितः। So also when the object of comparsion is as agent: thus, अजनायं नष्टः 'he perished like a goat'. So also प्रकारायस, दन्तनायस, &c.

३३६९ । क्षवादिषु यथाविष्यनुप्रयोगः । ३ । ४ । ४६ । यस्मायगानुस्तः च पवानुप्रयोक्तव्य इत्यर्थः । तथैवोदाइतस् ।

3367. The same verb should be employed after the gerunds formed from the verbs 'kash' &c; as the verb from which the gerund is derived.

From sûtra III. 4.34 up to sûtra III. 4.45, a verb from the same root must be employed in the subsequent part, as anuprayoga, from which the gerund in namul was formed. This rule has been illustrated in the examples under the previous aphorisms.

The present is a restrictive or niyama rule. This chapter deals with affixes employed in denoting syntactical relation between two verbs (भाउपस्था अस्ययाः)। See III. 4.1: so a gerund in namul, would, of course, be followed by some verb as anuprayoga; the present sûtra declares that the other verb must be from the same root as the gerund.

३३६८ । उपदंशस्तृतीयायाम् । ३ । ४ । ४९ ।

इतः प्रभृति पूर्वकाल हित संबध्यते । 'तृतीयाप्रभृतीन्यन्यतरस्याम्' (७८४) हित वा समासः । मूलकोपदं यं भूङ्को । मूलकेगोपदं यम् । दरयमानस्य मूलकस्य भुजं प्रति करणत्वानृतीया । य-दम्पुपदं शिना सह न शाव्दः संबन्धस्तयाप्याधीऽस्त्येव कर्मत्वात् । स्तावतैव सामध्ये न प्रत्ययः समासञ्च । तृतीयायामिति वचनयामध्यीत् ।

3368. The affix 'namul' comes after the root 'dans' (to bite) preceded by the preposition 'upa'; when a word ending with the third case-affix is in composition with it.

The Upupada samása is optional in this case (II. 2. 21 S. 784). Thus मूलकोपदं यस् सुङ्क्ते or मूलकोपदं यस् सुङ्क्ते 'he eats after having relished the food with radish'. Similarly आईकापद यस् or आईकोपोपदं यस् 'relished with ginger'.

The words मूलक &c in the above examples are the 'objects' of the verb उपरंग्, and 'instruments' of the verb अन्। Though there is no syntactical relation between the biter and the radish, yet the sense of the passage connotes such relation because it (radish) is the object of the verb 'to bite'. So even in the absence of verbal concordance, there is logical concordance: and so this gives rise to the affix and the compounding. Moreover the use of the word tritiyâyâm indicates this.

Note:—The sense is this. The whole sentence when analysed stands thus. 1. मूलकेन भुड़कें 'he eats with the radish'. How does he eat i. e. what does he bite when eating? The word "मूलकं" is the logical object answering to this question, but it is not present in the sentence. It is by context that we supply this word in the analysis of the sentence मुलकोपट्य भुड़के। The

whole sentence thus is मूलकीन = मूलकमुपदश्य = भुङ्की। Thus though there is no verbal agreement, there is logical concordance.

If the affix were to be added only then where there was a verbal concordance between the word in the instrumental case and the root, then the proper construction of the satra ought to have been उपदंगः करणे just like इनः करणे (S. 3358). But it is not so. Panini uses the words द्वीयायाम्, a bigger word than करणे, implying thereby that the instrumentality of मूलकेन is with relation to another verb than उपदंगः। The word मूलक is not related to उपदंग as an instrument karaka, but rather as an object karaka and it is instrumental karaka, by mediation, to the verb मुक्के।

By the rule of वाउसकप (III. 1.94) the affix स्वा (or its substitute स्यम्) may be optionally used, wherever we may use the affix गमुल्। Thus मूलकेनोपदश्य भुङ्क्षे।

३३६९ । हिंसार्थानां च समानकर्मकाणाम् । ३ । ४ । ४८ ।

तृतीयान्त उपपदेऽलुप्रयोगधातुनां । समानकर्मकाद्विंसार्थायां समुल्स्यात् । दर्ग्होपघातं गाः कालयित दर्ग्हेनोपघातम् । दर्ग्डताङम् । 'समानकर्मकाणाम्' इति किम्? दर्ग्हेन चोरमाहत्य गाः कालयित ।

3369. The affix 'namul' comes after roots having the sense of 'hins' (to strike), when the object of this gerund is the same as the object of the main verb, and when the noun with which it is compounded ends with the third case-affix.

Thus दण्डोपचातम् गाः कालगति 'he collects together cows, beating them with a club'. The compounding is optional (II. 2. 21.) Thus, we have also दण्डेनोपचातम् । Similarly with other verbs having the sense of दिंच thus, दण्डताडम् or दण्डेन ताडम् ।

Why do we say 'when the object of the gerund is the same as the object of the main verb'? When the objects are different, अ जुल् will not be employed. Thus चोरम् दरहेनीपहत्य, गोपालको गाः कालयति having beaten the thief with the club, the cowherd collects together the cows'.

३३७०। सप्रम्यां चोपपीडरूधकर्षः । ३ । ४ । ४९ ।

जपपूर्वेभ्यः पीडादिभ्यः सप्तभ्यन्ते तृतीयान्ते घोषपदे णमुल्स्यात् । पार्श्वोपपीडं शेते— पार्श्वयोरुपपीडम्—पार्श्वभ्यामुपपीडम् । वृजोपरोधं गाः स्थापयति । वृजेन-वृजे उपरोधं वा । पार्श्वयक्षे धानाः संगृहणाति । पाणावुपक्षर्य—पाणिनोपक्षेम् ।

3370. The affix 'namul' comes after the roots 'pid' (to press), 'rudh' (to obstruct), and 'kṛish' (to draw), when they are preceded by the preposition 'upa', and when they are compounded with nouns ending with the seventh case-affix or the third case-affix.

The phrase 'the 3rd case-affix' must be read into the sûtra by virtue of the word च। Thus पाक्षीपपीड घेते 'he sleeps pressing on his sides'. The compounding is optional (II. 2. 21); so we have in the alternative, पाक्षीरियपीडम् or पाक्षीर्यामुपपीडम्।

So also बुजोपरोधस् (or बुजे उपरोधस् or बुजेनोपरोधस्) गाः स्थापयित 'he stations the cows so that they are all in the fold'. पागयुपकार्ष (or पाणावुपकार्य श् or पाणानोपकार्यस्) धानाः संगृह्णाति । It is Bhvadi कृष् here, and not Tudadi.

३३७१ । समासत्तौ । ३ । ४ । ५० ।

तृतीवासप्तस्योर्धातोर्णसुरुस्यात्संनिकर्षे गन्यमाने । केशग्राहं युध्यन्ते । केशिषु गृहीत्या । इस्तग्राहम् । इस्तेन गृहीत्वा ।

3371. (The affix 'namul' comes after a root, when a word in the Locative or Instrumental case is in composition with it), and when immediate contiguity is intended *i. e.* 'to fall together by the ears'.

The word समासन्ति: means 'immediate contignity'. Thus क्रेयग्रहस् (or क्रेयेषु ग्राहस् or क्रेयग्रहस्) युष्यन्ते 'having closely caught each other, by the hair, they fight'. Similarly इस्तग्रहस् or इस्तेषु ग्राहस् or इस्तेग्रहस्; so also यिद्याहस् 'taking a stick'; लोच्ट्रग्रहं &c. See II. 2. 21.

३३७२। प्रमार्शे च। ३। ४। ५१।

तृतीयासप्तम्योरित्येव । द्वयङ्गलोत्कर्षे खरिडकां छिनीत्त । द्वयङ्गलेन द्वयङ्गले वीत्कर्षम् ।

3372. The affix 'namul' comes after a root, when a noun in the Instrumental or Locative case is in composition with it, and when a measure of length is intended.

The word ममाणम् means 'length or extension'. Thus द्वपङ्गलोतकर (द्वयंग्रले उत्कर्षम् or द्वयगुलेनोत्कर्षम्) खाँग्डकां खिनस्ति 'he cuts pieces of the length of two fingers'. See II. 2. 21.

३३७३ । ऋषादाने परीप्सायाम् । ३ । ४ । ५२ ।

परीच्सा स्वरा। श्रय्योत्यायं धावति।

3373. The affix 'namul' is added to the root, when a noun in the Ablative case is in composition, and when 'haste' is intended.

The word परीण्या means 'haste, hurry'. Thus प्रव्याद्यां (or प्रव्याद्या उत्थाद) यावति 'having risen from bed, he runs away'. That is to say, he runs with such a haste that he does not perform even the necessary ablutions &c, but as soon as he rises from the bed, he runs off. Similarly रम्प्रापक्षय पदः पिवति 'he drinks milk from a hole in the vessel', he being in such a haste, that he does not care to drink from the proper aperture. भाष्ट्रापक्षय प्रवाद 'he eats cakes hot from the frying pan', not waiting till they are placed on a dish.

Why do we say 'when meaning hurry'? Observe, आसनाहत्याय गच्छित 'having risen from the seat, he goes'. Here 'haste' not being intended, the affix सवा (रुवप्) is employed. See II. 2. 21.

३३१४ । द्वितीयायां च । ३ । ४ । ५३ । परीग्सावामित्वेव । वीष्ट्वाइं युष्यन्ते । लोष्ट्वाइस् ।

3374. The affix 'namul' comes after a verb, when a word in the Accusative case is in composition, and when 'haste' is intended.

Thus यष्टियाइस (or यष्टिं प्राहस) युष्यन्ते 'they fight, having hastily taken up sticks'. That is, they are in such a haste to fight, that they do not tarry to take up the proper weapons, offensive, and defensive, but engage in fight with anything that is at hand, such as sticks, stones &c. Similarly सोस्ट्र्यइस् or सोस्ट्र्यइस्।

३३९५ । ऋपगुरी समुलि । ६ । १ । ५३ ।

'गुरी बदामने' इत्यस्यैचो बात्स्यायणमुलि । अस्यपगीरं युष्यन्ते । अस्यपगारम् ।

3375. There is optionally the substitution of आ in the room of the diphthong of the root गुर to exert' when preceded by the preposition अप and taking the affix णगुल्॥

The affix अमुल forming the Absolutive Participle is added by III. 4.22 and the word formed by it is repeated. Thus अपगारमपगारम् or अपगारमपगारम् गिरम् ॥ So also this affix is added by III. 4.53: as, अस्यपगारं युध्यन्ते or, अस्यपगारं युध्यन्ते "they are fighting with raised swords".

३३७६ । स्वाङ्गेऽघ्रुवे । ३ । ४ । ५४ ।

द्वितीयायाभित्येव । अधुवे स्वाङ्गे द्वितीयान्ते थातोर्णसुल् । भ्रूविषेपं कथयति । भुवं विषेपस् । 'अप्रवे' किस् । शिर उत्तिष्ठ । येन विना न जीवनं तद्ध्वस् ।

3376. The affix 'namul' comes after a root, when a word in the Accusative case is in composition, signifying the limbs of one's own body, when the limb is such that its loss will not destroy life.

Thus भू विशेषं कायवित 'he narrates, throwing his eye-brows (glances) about in all directions'. अधि निकाणम् जरुपति 'he prattles, having closed the eyes'.

The ETT word is "a word denoting a thing which not being liquid or gaseous, and being capable of being perceived by the senses, and not being one produced by a change from the natural state, exists in a living being, or though found elsewhere actually or at any particular time, had previously been known as existing in only a living being, or is found to actually, (not figuratively) the same relation to the being it is in, as a similar thing has to a living being".

The word अधुव means 'non-vital organ', or a limb which even being cut off, does not necessarily destroy life. Therefore, we cannot use the affix जन्न in the following, as head is not an अधुव limb:—उत्विष्य गिरः कथयति 'he narrates, having thrown the head on one side'. Compare VI. 2. 177.

३३७९। परिक्तिश्यमाने च । ३ । ४ । ५५ ।

सर्वता विवाध्यमाने स्वाङ्गे द्वितीयान्ते गसुल्स्यात् । उरःप्रतिपेषं युष्यन्ते । कृत्स्त्रसुरः पीडयन्त इत्यर्थः । 'उरो-िदारं प्रतिचस्करे नखैः' । प्रवार्थमिदम् ।

3377. The affix 'namul' comes after a root, when a word in the Accusative case denoting a limb of one's own body, which is completely afflicted by the action, is in composition.

The word परिक्रियमान means 'completely hurt or affected'. Thus उर: प्रतिपेष' or उरापेष' युध्यन्ते = कृत्स्नसुरः पोडयन्तः 'they fight so as to afflict their whole bosom'. So also शिरःपेष' or शिरःमतिपेष'।

The difference between this and the last sûtra consists in this, that this sûtra applies even to vital organs, such as 'breast', 'head' &c; while the last aphorism applies to 'non vital organs' only.

३३७८ । विशिपतिपदिस्कन्दां व्याप्यमानासैव्यमानयोः । ३ । ४ । ५६ ।

द्वितीयायाभित्येव । द्वितीयानत उपपदे विश्वादिभ्या गमुल्स्याद्व्याप्यमान आसेव्यमाने चार्ये गम्ये। गेहादिद्रव्याणां विश्वादिक्त्र्याभाः साकल्येन संबन्धा व्याप्तिः। क्रियायाः पौनः पुन्यमासेवा। 'नित्यवीष्सयोः' (२०८०) इति द्वित्वं तु न भवति । समासेनैव स्वभावतस्त्योषस्तत्वात् । यद्यप्याभीक्ष्ये गमुलुक्त एव तथापि उपपदसंवार्थमासेवायाभिह पुनर्विधः । गेहानुत्रवेशमास्ते । गेहं गेहमनुप्रवेशम् । गेहमनुप्रवेशमनुप्रवेशम् । एव गेहानुप्रपातम् । गेहानुप्रपादम् । गेहानुस्कन्दम् । असमासे तु गेहस्य गमुलन्तस्य च प्रायिण द्वित्वम् ।

3378. The affix 'namul' comes after the verbs 'vis' (to enter), 'pat' (to fall), 'pad' (to go) and 'skand' (to leap) when a word in the Accusative case is in composition, and when the sense denoted is that of complete pervasion and total absorption.

The word च्यामि (or ज्याचनान) means the full and complete pervasion of the substances with the actions (denoted by the verbs विष, &c). The word आसेवा means assiduous performance of any action, or absorption into it. In other words, 'frequency' of an action is आसेवा। The word ज्यामि therefore refers to the noun (in the accusative case) and आसेवा to the verb (such as vis &c). These two words have the same significance here as the words निज्य and बीच्या in sûtra VIII. 1. 4. S. 2140 and by the application of that rule, both the noun and the verb require to be repeated. That rule, however, will not apply here, when there is compounding by II. 2. 21. But when there is no compounding, (for rule II. 2. 21, makes composition only optional) then there is repetition of the noun if ज्यामि 'all' is meant; and of the verb, if आसेवा' frequency or assiduous performance' is meant. Thus

गेहानुप्रवेधनास्ते, (or गेहंगेहमनुप्रवेधमास्ते or गेहमनुप्रवेधमानुप्रवेधमास्ते) 'having entered the house, he sits down', meaning either, 'having entered every house in succession, he sits down', or 'having repeatedly entered the house, he sits down'.

Similarly with the roots पत्, we may have three examples as in the last, and so also with the roots पद् and स्कन्द्। Thus गेद्दानुप्रपातमास्ते (or गेद्दंगेद्दमनुप्रपातमास्ते or गेद्दमनुप्रपातमान्त्रपातमास्ते); गेद्दानुप्रपादमास्ते (or गेद्दंगेद्दमनुप्रपादमान्त्र); गेद्दानुप्रपादमनुप्रपादमान्त्र); गेद्दानुप्रपादमनुप्रपादम्, ।गेद्दान्यस्कन्दमास्ते (or गेद्दंगेद्दमनुप्रपादमनुप्रपादम्, ।गेद्दान्यस्कन्दमास्ते (or गेद्दंगेद्दमनुप्रपादम्, ।गेद्दान्यस्कन्दमास्ते (or गेद्दंगेद्दमनुप्रपादमनुप्रपादम्, ।गेद्दान्यस्कन्दमास्ते (or गेद्दंगेद्दमनुप्रपादम्, ।गेद्दान्यस्कन्दमास्ते (or गेद्दंगेद्दमनुप्रपादम्, ।गेद्दान्यस्कन्दमास्ते (or गेद्दंगेद्दमनुप्रपादमनुप्रपादम्, ।गेद्दान्यस्कन्दमास्ते (or गेद्दंगेद्दमनुप्रपादम्,)।

Why do we say 'when the sense is that of all or frequency? Observe वेहमनुप्रविश्व भुङ्क्ते 'having enteredithe house, he eats'.

Q.—By sûtra III. 4. 22, namul would have been valid, when abhikshna. was meant; and abhikshna and aseva mean the same thing i. e. frequency, Why then ordain namul again, by the present sûtra, in the sense of aseva? If you say, "we repeat it, in order to prevent the coming of the affix #ai", that is not so. For war would come by ausura rule; (see III. 1. 94 and III. 4. 47).

A.—The repetition is for the sake of *Upapada-samâsa* with a word in the accusative case. Under III 4.22, S. 3343 there was no *upapada*, while in the present case there is an *upapada*.

Professor Bohtlingk translates this sûtra thus:—" विण्, पत, पद, and स्कन्द् in composition with an accusative, form the absolutive gerund in आप (namul), when one wishes to express that every object of that name is completely affected by the action, or that the action is constantly repeated in that object."

३३७९। अस्यतित्षोः क्रियान्तरे कालेषु । ३। ४। ५९।

क्रियामन्तरयित व्यवधत्त इति क्रियान्तरः । तस्मिन्यात्वर्ये वर्तमानादस्यतेस्तृष्यतेश्च कालवा-चिषु द्वितीयान्तेष्रूपपदेषु णजुरुस्यात् । द्वयहात्यासं गाः पाययित । द्वयहनत्यासम् । द्वयहतर्षम् । द्वयहन्तर्षम् । अत्यसनेन तर्षेणेन च गवां पानिक्रिया व्यवधीयते । अद्य पायित्वा द्वयहमतिक्रम्य पुनः पाययतीत्यर्थः ।

3379. The affix 'namul' comes after the verbs 'as' (to throw) and 'trish' (to thirst), when it is intended to express an intermission of the action denoted by the root, provided that a word in the accusative case denoting time, is in composition.

The word कियान्तर means 'the interval between two actions'. Thus इयहास्थासं or इयहमस्थास गाः पाययति 'he gives drink to the cows, after an interval of two days, i. e. every third day'. So also इयहत्वर्षे or इयहं तर्षे गाः पाययति 'having kept the cows thirsty for two days, he makes them drink'. That is to say, 'having given them a drink today, he gives them another drink after an interval of two days'; &c.

३३७ । नाम्न्यादिशिग्रहोः । ३ । ४ । ५८ ।

द्वितीयायामित्येव । नामादेशमाचष्टे । नामग्राहमाह्वयति ।

3380. The affix 'namul' comes after the roots 'adis' and 'grah', when the word 'naman' (name) in the Accusative, is in composition.

Thus नानादेशनाचक्षे 'he mentionsit, telling his name'. नानग्राइं नानाइयति 'he calls me by taking my name (i. e. by my name)'.

३३८९ । स्रव्य येऽयथाभिप्रेतारूयाने कृतः क्त्वार्णमुली । ३ । ४ । ५० । स्रवगाभिन्नेतारुवानं नाम स्रित्रवस्वाच्यैः विवस्यय नीयैः क्रयनम् । उच्यैःकृत्य-उच्यैः कृत्वा उच्यैःकारमित्रवमाचष्टे । नीयैःकृत्य-नीयैःकृत्वा-नीयैःकारं क्रते ।

3381. The affixes 'ktvâ and 'namul' come after the root 'kri' (to make), when an Indeclinable word is in composition with it, and the meaning is the communication of anything in a disagreeable or undesired way.

The word अवयाभिनेताख्यान means literally 'to denote the expression of that which is not really intended' i. e. a nanner not suited to the proper communication of that news, such as communicating a bad news in a loud voice and good news in a low voice. The compounding being optional, the affix सवा may be replaced by स्वप्. Thus we have three forms नीचे:कृत्वा, or नीचे:कृत्वा, or नीचे:कृत्वा, or नीचे:कृत्वा, or नीचे:कारं. Thus if one had communicated an agreeable news like the birth of a son in a low voice, the other may retort "कि तिई वृषस नीचे: कृत्वा, नीचे: कृत्वा or नीचे:कारमाचचे"; and so, if one had communicated an unpleasant news as ब्राह्मण कन्याते गर्भिणी in a loud voice, the other may reply "कि तिई वृषसोडचे:कृत्वा, उच्चे: कृत्य, or उच्चे:कारमाचचे"। (See II. 2. 22 for compounding)

३३८२ । तिर्यच्यपवर्गे । ३ । ४ । ६० ।

तीर्यक्छब्द उपपदे कृत्रः कत्वाणसुली स्तः समाप्ती गम्यायास्। तीर्यक्कृत्व गतः। तिर्यक्कारस्। समाप्य गत इत्यर्थः। 'श्रपवर्गे' किस्। तिर्यक्कृत्वा काष्ठं गतः।

3382. The affixes 'ktvå' and 'namul' come after the root 'kri', when the word 'tiryak' is in composition, in the sense of 'carrying to the end'.

The word अपवर्ग means 'completing or finishing'. Thus तिर्येक् कृत्य तिर्येक् कृत्वा or तिर्येक्कारं गतः = समाप्य गतः 'having completed, he went away'.

Why do we say 'when meaning completion'? Observe तिर्थक् कृत्वा काश गतः 'having placed the word obliquely, he went away'.

३३८३ । स्वाङ्गे तस्प्रत्यये कृभ्वोः । ३ । ४ । ६९ ।

मुखतःकृत्य गतः। मुखतःकृत्वा। मुखतःकारम्। मुखतोभूय। मुखतोभूत्वा। मुखतोभावम्। 3383. The affixes 'ktvå' and 'namul' are added to the roots 'kri' (to make) and 'bhû' (to become), in composition

with a word denoting a member of one's own body; when the affix 'tas' is joined thereto.

Thus मुखतः कृत्व गतः or मुखतः कृत्वा गतः or मुखतः कारंगतः । Similarly पृष्ठतः भूय तिष्ठति or पृष्ठतः भूत्वा तिष्ठति or पृष्ठतः भावं तिष्ठति ।

३३८४। नाधार्थप्रत्यये च्यार्थे। ३।४। ६२।

नाधार्यप्रत्ययान्ते च्व्ययंविषय उपपदे क्रुभुवोः क्त्वाणमुली स्तः । खनाना नाना कृत्वा नानाकृत्य नाना कृत्या-नानाकारम् । विनाकृत्य-विना कृत्वा-विनाकारम् । नानाभ्यय-नाना भूत्या -नानाभावम् । खनेकं द्रव्यमेकं भूत्वा एकधाभूय-एकधा भूत्वा-एकधाभावम् । एकधाकृत्य-एकधा कृत्वा-एकधाकारम् । 'प्रत्ययग्रद्दण' किम् । हिष्कृत्वा । प्रथम्भत्वा ।

3384. The affixes 'ktvâ' and 'namul' are added to the roots 'kri' and 'bhû', when a word ending in the affix 'nâ' (V. 2. 27) or in an affix having the force of 'dhâ' (V. 3. 42), or having the sense of the affix 'chvi' (to make or to become something what it had not been before, V. 4. 50), is in composition.

The two words, नाना 'various' and विना 'without' are formed by the affix ना (V. 2. 27); affixes having the force of था are था, ध्यस, धम् and एथा (V. 3. 42 to 46) which are added to numerals in the sense of 'part' or 'fold' &c. The force of chvi has already been explained.

Thus जनाना नाना कृत्वा गतः = नाना कृत्य गतः Similarly नाना कृत्वा or नानाकारं गतः। So also निना कृत्य, विना कृत्वा or विना कारं गतः। So also नाना or विना भूय—भूत्वा or भावं गतः। With words formed by घा and cognate affixes, we have:—द्विधा or द्वैधं कृत्य—कृत्वा—कारं—भूय—भूत्वा or भावं गतः। But not so in दिवक् कृत्वा, प्रथक् कृत्वा।

Why do we use the word 'affix (मत्यय)' in the sûtra? Without it, the sûtra would have run thus: नाघायें च्यायें, and then any word, having the sense of ना, which has the force of 'except, various' or the sense of या which means 'part or fold', when in composition with क or अ, would have taken the affix पासुन् and क्या. But that is not so. Thus the words दिस्क 'except' and प्यक् 'separately' have the sense of ना and घा respectively; as दिश्क कृत्वा, or प्रयक् कृत्वा।

Why do we say 'when the upapada has the force of the affix chvi'? Observe नाना कृत्वा काष्ट्रानि गतः।

The word अर्थ in नाथार्थ qualifies only the term या, and not ना, for there is no other affix having the sense of ना, which is a single affix taught in V. 2. 27; while, as shown above, there are other affixes having the force of या। The composition optionally takes place by II. 2. 22.

३३८५ । तूष्णीमि भुवः । ३ । ४ । ६३ । इष्णीयन्दे भुवः करवाणमुजी स्तः । इष्णीं भूय-द्वर्ष्णीं भूरवा-दुर्ष्णींभावस् । 3385. The affixes 'ktvå' and 'namul' are added to the root 'bhû', when the word 'tûshnîm' (silently) is in composition.

Thus तूल्णीं भूत, तूल्णीं भूत्वा, or तूल्णीं भावम् 'having become silent'. The repetition of भू in this sûtra shows that the anuvritti of मृ does not run into it and altogether ceases.

३३८६ । अन्वच्यानुलीस्ये ! ३ । ४ । ६४ ।

अन्वक्छब्द उपपदे भुवः क्त्वाणभुत्ती स्त आनुकूल्ये गम्यमाने । अन्वग्भूय आस्ते । अन्वग्भूत्वा--अन्वग्भावम् । अग्रतः पार्यतः पृष्ठतो वानुकूलो भूत्वा आस्त इत्यर्थः । 'आनुलोम्ये' किस् । अन्वग्भूत्वा तिष्ठति । पृष्ठतो भूत्वेत्यर्थः ।

3386. The affixes 'ktvâ' and 'namul' come after the root 'bhû', when the word 'anvak', in the sense of being favouraably disposed, is in composition.

The word जानुसोस्य means 'agreeable, friendly or favourably disposed, or doing according to the wish of another.' Thus जन्यम्भय—जन्यम्भया or जन्यम् भाषमास्ते 'he is favourably disposed', i. e. he stands in front, or on the flanks or in the rear, ready to help.

Why do we say 'when meaning friendly'? Observe अन्यग् भ्रत्या तिष्ठति 'he remains behind'.

इति कृदन्तप्रकरणम् । Epilogue

हत्यं लीकिकशब्दानां दिङ्गान्नित् दर्शितम् । विस्तरस्त यथाशास्तं दर्शितः शब्दकीस्तुभे ॥ भट्टोजिदीषितकृतिः सैषा चिद्धान्तकीसुदी । मीत्ये भूयाद्वगवतोर्भवानीविश्वनाययोः ॥

द्रति श्रीभट्टोजिदीधितविरचितायां सिद्धान्तकीमुद्यामुत्तरार्थे समाप्तम् ।

Thus a little guidance to the use and formation of the classical words has been shown (in these two volumes). Their full exposition is given, according to proper authorities and text, in the Såbda Kaustubha.

May this Siddhanta-Kaumudî the work of Bhattoji Dikshita be acceptable to the two great Lords——Bhavanî and Viśvanatha.

Here ends the uttarardha.

OF

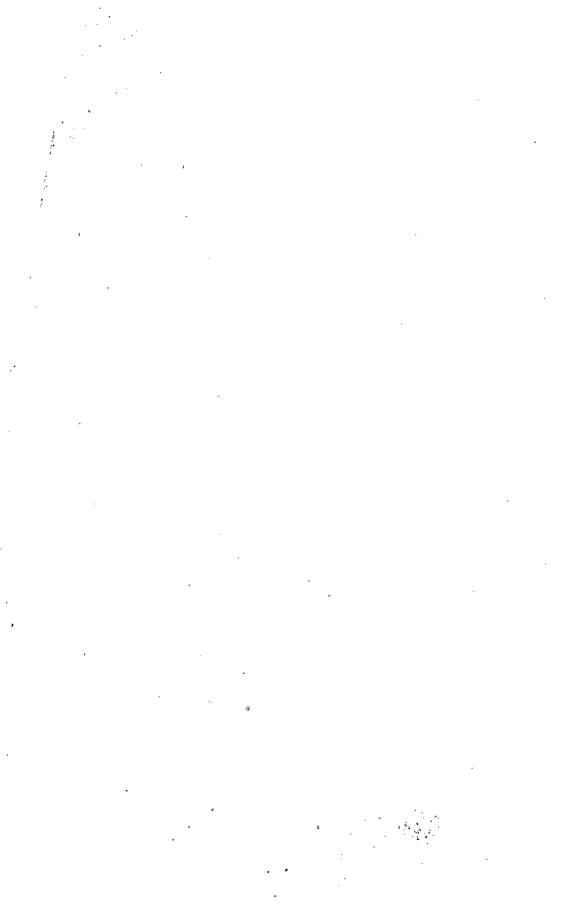
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